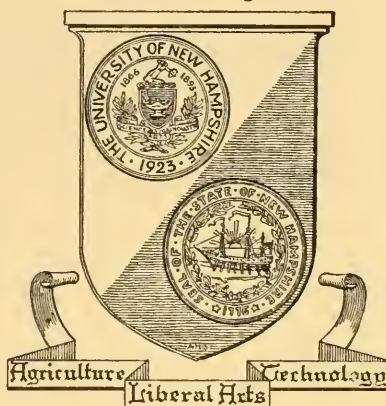


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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

REPORTS, 1905-1906

VOLUME IV.---BIENNIAL

CONCORD, N. H.

1907.

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BOUND BY GEORGE G. NEAL, DOVER, N. H.

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Governor and Council

AND OF THE

STATE ENGINEER

RELATIVE TO

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

CONCORD, N. H.:

1906.

(EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS TO NOVEMBER 15, 1906.)

REPORT.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with Section 2, of Chapter 35, Laws of 1905, we herewith submit the report of the State Engineer showing in detail the expenditures under said act. In nearly if not quite every case, the Governor and Council have permitted the Selectmen to expend the money in their town on such highways as they preferred, provided such highways fulfilled the requirements of the Statute. While the total number of miles of highway improved or reconstructed during the two years is as large as could be expected, it does not make the impression upon the public at large that it would if the work done had been in a continuous line. It has, however, in our opinion, given better satisfaction and accommodated more people of the state.

There has been expended during the two years in construction of new highways in the White Mountain region about \$55,000 and upon the Ocean Boulevard about \$34,000, the entire expense of which has been paid by the state. This work seemed to be called for under existing laws and did not interfere with nor deprive any town or city of the aid they were entitled to.

As we understand, there is no necessity for new construction in either of these sections for the coming two years and if there is, justice to other sections of the state would seem to require that the balance not required for maintaining the present state roads, and supplying the towns and cities with what they may call for under the law, should be expended in some other section of the state. We estimate

that there would remain a balance above these requirements and cost of maintenance of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. In our opinion, this balance should be expended on a continuous line from the Massachusetts boundary along the Merrimack Valley, through Nashua, Manchester, Concord and Franklin, and intervening towns to Laconia. The distance is seventy miles, of which twenty miles are of sufficiently good construction. This line would not only accommodate the largest number of residents of the state, but would accommodate Summer travel from Boston and vicinity to Lake Winnepesaukee, Squam, Sunapee and Newfound, and the White Mountains, and could later be extended to the White Mountains.

The justice of constructing this line is apparent from the fact that the cities and towns along this line embrace about one-third the population of the entire state, and pay over \$43,000 per year of the \$125,000 raised for highways under existing law. In the past two years they have paid under this law over \$86, 000 for improvements of highways mainly in other parts of the state, and have drawn but a trifle from this state fund. Thus far, state highways have been built wholly at the expense of the state. If it is thought wise to continue construction on this basis, it would take about six years to construct this line. If it is thought wise to amend the law requiring cities and towns along the line to bear one-half, or some other proportion of the expense, the line could be completed so much earlier. While it is probable that the cities along the line might bear one-half the expense of construction and maintenance in their territory, the small intervening towns could not be expected to do it. This difficulty could be met either by the state paying a larger share of the expense in such towns, or by some provision of the law authorizing either the Governor and Council or County Commissioners to apportion one-half the cost in these small towns to the cities which the roads con-

nect, or partly to such cities, partly to the County, and partly to the town where the road is.

The present law would need some amendment to successfully build this line, but need not increase the sum raised by the State for highways nor deprive any town of the advantages now given by the law, except that towns and cities on this line ought not to have aid except for this line until it is completed. Change of the law which would allow cities to draw from the state one-half the cost of construction of this line in their territory, outside the compact parts of the city, would probably result in completing in the next two or three years that portion of the line. If the state paid the entire cost in the intervening towns it would be no more than has been done by the state in the construction of the Ocean Boulevard.

Whatever course is adopted with reference to this line should be with a view of later constructing a like through highway in the eastern and western parts of the state on the same basis. The Ocean Boulevard may well be considered as a part of the eastern line. If construction during the next two years under the present law in towns where these through lines are to pass could be with reference to such through line, the work would be greatly hastened.

The report of the State Engineer shows that the contracts in nearly all of the small towns are awarded to the towns, and it is our opinion that the law should be so amended that competitive bids shall not be required in small towns, neither should they be required in cities and large towns owning road building machinery. Such an amendment would facilitate the early commencement of work in the spring and would reduce the expense to the towns.

Inasmuch as the breaking out of roads in winter is of purely local benefit, it is our opinion that the expense thereof should be borne locally rather than by the state, and we

recommend such amendment to the law as will permit this change.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McLANE, *Governor*,
FRED S. TOWLE,
CHARLES M. FLOYD,
JOSEPH W. HOWARD,
EDWARD G. LEACH,
CHARLES H. GREENLEAF,
Councillors.

CONCORD, N. H., December 31, 1906.

REPORT OF STATE ENGINEER.

To His Excellency The Governor and the Honorable Council:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the work done under Chapter 35, Laws of 1905, said report covering the period from the passage of Act, February 24, 1905 to November 15, 1906.

As two years from the passage of the Act will not have expired until February 24, 1907, and as considerable work is in progress upon which payment is to be made and will be made out of the appropriation for 1905 and 1906, with consequent payments to be made by the State to the towns, the report submitted herewith is not in every respect complete, and this fact should be considered in comparing expenditures and results.

STATE AID ROADS IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

In the year of 1905 applications for state aid were received from 191 towns and two cities. The limited time between the passage of the law and the receipts of applications from the towns was insufficient to permit a systematic working organization of the state engineer's department in season to commence actual construction of work early in 1905, and it was impossible to get the first contract advertised for bids before June 7, hence no work was actually commenced until about July 1. From this date to the end of the season contracts were advertised as rapidly as possible, and during the year ninety-three contracts were advertised, fifty of which were let. A small amount of work was done in six other towns, under the clause in the law permitting

work amounting to less than one hundred dollars to be done without competitive bids. Hence work was done in 1905 in 56 towns and cities out of 193 that applied.

In 1906, a few towns, desiring to see the general results of the state aid law before making further application, neglected to make application, thereby reducing the number of applications received to 162. The combined applications of 1905 and 1906 showed on May 1, (the date when all applications must be received) that there were 186 contracts to be let. Of this number 180 have been advertised, resulting in letting 170 contracts, of which 124 have been let to selectmen, acting in behalf of the towns, and 46 have been let to contractors.

When construction work was commenced, there was not a contractor resident in the state who owned the equipment necessary for the construction of a road, neither were there many towns that had the necessary equipment, and the limited amount to be expended in each town offered little inducement to outside contractors. These conditions are much improved today, several towns and a few contractors having purchased crushing machinery, rollers and other utensils, and it can be safely predicted that a number of towns and contractors will purchase road building machinery the coming season. The experience of towns owning machinery and carrying out their own contracts should be a lesson to other towns not so fortunate; for example, in 1905, one town let a contract to a contractor for the construction of a macadam road at one dollar per lineal foot. A progressive town nearby secured the necessary machinery and bid \$.95 per lineal foot for constructing the same kind of road under practically the same conditions, and after finishing their road, the cost to the town figured only about \$.75 per foot. Another comparison that is typical is in a town where bids for building a gravel road were submitted by two contractors of long experience, the lowest of these bids being sixty-seven cents per foot. The town bid forty-five cents per foot and was awarded the contract. At the completion of

the work, it was found to have cost only about forty-three cents per foot.

Three hundred dollars invested in a horse roller and three selectmen invested with a little ambition can, in a few years, make a great change in the condition of the roads in a small town. An additional investment of \$1,800.00 for a complete portable stone crushing plant would not be a serious burden on a town of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 valuation and would enable such a town to build a good macadam road, although a steam roller is necessary to get the best results.

An investment of \$5,000 for a complete road building outfit, including a steam roller, would not be a serious burden on a town of over \$1,000,000 valuation, and would enable such a town to build the best of macadam roads at the lowest cost.

When the contracts now incomplete shall have been completed there will be about 105 miles of road constructed under the state aid law, (exclusive of state roads), consisting of about 21 miles of macadam at an average cost of \$5,600 per mile, and about 84 miles of gravel, at an average cost of \$2,200 per mile. The roads constructed are distributed in short pieces all over the state, and are particularly conspicuous on account of the fact that in general the portions selected for improvement were exceptionally bad sections.

A very important result of the construction of these improved pieces of road, and a result that will be more noticeable each year, is the excitement of interest and ambition in local authorities to improve other sections of road in a similar manner, guided by the knowledge obtained by performing or observing the work done under state direction. During the past year several sections of road have been built by town authorities, using the same methods as required by the state, thus increasing and extending the results of the state aid law far beyond the limits permitted by the appropriations under the state aid law.

The roads selected for improvement have been in general the principal main roads through the towns, but in some in-

stances the selectmen, exercising the right of choice accorded to them under the law, have insisted strongly upon the money being expended upon roads of local rather than universal importance, in several instances insisting upon a division of the funds for improvement of two or more roads in order to satisfy the demands of their constituents. This departure from the principal main roads and division of the funds to satisfy various sectional interests in some towns results in preventing the consummation of a general plan of trunk lines of road, yet this condition must necessarily continue under the present highway law, which makes the state authorities and town authorities concurrent bodies, hence if no agreement is reached between the state and the town authorities upon questions of location, the work of improvement cannot be carried out. The disposition shown by the majority of the selectmen to make selections of roads that are a benefit to neighboring towns and eventually to the whole state, rather than selecting roads that are almost wholly of local benefit, is very commendable, while the apparent lack of public spirit shown by others is justified in some cases by the poor conditions of the roads and the financial condition of the towns where their interests lie.

A serious hindrance to the successful execution of the requirements of the highway law has been the lack of bidders. If no effort other than advertising for bids and mailing notices to contractors had been made, it is probable that not more than twenty percent of the contracts would have been let. Only through active personal effort has it been possible to get contractors or selectmen to take hold of the work. As previously stated, the small sums to be expended in each town offer little inducement to contractors, the cost of equipment and organization being about as large for a one thousand dollar contract as it is for a contract ten times as large, and in order to get reasonable profit, the prices bid for the items in a small contract will necessarily be much higher than in a large contract. The hindrance caused by lack of bidders could be largely overcome by permitting the

expenditures of sums less than one thousand dollars to be made without competitive bids, and by permitting the expenditures of even larger sums in the same manner when contracts have been advertised and no reasonable bids have been received. The joint fund for one year in each of 114 towns is less than \$1,000.00, and if it were unnecessary to get competitive bids for doing the work in these towns, the work in many of them could be started as soon as weather conditions would permit in the Spring, and considerable time and expense of preparation for awarding contracts would be avoided.

The nature of the permanent improvement in the several towns has been governed by the regulation defining "permanent improvement," varying with the needs, availability of material, and amount of money to be expended in each town.

In several small towns the fund has been used wholly for widening narrow sections of roadway. In others, in addition to widening, the fund has been used for reducing steep grades, putting in permanent culverts and constructing underdrains and surface ditches. Although it is not expected that macadam roads will be built soon in many of the towns in which the work has been wholly grading and draining, yet the work done would be necessary before surfacing with crushed stone or gravel, and will decrease the cost of such work, should it be found possible to complete the improvement in the future.

In some instances in larger towns, the fund has been used for grading only, with the expectation of using the fund for the following year to complete the improvement by surfacing with macadam. Such a policy has proved impracticable and unsatisfactory, owing to the uncertainty of the action of the Selectmen in making application for state aid the following year, hence where there is not in one year a sufficient fund to do the whole of the required grading and surfacing of a section of road in large towns, the fund should remain in the treasury until the following year.

STATE ROADS.

For convenience in making record of improvements and expenditures on the state roads, they have been designated in the State Engineer's Department records as described below:

1. *Tunnel Stream Road*, lying in the Town of Benton, and extending from the North and South Road, so called, to a point near the Parker House, so called.
2. *Lost River Road*, lying in the town of Easton and Woodstock, and extending from a point near the village of Wildwood to the road in Woodstock leading from Warren to Woodstock.
- 3A. *Profile Road*, lying in the town of Lincoln, extending from the Lincoln and Woodstock line to a point opposite the Flume House.
- 3B. *Profile Road*, lying in the towns of Lincoln and Franconia, extending from the Flume House to the junction of the Littleton road, and road to Chase farm, so called, in Franconia.
- 4A. *Lafayette Road*, lying in the town of Franconia, extending from the terminus of the Profile Road to the Club House on the Profile Golf Links.
- 4B. *Lafayette Road*, lying in the towns of Franconia, Bethlehem and Carroll, extending from the above mentioned Club House to the railroad crossing at Twin Mountain Station.
- 5A. *Portland Road*, lying in the town of Carroll, extending from the terminus of the Lafayette Road near Twin Mountain Station to Fabyans.
- 5B. *Portland Road*, lying in the town of Carroll, extending from Fabyans to the junction of the Bretton Woods Road, so called, near Crawford's.

6. *Cherry Mountain Road*, lying in the town of Carroll, extending from the old Portland Road, so called near the White Mountain House, to the Jefferson-Carroll line.
7. *Base Road*, lying in the town of Carroll and in the unincorporated places known as "Crawford Purchase" and "Thompson & Meserve Purchase", extending from the Portland Road, near Fabyans, to a point near the Base Station of the Mt. Washington R. R. (Formerly known as the Mt. Washington Turnpike.)
8. *Jefferson Notch Road*, lying in the unincorporated places known as "Crawford Purchase", "Thompson & Meserve Purchase," and "Lowe & Burbank Grant," and in the town of Jefferson, extending from the Base Road, near Twin River, to a point near the house of Ethan A. Crawford in said Jefferson.
9. *Bretton Woods Road*, lying in "Crawford Purchase" and the town of Carroll, extending from the Base Road to the Portland Road, near Crawford's. (Formerly the south section of the Jefferson Notch Road.)
10. *Crawford Notch Road*, lying in the towns of Carroll and Hart's Location, extending from the junction of the Portland Road and Bretton Woods Road to the line between Bartlett and Hart's Location.
11. *Hurricane Mountain Road*, lying between Conway and Chatham, and extending from point near house of John Nute in Bartlett to the Green Hill road, so called, in Chatham.
- 12A. *Pinkham Notch Road*, lying in the unincorporated places known as "Pinkham Grant" and "Green's Grant" and "Martin's Location," extending from the Jackson town line to the Gorham town line.
- 12B. *Pinkham Notch Road*, lying in Martin's Location, Gorham and Randolph, extending from the above mentioned Pinkham Notch Road to the main road from Jefferson to Gorham.

13. *Androscoggin River Road*, lying in Cambridge, and extending from the Dummer town line to the Erroll town line.
14. *Erroll Hill Road*, lying in the town of Erroll and extending around Erroll Hill, so called, near the old Erroll Hill Road.
15. *Dixville Road*, lying in Dixville and Millsfield, extending from the Colebrook line to the Erroll line, said name including also a short branch extending from a point near The Balsams to the Colebrook line at the extension of the John Hicks Road, so called.
16. *Diamond Pond Road*, lying in the town of Stewartstown, and extending from a point in the old highway leading to Little Diamond Pond to a point near Big Diamond Pond.
17. *Connecticut Lake Road*, lying in the town of Pittsburg and extending from the Farnsworth place, so called, to the Second Lake House, so called.
18. *Ocean Road*, lying in the towns of Seabrook, Hampton Falls, Hampton, North Hampton and Rye, and extending from the Massachusetts State line to Odiorn's Point.
19. *Country Pond Road*, lying in the town of Newton and extending from a point on the highway near Newton Junction to a point near Country Pond. (Road to public waters.)
20. *Moultonborough Roads*, lying in the town of Moultonborough and extending from town highways in Moultonborough to the public waters in said town.
21. *New London Road*, lying in the towns of New London and Springfield, and extending from the town road near the Kidder Place, so called, in Springfield to the road leading by the Lakeside Landing in New London. (Road to public waters.)

22. *Miller Park Road*, lying in the town of Temple, on state reservation known as Miller Park.
23. *Forest Lake Road*, lying in the town of Whitefield and extending from the town road to a point near Forest Lake. (Road to public waters.)

The expenditures on these roads from February 24, 1905, to November 15, 1906, are shown by the table accompanying this report. Wherever practicable, the work has been done by contract, and where not practicable to contract the work, it has been done under the general direction of the State Engineer and under the supervision either of an assistant or of persons whose interests were to secure as large results as possible for the money expended.

As will be seen by the table mentioned above, the largest expenditures for individual roads have been for the Ocean Road, the Lafayette Road, and the Dixville Roads.

With the money expended on the Ocean Road, a section has been constructed from the northerly terminus of the macadam road at Wallis Sands to the northerly terminus of the state layout at Odiorn's Point, a distance of 1.31 miles. The macadam road constructed in 1901-2 has been resurfaced with fine broken stone and dust and re-rolled. The section of the road at Rye Harbor has been raised two feet and further protected from further destruction by construction of wall and riprap on the exposed side, the length so raised and protected being about 2040 feet. A section has been constructed extending from a point near the cable station to a point near the residence of Joseph O. Hobbs, near the Farragut bath houses, a distance of 1.39 miles. A section is under construction in Seabrook, from the Massachusetts line to Hampton Bridge. In addition to the above, considerable minor improvements have been made at various points along the road. The expensive sections of the Ocean Road are now completed, and the remainder of the road, except one short section, should not cost more per mile than any road under ordinary conditions.

The new section of the Lafayette Road is now completed, and in future will need only ordinary appropriations for maintenance. The portions of this road that were originally town roads, however, should be graded and widened somewhat, as they are much inferior to the new section.

The Dixville Road has been greatly improved, a new iron beam bridge erected and the branch from a point near "The Balsams" to the Colebrook town line has been constructed. In addition to the amount expended on these Dixville roads, an equal if not greater sum has been furnished and expended by private enterprises.

The improvements made on the mountain roads are very conspicuous to the interested observer and much credit is due to those who have given their valuable time, without recompense, to directly supervise the work. Several miles of these roads have been widened, so that where previously the opportunity for two carriages to meet and pass safely were rare, the opposite condition now exists. The large and annually increasing amount of travel over these roads in the summer months calls for a continuation of this work, and will soon require better surface material on some sections than that now existing.

GENERAL.

It has been the aim of the State Engineer to get a dollar in value for every dollar expended and also to study local conditions, requirements and the preferences of the people immediately affected before recommending the selection of any road or roads for improvement, and before determining the nature of improvement to be made and the kind of surface material to be used. Our state aid law is radically different from that adopted in other states, hence no precedent, information or assistance could be obtained by examining the forms and methods used in other states. The time

required to inaugurate and systematize a satisfactory plan for carrying out the requirements of the law prevented early construction of roads in 1905, but the organization has been gradually perfected so that all of the requirements of the law can now be carried out with promptness and satisfaction.

The necessity for expending much time in rendering advice, instruction and assistance to town authorities and to inexperienced foremen and supervisors has entailed considerable expense in the administration of the law, but as local authorities become familiar with the law and with the proper methods of constructing roads, such expense decreases and should be considerably less in the coming than in the past year.

There has been some discussion relative to the advisability of constructing gravel roads instead of macadam roads in many localities. There are some localities where an abundance of good gravel exists and many drivers prefer gravel to drive over, rather than macadam. Gravel, however hard it is rolled during construction, will ravel during a dry season, and ruts will form to some extent under very dry conditions, and when the frost is coming out in the Spring of the year. Wheels, however, will not penetrate very deep in any season, provided the road is not neglected. With the number of miles of road in the state and the amount of money annually appropriated by the state and by the towns, it is impossible to build macadam roads in all localities, and even if such were possible it would not be advisable, for the towns would not be financially able to continue the work from year to year. Unless the work of extension of the short pieces of road is carried on each year, no satisfactory results are obtained, hence in determining the kind of surface material to be used, large consideration should be given to the financial ability of the towns to continue the work on the same general plan as first inaugurated.

FINANCIAL.

On the following pages appear statements and tables giving detailed information relating to appropriations and expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. DEAN.

State Engineer.

Concord, N. H. November 15, 1906.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation, 1905.....	\$125,000.00
Appropriation, 1906.....	125,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$250,000.00

EXPENDED :

Feb. 24, 1905, to May 31, 1905..	\$4,694.90
May 31, 1905, to Feb. 24, 1906..	56,038.49
Feb. 24, 1905, to Feb. 24, 1906..	60,733.39
Feb. 24, 1906, to May 31, 1906..	6,073.82
May 31, 1905, to May 31, 1906..	62,112.31
May 31, 1906, to Nov. 15, 1906..	110,402.85
Feb. 24, 1906, to Nov. 15, 1906..	125,476.75
Feb. 24, 1905, to Nov. 15, 1906..	186,210.14
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 15, 1906.....	\$63,789.86

Distribution of State Expenditures.

Feb. 24, 1905, to Nov. 15, 1906.

ADMINISTRATION :

Salaries	\$12,634.86
Traveling expenses	2,896.27
Office expense and supplies.....	3,940.76
Council expense	389.55

STATE ROADS:

Construction and maintenance.....	81,680.03
Change of location.....	1,027.11
Legislative disbursements (Ch. 133, 135, 136; Laws, 1905).....	3,449.76

STATE AID to towns.....	80,191.80
	<hr/>
	\$186,210.14

EXPENDITURES ON STATE ROADS.

	Apportionment 1905-06.	Expended 1905.	Expended to Nov. 15, 1906.	Total Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
1. Tunnel Stream	\$500.50	\$.50	\$488.52	\$489.02	\$11.48
2. Lost River	1,505.25	5.25	1,000.00	1,005.25	500.00
3A. Profile, Sec. A	597.54	297.54	300.00	597.54	.....
3B. Profile, Sec. B	1,529.92	329.92	1,200.00	1,529.92	.....
4A. Lafayette, Sec. A }	29,758.30	14,458.30	14,511.87	28,970.17	788.13
4B. Lafayette, Sec. B					
5A. Portland, Sec. A	835.12	535.12	300.00	835.12	.....
5B. Portland, Sec. B	1,407.10	207.10	1,200.00	1,407.10	.....
6. Cherry Mountain	720.39	320.39	400.00	720.39	.....
7. Base	982.57	482.57	500.00	982.57	.....
8. Jefferson Notch	1,842.38	1,342.38	500.00	1,842.38	.....
9. Bretton Woods	1,031.88	31.88	1,000.00	1,031.88	.....
10A. Crawford Notch, Sec. A }	4,469.57	1,469.57	943.88	2,413.45	2,056.12
10B. Crawford Notch, Sec. B					
11. Hurricane Mountain	203.37	88.37	113.00	201.37	2.00
12A. Pinkham Notch, Sec. A }	1,526.19	826.19	599.73	1,425.92	100.27
12B. Pinkham Notch, Sec. B					
13. Androscoggin River	226.10	26.10	20.00	46.10	180.00

EXPENDITURES ON STATE ROADS.

	Apportionment 1905-06.	Expended 1905.	Expended to Nov. 15, 1906.	Total Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
14. Erroll Hill	\$1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,500.00
15. Dixville and Millsfield	6,500.00	\$736.70	\$5,763.30	\$6,500.00	.....
16. Diamond Pond	114.49	49.49	65.00	114.49	.....
17. Connecticut Lake	427.25	200.00	227.25	427.25	.....
18. Ocean	34,479.26	8,795.26	23,096.31	31,891.57	2,587.69
19. Country Pond	50.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00
20. Moultonborough	50.00	.....	42.00	42.00	8.00
21. New London	148.65	73.65	60.00	133.65	15.00
22. Miller Park	50.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	.....
23. Forest Lake	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
	\$90,505.83	\$30,301.28	\$52,405.86	\$82,707.14	\$7,798.69

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Albany	170	Town . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria	161	Town . . . . .	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allenstown	75	C. A. Bailey . . . . .	.60	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alstead	146	G. H. Caughey . . . . .	.65	.....	2.00	.....	5.50	1.25
Amherst*	7	Osgood Construction Co. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst	23	Osgood Construction Co. . . . .	.55	.75	3.00	.....	5.00	4.00
Antrim	49	Town . . . . .	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	67	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Atkinson	154	Town . . . . .	.50	.50	2.50	8.00	6.00	4.00
Auburn	120	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	3.00
Barnstead	130	Town . . . . .	.45	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Barrington	79	Town . . . . .	.50	.....	3.00	.....	5.25	.....
Bartlett	19	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	.....	7.00	.....
Bath	155	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	3.00	.....	5.00	.....
Bedford*	53	Nathaniel Doane . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont	72	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem* . . . . .	...	Trudeau & Lewis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	38	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Boscawen	53	C. A. Bailey . . . . .	.35	.....	2.00	8.00	6.50	.....
Bow*	32	Perley A. Clough . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bow	5	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	56	C. A. Bailey . . . . .	.35	.40	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Brentwood	17	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	2.50	10.00	4.50	3.00
Bridgewater	103	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol*	9	Will Gordon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol	4	Town . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....
Brookline	85	C. F. Dudley & Co. . . . .	.30	.....	3.00	.....	6.00	5.00
Campton	99	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	.....	7.50	5.00	.....
Canaan	108	Will Gordon . . . . .	.40	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....
Candia	57	C. A. Bailey . . . . .	.33	.40	2.00	.....	.....	.....

* For foot notes see page 36.

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
.....50	.....	.....
.....03	.....	.....	.75	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.50	.75	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.20	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....57	.....	.....
.9003	.....	.....	.75	1.50	.30	.60	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.65	.75	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	1.00	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.....	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2.50	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5003	.40	.....	.75	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.80	1.00	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5003	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....60	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	1.00	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
.....60	.....	.....
.50
.5502½	.45	2.40	.75	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....70	.....	.....
.....03	.....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....75	.....	.03	.....	2.50	1.00	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.50	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.70	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....99	.....	.....
.....50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....
.....	.65	.80	.....	.04	.....	.....	.58	.78	.40	.60	.....	.....	.....
.....95	.03	.....	.....	.60	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.60	2.50	.....	.....	.02	.....	2.34	1.40	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00
.....03	.....	2.50	1.43	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Canterbury*	18	G. J. Sargent . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center Harbor	31	Town . . . . .	.40	..	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown	107	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Chatham	151	Town . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesterfield*	30	Amos D. Bridge . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chichester*	19	Town . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chichester	92	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	7.50	5.00	.....
Claremont	84	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook	6	Town . . . . .	.40	.50	2.00	7.50	5.00	.....
Columbia	172	Town . . . . .	.50	..	.....	.....	7.00	6.00
Cornish	133	J. H. Hammond . . . . .	.60	.....	2.00	..	5.00	.....
Dalton	149	Town . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	7.00	5.40	.....
Danbury	32	Town . . . . .	.....	.60 .50	.....	8.00	4.00	.....
Danville*	15	Hett Bros. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	160	Town . . . . .	.35	.73	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield	88	Town . . . . .	.45	.60	3.00	.....	6.00	.....
Deering	113	David T. Perry . . . . .	.45	.60	3.00	.....	.....	5.00
Derry*	3	D. B. Pierce, Jr. Co. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester*	42	Town . . . . .	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester	115	Town	1.50	.....	3.00	5.00	3.00	.....
Dublin*	34	Benj. Willard . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin	152	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	..	.....	3.00
Dummer	98	Town . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Durham*	36	D. Chesley & Co. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Kingston	13	Fred E. Ellis . . . . .	.50	.60	1.50	12.00	12.00	.....
Easton	76	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	2.00	8.00	5.00	.....
Effingham	167	F. W. Brooks . . . . .	.45	1.00	5.00	4.00	.....	.....
Enfield	54	Town . . . . .	.40	.....	.....	.....	5.00	3.00
Epping	58	C. A. Bailey . . . . .	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epsom	27	C. A. Bailey . . . . .	.37½	.....	.....	7.50	6.50	..

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
											.67 ¹ / ₄		
.50				.03			.60						
.50	.50	52.00	.85	.03	.40		.60	1.00	.25	.50			
											.92		
											.72		
											.60		
				.03			.60		.25				
	.35	.45	.57	.03		2.00	.90	1.25		.50			20.00
	.60			.03			.60			.50			
		.75	1.00										
.60		.65		.06			.68	1.15					
.50	.75												
				.03									
			.45								.80		
	.50		.45				.58	.83	.27				
				.03			.95		.25				
.55	.70			.03			1.10						
											.99		
											.92		
											¹⁰ / ₇₅		
											¹¹ / _{1.00}		
												1275.00	
		.65							.10				
				.02			1.00						
											.80		
											1.07		
.45	.75	.85		.03			.85	1.00	.25				
					.40								
	⁴ / _{1.50}						.66 ² / ₃			.60			20.00
	.65			.03			.65						
	.65			.03		2.45	.85	1.00	.35				
1.50		1.00		.03			.75			1.00			

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Erroll	18	Town						
Farmington*	50	Harry F. Howard ...	1.00					
Farmington	10	Town .....	.65					
Franklin*	10	Will Gordon				10.00	3.25	
Franklin	89	Town .....	.35		2.50			
Freedom	168	F. W. Brooks .....	.45	.80	5.00	4.00		3.00
Fremont	52	Geo. F. Beede .....	.40	.60	1.50			
Gilmanton	162	Town .....	.40	.60			8.00	
Gilsum	71	G. H. Caughey ....	.40		2.00			1.85
Goffstown*	40	Town						
Goffstown	122	Town .....	.45					3.50
Gorham	73	Town .....	.40		2.00		5.00	
Goshen	136	Town .....	.50		2.25		5.00	
Greenland*	27	Libby & Odell						
Greenland	169	Perrin W. Nichols ..	.40	.55				
Greenville*	11	Town						
Greenville	2	Town .....	.50					
Groton	129	Town .....	.50		2.25			
Hampstead*	17	Hett Bros.						
Hampton Falls ...	166	Jas. E. Watkins ...	.50	.55	2.25			
Hancock*	33	G. R. Stoddard						
Hanover Precinct*..	1	Precinct						
Hanover Precinct...	55	Precinct .....	.40					
Harrisville	44	G. H. Caughey ....	.50	.60	2.00	10.00		
Haverhill	126	E. F. Moore .....	.40		3.00			
Hebron	104	Town .....	.40			5.0		
Henniker*	20	Town						
Henniker	3	Town .....	.40				5.00	
Hill	39	Town .....	.30					
Hillsborough	25	David T. Perry ....	.40	.50	2.00	9.00	8.00	

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
					8.50						.45		
						9.90							
						9.90				.38			
											.60		
.50				.03		2.20				.50			
	51.50			.03			.65						
				.04			.70	1.10					
.50				.03	.50		.70		.25				
		.85								.60			
											.60		
	.75	.75					.75		.25				25.00
	.60			.03	.35		.60						
							.70	1.10					
											.47		
	52.75						.75						
											13.60		
				.03		2.25				.50			
			31.50	.03			.75						
											.55		
	41.95						.65	.75					
											.49		
											13.55		
1.25	2.30			.05		2.60							20.00
.50	.75	.85		.03			.90	1.15		.60			
	.75	.75	2.50	.05		3.25					11.246.00		
				.03			.60	1.00					
											.60		
		.64		.03		1.00							
							.45	.60					
		.75		.03		2.30							

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Hinsdale*	25	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	9	Town .....	.35	.....	2.00	7.50	5.00	3.50
Holderness	28	Town .....	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Hollis*	6	Soule, Dillingham & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hollis	50	Town .....	.35	.50	.....	7.00	.....	.....
Hooksett	74	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Hopkinton*	21	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton	86	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	7.50	.....	3.00
Jackson	16	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Jaffrey	101	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.50	3.00
Jefferson	20	Town .....	.40	.....	.....	7.50	5.00	.....
Kensington	90	Town .....	.40	.....	2.00	.....	5.00	3.00
Kingston*	43	Perrin W. Nichols ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingstop	34	Perrin W. Nichols ..	.20	.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	65	Town .....	.25	.....	.....	25.00	7.00	.....
Landaff	121	Town .....	.50	.....	.....	.....	6.00	4.00
Langdon	100	Town .....	.45	.....	4.00	.....	5.00	.....
Lebanon	64	Town .....	.39	.50	2.00	7.00	5.00	3.50
Lee	159	M. N. Lane .....	.45	.55	2.30	.....	.....	.....
Lempster	141	Town .....	.50	.....	2.50	9.00	5.00	4.00
Lisbon, Town* ...	14	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon, Town	35	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon, Precinct* ..	13	Precinct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon, Precinct ...	69	Precinct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Littleton*	44	Tfudeau & Lewis ..	.25	.....	2.00	8.00	3.50	.....
Londonderry	51	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	.....	3.50
Loudon	42	Town .....	.40	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Lyman	133	Town .....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Lyme	105	Town .....	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Lyndeborough ...	26	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	7.50	5.50	3.00

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
.....60	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	.....	.60	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1146.88	.....
.....60	.....	.03	.40	.....	.50	.75	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.65	1.00	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....45	.....	.....
.....64	⁷ 3.10	.03	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5075	.....	.03	.....	¹⁶ 1.90	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.35	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
.5065	.....	.03	.....	.....	.55	.80	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....50	.....	.....
.....	1.50	.10	.....	.....	.50	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....07	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.6003	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.60	.85	.90	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	.85	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
.50	² .35	.65	.....	.03	.45	.....	.65	.90	.25	.50	.....	.....	.....
.....90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.60	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1.10	.....	.....
.....60	.....	.....
.....	¹⁴ .45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	¹⁴ .40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.30	¹⁷ .17	¹⁷ .17	¹⁷ .17	.07 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.50	² .50	.65	.....	.03	.50	.....	.60	1.00	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	.....	.65	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....03	.....	¹⁵ 1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.6503	.35	.....	.60	1.00	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Madbury	116	Town .....	.40	.50	3.00	7.50		
Madison	165	Tyler & Kennett ...	.50	.60			75.00	
Marlow	144	G. H. Caughly .....	.65		2.00	12.00		
Mason	91	Town .....	.40	.40	2.00		5.15	3.00
Meredith	37	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00		7.50	
Merrimack*	49	G. R. Stoddard Con- struction Co						
Merrimack	14	Osgood Construction Co.	.50	.50				
Milan	118	Stewart & Snodgrass	.50		1.85		5.00	
Milford*	4	Osgood Construction Co.						
Milford	110	Town .....	.40	.40	2.00		6.00	3.50
Milton	131	Town .....	.45	.55	2.20	7.50	6.00	
Mont Vernon	15	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00		5.50	3.50
Monroe	139	Town .....	.50				8.00	
Moultonborough ..	7	Town .....	.40				5.00	
Nelson	45	G. H. Caughey .....	.45	.60	2.00	8.00		
New Boston*	5	Osgood Construction Co.						
Newfields	40	Town .....	.40	.50				
New Hampton ...	41	Town .....	.40				5.00	
Newington*	48	C. A. Badger						
Newington	140	C. A. Badger .....	.24					
New Ipswich* ...	22	Town						
New Ipswich	77	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	8.00	5.00	3.00
New London	106	Town .....	.40		2.00	7.50	5.00	
Newport	102	David T. Perry ....	.40	.30		9.00		
Newton	8	Jas. E. Watkins ...	.40	.55	.50	5.00	5.00	
Northfield	117	Town .....	.40					
North Hampton ..	114	Town .....	.40		2.00			
Northumberland ..	135	Town .....	.50			7.50		
Northwood*	23	Town						
Northwood	33	Town .....	.40	.50			1.25	

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.50	.....	.85	.95	.....	.....	.....	.90	1.15	.25	.65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.50	.....	.....	.03	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.59	.....	.....
.....	.....	.70	.....	.03	.....	.....	.95	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	2194.00	.....
.....	² .35	.65	.....	.03	.....	2.25	.60	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.50	.65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.70	1.20	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹⁹ .85	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.50	.50	.65	.....	.03	.35	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.35	.75	.95	.....	.03	.....	.....	.80	1.10	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....
.....	² .35	.50	.....	.03	.....	.....	.55	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.64	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....
.50	.60	.....	.....	.03	.35	.....	.60	1.00	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.64	.....	.03	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.40	.60	.....	.....	.03	.50	¹⁶ 1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.55	.65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.55	.75	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	³ 1.20	.99	.03	.....	.....	.60	1.00	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	² .35	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....
.35	.50	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Orange		Town			2.00		5.00	
Orford	123	Town .....	.40	.50				
Ossipee	128	Town .....	.50		3.00	10.00	6.00	
Pelham	163	Town .....	.50		2.25		5.00	
Pembroke*	8	Lane Construction Corporation						
Pembroke	61	C. A. Bailey .....	.40		2.00			
Piermont	109	Town .....	.40				5.00	
Plainfield	29	Town .....	.40	.50				
Plaistow	80	Jas. E. Watkins ..	.50	.55			7.00	4.00
Plymouth	93	Town .....	.40			7.50	5.00	
Randolph	78	Town .....	.40		2.00		5.00	
Raymond	60	C. A. Bailey .....	.35	.40	2.40	8.00	6.50	5.00
Richmond*	28	Amos D. Bridge ..						
Richmond	21	Town .....	.40	.50				
Rindge	22	Town .....	.50	.75	2.50	8.00		5 00
Rochester	1	E. F. Moore .....	.36	.46	2.60	7.00	4.50	3 75
Rollinsford	153	Town .....	.15					5.13
Rumney	70	Town .....	.40				5.00	
Salem*	2	Lane Construction Corporation						
Salem	62	Edward Adams .....	.50	1.00	6.00		8.00	
Sanbornton	164	Town .....	.60		3.00		7.00	
Sandown*	16	Hett Bros.						
Sandown	111	Town .....	.30	.65	3.00		3.00	
Sandwich	66	Town .....	.40			7.50	5.00	
Shelburne	171	Town .....	.60		3.00		9.00	
South Hampton ..	83	Town .....	.35		2.00		5.00	3.50
Springfield	59	Town .....	.50		.50		.50	
Stark	47	Town .....	.40					
Stewartstown	112	Town .....	.40			8.00	6.00	
Stoddard	143	Town .....	.40		2.00	7.50	5.00	

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
.....	.60	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.65	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5064	.86	.03	.....	.....	.70	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....60	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....74	.....	.....
.....75	.....	.03	.....	.....	.97	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	³ 1.10	.65	.85	.03	.35	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.8075	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....60	.....	.04	.....	.....	.65	.75	.35	.65	.....	.....	.....
.....64	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	1.60	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....75	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.75	1.04	.35	.65	.....	.....	.....
.....62	.....	.....
.....03	.....	.....	.70	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5005	.....	.....	.75	1.25	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....
.....	.50	.60	.....	.05	.....	2.24	.....	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....50	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.49	.64	.84	.03	.....	.....	.75	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	²⁰ .95	.....	.....	¹⁴ .59½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....80	.....	.03	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500.00	.....
.....	2.00	.....	.03	.75	.....	.70	1.50	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5003	.35	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.55	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	² .60	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....65	.....	.03	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.5585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.65	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Stratford	124	Town .....	.40	.55	.....	.....	5.50	.....
Stratford*	46	E. D. Young .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	212.25
Stratford	94	E. D. Young .....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	.....
Stratham*	26	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratham	137	Town .....	.40	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	46	G. H. Caughey ....	.45	.....	2.00	8.00	.....	2.00
Sunapee	158	David T. Perry ....	.45	.60	3.00	9.00	.....	.....
Surry	148	Town .....	.40	.....	2.00	7.50	6.00	.....
Swanzy*	31	Amos D. Bridge ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple	87	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	3.00
Thornton	119	Town .....	.50	.....	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Tilton*	55	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilton	95	Town .....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	11	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	2.75
Tuftonborough ...	132	Town .....	.50	.....	2.00	7.50	.....	4.00
Unity	157	Town .....	.60	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....
Wakefield	127	Fred E. Ellis .....	.55	.....	1.50	12.00	.....	.....
Walpole	68	Town .....	.40	.50	2.50	6.00	5.00	3.00
Warner*	39	F. I. Hill .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warner	81	Osgood Construction Co. ....	.55	.....	3.00	.....	10.00	.....
Warren	82	Town .....	.40	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....
Washington	43	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	7.50	5.00	3.00
Weare	48	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	5.00	.....
Webster*	45	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster	30	Town .....	.40	.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth*	37	W D Stinson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	36	Town .....	.40	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland*	38	Amos D Bridge ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland ..	63	Town .....	.40	.....	2.50	.....	5.00	.....
Whitefield*	24	Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.
.	.	.	.	.	.40	.	.90	.	.25	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	375.00	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	450.00	.
.50	⁴ 1.70	.	.	.	.	.	.60	1.25	.	.	.	.	.
.35	.75	.85	.	.03	.	.	.80	1.10	.25	.	.	.	.
.55	² .50	.	.85	.03	.	2.25	.	.	.	.60	.	.	.
.50	.	.65	.	.03	.	.	.75	1.25	.25	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.64	.	.
.	.50	.65	.	.03	.40	.	.60	.90	.25	.	.	.	.
.	.	.85	.	.03	.	.	.70	1.25	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.85	.	.
.30	.40	² .30	.65	.03	.	2.25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.60	.	.03	.	.	.60	.80	.25	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.03	.	.	.70	1.10	.	.50	.	.	15.00
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.03	¹⁶ 2.05	.	.	.	.30	.65	.	.	.
.50	.50	.65	⁵ 2.00	.03	.	.	.65	1.00	.25	.50	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.50	.	.
.	.75	.85	.	.03	.	.	.75	1.25	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.65	.	.03	.	.	.75	1.00	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.65	.	.03	.	.	.60	1.00	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.65	.	.03	.	2.25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.45	.	.
.	.	.	.	.03	.	.	.60	1.00	.	.	.35	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.68	.	.
.	.75	.	.	.03	.	.	.60	1.00	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.77	.	.
.	.50	.65	⁴ 1.25	⁶ 2.50	.	.	.65	1.00	.25	.50	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	¹³ .60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE SHOWING

	No. of Contract.	Contractor.	Excavation cu. yd.	Borrow cu. yd.	Ledge cu. yd.	Concrete Masonry cu. yd.	Cement Masonry cu. yd.	Dry Masonry cu. yd.
Whitefield	96	Town .....	.25	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....
Willmot	97	Martin S Morey ...	.40	.50	2.00	7.50	5.00	²² 1.35
Willton*	47	Osgood Construction Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester*	29	Amos D. Bridge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windham*	52	Osgood Construction Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windham	125	Town .....	.45	.60	2.50	.....	6.00	4.00
Wolfborough	145	Fred E. Ellis .....	.60	.....	1.75	12.00	.....	.....
Ocean Road, Rye*	...	Hett Bros. ....	.42	.55	1.80	6.25	.....	.....
Ocean Road, Rye	...	Fred W. Stowers ..	.30	.....	3.00	20.00	.....	.....
Ocean Road, Sea- brook.	...	Osgood Construction Co. ....	.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 1905.

1. 6 in. tile pipe
2. 8 in. tile pipe.
3. 18 in. tile pipe.
4. 8 in. C. I. pipe.
5. 10 in. C. I. pipe.
6. 12 in. C. I. pipe.
7. 18 in. C. I. pipe.
8. Linear foot, 12 ft. wide.
9. Tar asphalt, per sq. yd.
10. Corduroy.
11. Culverts.

12. For culverts.

13. Sq. yd. macadam.

14. Sq. yd.

15. Slate.

16. Per Ton.

17. Labor.

18. Two 1½' x 1½' culverts;

19. Clay.

20. Sq. yd. including surfacing.

21. Linear foot, covering stone.

22. Linear foot.

CONTRACT PRICES.

Underdrain lin. ft.	10 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	12 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	15 in. Tile Pipe lin. ft.	Shaping sq. yd.	Telford sq. yd.	Broken Stone cu. yd.	Gravel cu. yd.	Screened Gravel cu. yd.	Fencing lin. ft.	Cobble Gutters sq. yd.	Linear foot.	Lump price.	Catch Basins.	Stone Bounds.
.....	.....	.75	.....	.30	.....	¹³ .60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.64	.....	.03	.....	.....	.70	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....
.....	.75	.....	.....	.03	.35	.....	.75	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	⁶ 2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹⁶ 1.70	.....	.....	.30	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1.12	⁶ 2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.78	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
.....	1.00	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.75	1.00	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Acworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany	\$183.00	\$228.75	\$411.75	\$193.50	\$241.25	\$434.75	\$846.50	.....
Alexandria	315.00	393.75	708.75	316.50	395.00	711.50	1,420.25	.....
Allenstown	1,005.00	402.00	1,407.00	1,003.50	401.20	1,404.70	2,811.70	\$9.40
Alstead	774.00	309.60	1,083.60	804.00	321.60	1,125.60	2,209.20	.....
Alton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst	942.00	376.80	1,318.80	931.50	372.40	1,303.90	2,622.70	1,318.80
Andover .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antrim	997.50	398.80	1,396.30	.....	.....	.....	1,396.30	17.70
Ashland	934.50	373.60	1,308.10	940.50	376.00	1,316.50	2,624.60	24.07
Atkinson	435.00	261.00	696.00	453.00	271.80	724.80	1,420.80	.....
Auburn	522.00	313.20	835.20	544.50	326.40	870.90	1,706.10	25.75
Barnstead	712.50	427.20	1,139.70	.....	.....	.....	1,139.70	.....
Barrington	690.00	414.00	1,104.00	700.50	420.00	1,120.50	2,224.50	.....
Bartlett	615.00	369.00	984.00	624.00	374.40	998.40	1,982.40	23.21

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Acworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$282.00	\$274.00
Albany	\$27.46	\$27.46	\$27.46	.....	\$819.04	\$376.50	\$442.54	.....	.....
Alexandria	41.57	41.57	41.57	.....	1,378.68	631.50	747.18	.....	.....
Allentown	13.09	22.49	22.49	.....	2,789.21	1,999.10	790.11	.....	.....
Alstead	1,296.19	1,296.19	172.23	\$1,123.96	913.01	454.04	458.97	.....	.....
Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637.00	643.00
Amherst	1,230.03	2,548.83	154.05	2,394.78	73.87	73.87	.....	.....	.....
Andover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468.00	471.00
Antrim	1,378.60	1,396.30	59.00	1,337.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	660.00
Ashland	2,600.53	2,624.60	51.29	2,573.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atkinson	58.86	58.86	58.86	.....	1,361.94	888.00	473.94	.....	.....
Auburn	88.93	114.68	114.68	.....	1,591.42	1,066.50	524.92	.....	.....
Barnstead	57.72	57.72	57.72	.....	1,081.98	712.50	369.48	.....	499.00
Barrington	1,511.36	1,511.36	120.86	1,390.50	713.14	365.02	348.12	.....	.....
Bartlett	1,959.19	1,982.40	29.66	1,952.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Bath	\$594.00	\$356.40	\$950.40	\$579.00	\$347.40	\$926.40	\$1,876.80	\$15.59
Bedford	984.00	379.20	1,327.20	.....	.....	.....	1,327.20	1,327.20
Belmont	748.00	313.60	1,098.10	778.50	311.20	1,089.70	2,187.80	.....
Bennington	408.50	244.80	652.80	.....	.....	.....	652.80	17.68
Benton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	1,297.50	518.80	1,816.30	1,294.50	517.60	1,812.10	3,628.40	1,816.30
Boscawen	951.00	380.40	1,331.40	943.50	377.20	1,320.70	2,652.10	22.62
Bow	601.50	360.60	962.10	874.50	349.60	1,224.10	2,186.20	937.86
Bradford	640.50	384.00	1,024.50	673.50	403.80	1,077.30	2,101.80	.....
Brentwood	435.00	261.00	696.00	414.00	248.40	662.40	1,358.40	20.23
Bridgewater	166.50	207.50	374.00	171.00	213.75	384.75	758.75	13.54
Bristol	1,180.50	472.00	1,652.50	1,179.00	471.60	1,650.60	3,303.10	1,529.78
Brookfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline	424.50	254.40	678.90	436.50	261.60	698.10	1,377.00	.....

TOWNS APPLYING.					TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.
Bath	\$30.43	\$46.02	\$46.02	.....	\$1,830.78	\$1,159.20	\$671.58
Bedford .....	.....	1,327.20	19.62	\$1,307.58	.....	.....	.....
Belmont	41.48	41.48	41.48	.....	2,146.32	1,563.00	583.32
Bennington .....	.....	17.68	17.68	.....	635.12	408.00	227.12
Benton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	1,345.36	3,161.66	72.29	3,089.37	466.74	236.37	230.37
Boscawen	2,107.70	2,130.32	75.48	2,054.84	521.78	218.21	303.57
Bow	56.56	994.42	66.15	928.27	1,191.78	859.99	331.79
Bradford	626.46	626.46	52.46	574.00	1,475.34	740.00	735.34
Brentwood	1,275.70	1,295.93	110.05	1,185.88	62.47	39.98	22.49
Bridgewater	361.41	374.95	37.45	337.50	383.80	191.90	191.90
Bristol	1,724.82	3,254.60	97.10	3,157.50	48.50	34.64	13.86
Brookfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline	1,342.44	1,342.44	68.24	1,274.20	34.56	34.56	.....
							123.00
							134.00
						
						

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Campton	\$583.50	\$349.80	\$933.30	\$589.50	\$353.40	\$942.90	\$1,876.20	.....
Canaan	871.50	348.40	1,219.90	901.50	360.40	1,261.90	2,481.80	.....
Candia	510.00	306.00	816.00	537.00	322.20	859.20	1,675.20	\$23.40
Canterbury	655.50	393.00	1,048.50	.....	.....	.....	1,048.50	733.57
Carroll .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center Harbor	393.00	235.80	628.80	403.50	241.80	645.30	1,274.10	14.85
Charlestown	1,359.00	543.60	1,902.60	1,347.00	538.80	1,885.80	3,788.40	.....
Chatham	174.00	217.50	391.50	175.50	218.75	394.25	785.75	252.70
Chester	564.00	338.40	902.40	570.00	342.00	912.00	1,814.40	13.07
Chesterfield	952.50	380.80	1,333.30	.....	.....	.....	1,333.30	50.13
Chichester	453.00	271.80	724.80	546.00	327.60	873.60	1,598.40	724.80
Claremont	2,621.25	524.20	3,145.45	2,666.25	533.20	3,199.45	6,344.90	18.73
Clarksville	249.00	311.25	560.25	243.00	303.75	546.75	1,107.00	.....
Colebrook	1,401.00	560.40	1,961.40	1,446.00	578.40	2,024.40	3,985.80	24.89
Columbia	490.50	294.00	784.50	.....	.....	.....	784.50	.....

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Campton	\$1,876.20	\$1,876.20	\$40.73	\$1,835.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canaan	2,477.23	2,477.23	92.30	2,384.93	\$4.57	\$4.57	.....	.....	.....
Candia	1,642.02	1,665.42	130.43	1,534.99	9.78	9.78	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury .	314.92	1,048.50	32.31	1,016.19	.....	.....	.....	\$449.00	.....
Carroll ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$565.00	577.00
Center Harbor	36.65	51.50	51.50	.....	1,222.60	796.50	\$426.10	.....	.....
Charlestown	3,788.40	3,788.40	133.38	3,655.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham ...	16.00	268.70	16.00	252.70	517.05	237.50	279.55	.....	.....
Chester ....	.....	13.07	13.07	.....	1,801.33	1,120.93	680.40	.....	.....
Chesterfield .	1,283.17	1,333.30	68.53	1,264.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	655.00
Chichester ..	72.83	797.63	132.59	665.04	800.77	546.00	254.77	.....	.....
Claremont ..	5,322.96	5,341.69	69.19	5,272.50	1,003.21	501.60	501.61	.....	.....
Clarksville ..	.95	.95	.95	.....	1,106.05	492.00	614.05	.....	.....
Colebrook ...	3,960.91	3,985.80	86.85	3,898.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia ...	22.73	22.73	22.73	.....	761.77	490.50	271.27	.....	288.00

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Concord .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornish	\$888.00	\$355.20	\$1,243.20	\$916.50	\$366.40	\$1,282.90	\$2,526.10	.....
Croydon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalton	243.00	303.75	546.75	244.50	305.00	549.50	1,096.25	\$100.00
Danbury	312.00	390.00	702.00	321.00	401.25	722.25	1,424.25	.....
Danville	291.00	363.75	654.75	280.50	350.00	630.50	1,285.25	504.54
Deerfield	654.00	392.40	1,046.40	627.00	376.20	1,003.20	2,049.60	.....
Deering	303.00	378.75	681.75	301.50	376.25	677.75	1,359.50	2.12
Derry	2,403.00	600.75	3,003.75	.....	.....	.....	3,003.75	3,003.75
Dorchester	183.00	228.75	411.75	187.50	233.75	421.25	833.00	151.49
Dover .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin	1,287.00	514.80	1,801.80	.....	.....	.....	1,801.80	1,372.10
Dummer	262.50	327.50	590.00	346.50	432.50	779.00	1,369.00	.....
Dunbarton	460.50	276.00	736.50	.....	.....	.....	736.50	17.09

TOWNS APPLYING.					TOWNS NOT APPLYING.			
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Concord .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,853.00	\$3,869.67
Conway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,009.00	1,037.00
Cornish	\$2,517.71	\$102.67	\$2,415.04	\$8.39	.....	\$8.39	.....	.....
Croydon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201.00	203.00
Dalton	2.89	2.89	100.00	993.36	\$443.05	550.31	.....	.....
Danbury	1,371.94	32.78	1,339.16	52.31	23.25	29.06	.....	.....
Danville	37.34	92.74	449.14	743.37	339.90	403.47	.....	.....
Deerfield	135.75	135.75	.....	1,913.85	1,278.00	635.85	.....	.....
Deering	1,319.08	42.24	1,278.96	38.30	38.30	.....	.....	.....
Derry .....	.....	56.94	2,946.81	.....	.....	.....	1,628.00	.....
Dorchester ..	261.38	412.87	396.36	420.13	187.50	232.63	.....	.....
Dover .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin	20.18	1,392.28	1,315.18	409.52	306.93	102.59	2,861.63	2,865.33
Dummer	1,369.00	1,359.00	1,330.58
Dunbarton ..	12.06	29.15	707.35	445.50	261.85	301.00

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT

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TOWNS APPLYING.					TOWNS NOT APPLYING.			
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor, and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Durham	\$1,255.80	\$67.10	\$1,188.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$599.00
E. Kingston	1,533.54	114.68	1,418.86	\$28.46	\$28.46	.....	.....	.....
Easton	3.26	3.26	.....	789.24	352.50	\$436.74	.....	.....
Eaton	29.41	29.41	.....	830.59	382.50	448.09	.....	.....
Effingham ..	51.54	51.54	.....	1,523.96	700.50	823.46	.....	.....
Ellsworth ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$24.00	24.00
Enfield	2,835.74	109.61	2,741.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epping	2,971.30	125.38	2,845.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epsom	1,695.88	29.42	1,695.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erroll	1,438.71	5.79	1,434.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,588.00	1,607.00
Farmington	3,020.78	30.17	4,218.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitzwilliam ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554.00	584.00
Francetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	817.00	312.00
Franconia ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439.00	448.00

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Franklin	\$3,132.00	\$783.00	\$3,915.00	\$3,188.25	\$797.00	\$3,985.25	\$7,900.25	\$843.70
Freedom	346.50	432.50	779.00	364.50	455.00	819.50	1,598.50	.....
Fremont	424.50	254.40	678.90	429.00	257.40	686.40	1,365.30	15.36
Gilford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanton	739.50	443.40	1,182.90	724.50	434.40	1,158.90	2,341.80	.....
Gilsom	340.50	425.00	765.50	342.00	427.50	769.50	1,535.00	12.28
Goffstown	1,822.50	455.50	2,278.00	1,918.50	479.50	2,398.00	4,676.00	1,850.89
Gorham	1,017.00	406.80	1,423.80	1,239.00	495.60	1,734.60	3,158.40	1,423.80
Goshen	211.50	263.75	475.25	.....	.....	.....	475.25	17.47
Grafton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grantham	217.50	271.25	488.75	214.50	267.50	482.00	970.75	5.00
Greenfield	424.50	254.40	678.90	.....	.....	.....	678.90	10.16
Greenland	544.50	326.40	870.90	525.00	315.00	840.00	1,710.90	870.90
Greenville	985.50	394.00	1,379.50	997.50	398.80	1,396.30	2,775.80	1,379.50
Groton	147.00	441.00	588.00	142.50	426.00	568.50	1,156.50	.....

TOWNS APPLYING.

TOWNS NOT APPLYING.

	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor, and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Franklin ...	\$3,058.43	\$3,902.13	\$170.18	\$3,731.95	\$3,998.12	\$3,246.18	\$751.94	.....	.....
Freedom ...	64.70	64.70	64.70	.....	1,533.80	711.00	822.80	.....	.....
Fremont	1,333.66	1,349.02	87.72	1,261.30	16.28	10.18	6.10	.....	.....
Gilford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanton...	229.02	229.02	69.02	160.00	2,112.78	1,304.00	808.78	\$409.00	\$421.00
Gilsium	1,522.72	1,535.00	112.75	1,422.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goffstown ...	186.51	2,037.40	247.71	1,789.69	2,638.60	2,345.61	292.99	.....	.....
Gorham	1,734.60	3,158.40	66.16	3,092.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goshen	213.30	230.77	19.27	211.50	244.48	122.24	122.24	.....	141.00
Grafton ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273.00	274.00
Grantham ..	2.05	7.05	7.05	.....	963.70	432.00	531.70	.....	.....
Greenfield ..	12.75	22.91	22.91	.....	655.99	424.50	231.49	.....	.....
Greenland ..	30.54	901.44	38.65	862.79	809.46	525.00	284.46	.....	.....
Greenville ..	1,396.30	2,775.80	21.70	2,754.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groton	290.63	290.63	1.13	289.50	865.87	441.00	424.87	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Hampstead	\$598.50	\$258.80	\$957.30	\$589.50	\$353.40	\$942.90	\$1,900.20	769.15
Hampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamp't'n F'ls	433.50	259.80	693.30	441.00	264.50	705.60	1,398.90	.....
Hancock	559.50	335.40	894.90	.....	.....	.....	894.90	887.22
Hanover	1,893.00	473.25	2,366.25	1,932.00	483.00	2,415.00	4,781.25	1,382.69
Harrisville	571.50	342.60	914.10	618.00	370.80	988.80	1,902.90	19.37
Hart's Loc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	2,028.00	507.00	2,535.00	2,092.50	523.00	2,615.50	5,150.50	32.78
Hebron	126.00	378.00	504.00	124.50	372.00	496.50	1,000.50	.....
Menniker	1,083.00	433.20	1,516.20	1,122.00	448.80	1,570.80	3,087.00	944.47
Hill	301.50	376.25	677.75	322.50	402.50	725.00	1,402.75	11.47
Hillsborough	1,864.50	466.00	2,330.50	1,876.50	469.00	2,345.50	4,676.00	27.67
Hinsdale	1,539.00	384.75	1,923.75	1,509.00	377.25	1,886.25	3,810.00	1,611.63
Holderness	522.00	313.20	835.20	564.00	338.40	902.40	1,737.60	.....
Hollis	\$41.50	\$36.40	1,177.90	847.50	338.80	1,186.30	2,364.20	1,177.90

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Hampstead	\$49.09	818.24	\$118.24	\$700.00	\$1,031.96	\$707.27	\$374.69	.....	.....
Hampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$795.00	\$822.00
Hampt'n F'lls	67.98	67.98	67.98	.....	1,330.92	874.50	456.42	.....	.....
Hancock	.....	887.22	54.22	833.00	7.68	4.80	2.88	.....	368.00
Hanover	1,904.11	3,286.80	24.73	3,262.07	1,494.45	1,213.18	281.27	.....	.....
Harrisville	1,482.55	1,501.92	117.68	1,384.24	400.98	97.54	303.44	.....	.....
Hart's Loc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	3,280.68	3,313.46	75.36	3,238.10	1,837.04	881.15	955.89	.....	.....
Hebron	1,000.50	1,000.50	13.00	987.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henniker	2,142.53	3,087.00	99.01	2,987.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hill	1,391.28	1,402.75	49.93	1,852.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	4,648.33	4,676.00	116.54	4,559.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	2,198.37	3,810.00	166.62	3,643.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holderness	1,141.06	1,141.06	55.06	1,086.00	596.54	298.27	298.27	.....	.....
Hollis	1,186.30	2,364.20	111.14	2,253.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Hooksett	\$1,122.00	\$448.80	\$1,570.80	\$1,116.00	\$446.40	\$1,562.40	\$3,133.20	\$30.61
Hopkinton	1,543.50	385.75	1,929.25	1,483.50	593.20	2,076.70	4,005.95	1,929.25
Hudson	1,077.00	430.80	1,507.80	1,104.00	441.60	1,545.60	3,053.40	.....
Jackson	456.00	273.60	729.60	478.50	286.80	765.30	1,494.90	.....
Jaffrey	1,525.50	381.25	1,906.75	1,546.50	386.50	1,933.00	3,839.75	44.50
Jefferson	565.50	339.00	904.50	567.00	340.20	907.20	1,811.70	12.65
Keene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kensington	376.50	225.60	602.10	375.00	225.00	600.00	1,202.10	.....
Kingston	540.00	324.00	864.00	565.50	339.00	904.50	1,768.50	746.14
Laconia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	2,301.00	575.25	2,876.25	2,310.00	577.50	2,887.50	5,763.75	16.30
Landaff	396.00	237.60	633.60	411.00	246.60	657.60	1,291.20	12.59
Langdon	294.00	367.50	661.50	298.50	372.50	671.00	1,332.50	.....
Lebanon	2,945.25	736.25	3,681.50	3,051.00	762.75	3,813.75	7,495.25	.....
Lee	433.50	259.80	693.30	447.00	268.20	715.20	1,408.50	20.60

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Hooksett ...	\$2,240.40	\$2,271.01	\$62.45	\$2,208.56	\$862.19	\$447.63	\$414.56	.....	.....
Hopkinton ..	39.57	\$1,968.82	108.52	1,860.30	2,037.13	1,483.50	552.63	.....	.....
Hudson	38.94	38.94	38.94	.....	3,014.46	2,181.00	833.46	.....	.....
Jackson	1,494.90	1,494.90	67.25	1,427.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaffrey.....	3,189.05	3,233.55	161.55	3,072.00	606.20	310.52	295.68	.....	.....
Jefferson ...	1,170.79	1,183.44	40.94	1,142.50	628.26	314.13	314.13	.....	.....
Keene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,316.33	2,340.00
Kensington ..	1,202.10	1,202.10	74.02	1,128.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston ...	1,009.82	1,755.96	124.38	1,631.58	12.54	12.54	.....	.....	.....
Laconia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster ..	4,669.54	4,685.84	74.84	4,611.00	1,077.91	538.95	538.96	2,182.50	2,195.50
Landaff	47.76	60.35	60.35	.....	1,230.85	796.20	434.65	.....	.....
Langdon	1,332.50	1,332.50	69.38	1,263.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	5,379.67	5,379.67	179.67	5,200.00	2,115.58	796.25	1,319.33	.....	.....
Lee	54.09	74.69	74.69	.....	1,333.81	880.50	453.31	.....	.....

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Lempster . . .	\$1,065.30	\$1,082.75	\$19.50	\$1,063.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$337.00	\$355.00
Lisbon	1,215.40	3,555.40	59.20	3,496.20	\$1,186.35	\$960.75	\$225.60	.....	.....
Litchfield . . .	4.01	19.94	19.94	.....	1,305.21	684.50	620.71	.....	.....
Littleton.....	.....	3,241.90	267.36	2,974.54	136.85	109.48	27.37	.....	1,810.00
Livermore . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Londonderry	2,420.99	2,450.50	124.10	2,326.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	790.86	790.86	42.36	748.50	406.44	203.22	203.22	495.00	.....
Lyman	13.90	113.90	13.90	100.00	1,121.35	504.55	616.80	.....	.....
Lyme	1,056.10	1,056.10	35.33	1,020.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	527.00
Lyndeborough	108.29	117.89	117.89	.....	1,273.51	870.00	403.51	.....	.....
Madbury	778.00	794.50	92.50	702.00	783.75	398.62	385.13	.....	.....
Madison	61.09	61.09	61.09	.....	1,183.66	553.50	630.16	.....	.....
Manchester . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,294.75	8,544.00
Marborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	704.00	687.00

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.	
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineers, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3
Marlow	\$100.90	\$99.07	\$17.03	\$1,375.65	\$645.97	\$729.68	.....	.....
Mason	396.86	62.73	345.00	368.52	184.26	184.26	.....	\$222.00
Meredith ...	2,995.74	73.43	2,860.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack ..	2,025.40	171.51	2,684.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton ...	20.13	20.13	.....	660.37	303.00	357.37	.....	.....
Milan	1,938.25	68.50	1,881.50	75.00	46.88	28.12	.....	.....
Milford	1,710.06	186.39	4,397.92	1,172.69	681.00	491.69	.....	.....
Milton	45.25	62.45	.....	2,675.95	1,956.00	719.95	.....	.....
Mont Vernon	47.57	66.33	.....	1,538.97	1,003.50	535.47	.....	.....
Monroe.....	933.50	30.50	903.00	511.30	256.90	254.40	.....	.....
Moultonboro'	1,310.31	33.81	1,276.50	731.79	365.40	366.39	.....	.....
Nashua .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,784.33	4,892.00
Nelson	80.28	80.28	.....	937.72	453.00	484.72	.....	.....
New Boston ..	.....	144.12	1,180.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	639.00
Newbury ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342.00	361.00

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.	
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unc expended Nov. 15, 1906	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Newcastle ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$291.00	\$290.00
New Durham	\$35.99	\$35.99	.....	\$1,424.76	\$649.50	\$775.26	.....	.....
Newfields ..	695.11	695.11	\$597.00	648.14	331.06	317.08	.....	.....
New Hampton	1,482.60	1,482.60	1,446.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newington ..	211.68	876.91	99.66	604.09	262.85	341.24	.....	.....
New Ipswich	1,092.00	2,211.10	43.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London.	1,499.60	1,504.60	78.10	777.50	392.87	384.63	.....	.....
Newmarket ..	53.28	53.28	.....	2,459.22	2,010.00	449.22	.....	1,321.00
Newport	3,039.25	3,039.25	67.80	.....	.....	.....	1,598.00	.....
Newton	1,764.27	1,779.11	147.74	29.89	29.89	.....	.....	.....
Northfield ...	1,342.57	1,358.50	27.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	640.00
No. Hampton	2,280.63	2,301.13	114.13	760.27	381.76	378.51	.....	.....
N'rthumberl'd	2,460.58	2,460.58	95.58	886.42	443.21	443.21	.....	.....
Northwood ..	765.10	1,811.50	157.62	310.10	155.05	155.05	.....	.....
Nottingham ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346.00	343.00

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Orange	\$102.00	\$306.00	\$408.00	\$103.50	\$309.00	\$412.50	\$820.50	.....
Orford	625.50	375.00	1,000.50	631.50	378.60	1,010.10	2,010.60	.....
Ossipee	864.00	345.60	1,209.60	913.50	365.20	1,278.70	2,483.30	.....
Pelham	778.50	311.20	1,089.70	.....	.....	.....	1,089.70	\$25.96
Pembroke	1,815.00	453.75	2,268.75	1,813.50	453.25	2,266.75	4,535.50	2,267.16
Peterborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piermont	540.00	324.00	864.00	550.50	330.00	880.50	1,744.50	.....
Pittsburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	1,804.50	451.00	2,255.50	1,821.00	455.25	2,276.25	4,531.75	.....
Plainfield ..	825.00	330.00	1,155.00	837.00	334.80	1,171.80	2,326.80	.....
Plaistow	568.50	340.80	909.30	561.00	336.60	897.60	1,806.90	12.00
Plymouth	1,279.50	511.60	1,791.10	1,255.50	502.00	1,757.50	3,548.60	17.19
Portsmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	162.00	202.50	364.50	177.00	221.25	398.25	762.75	.....
Raymond	672.00	403.20	1,075.20	684.00	410.40	1,094.40	2,169.60	22.90

TOWNS APPLYING.						TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	
Orange	\$224.98	\$224.98	\$19.48	\$205.50	\$595.52	\$297.76	\$297.76	
Orford	66.15	66.15	66.15	.....	1,944.45	1,257.00	687.45	
Ossipee	140.49	140.49	140.49	.....	2,347.81	1,777.50	570.31	
Pelham	25.96	25.96	25.96	.....	1,063.74	778.50	285.24	\$539.00
Pembroke ..	2,206.56	4,473.72	115.12	4,358.60	61.78	61.78	.....
Peterborough ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piermont ...	1,151.20	1,151.20	60.70	1,090.50	593.30	298.28	295.02	\$1,453.00
Pittsburg ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield ...	88.66	88.66	88.66	.....	4,443.09	3,625.50	817.59	
Plainfield ..	56.37	56.37	56.37	.....	2,270.43	1,662.00	608.43	
Plaistow	1,783.33	1,795.33	126.78	1,668.55	11.57	11.57	.....
Plymouth	3,531.41	3,548.60	62.75	3,485.85	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	762.75	762.75	18.40	744.35	.....	.....	.....	3,049.66
Raymond	2,110.91	2,133.81	130.52	2,003.29	35.79	22.37	13.42	

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Richmond	\$462.00	\$277.20	\$739.20	\$478.50	\$286.80	\$765.30	\$1,504.50	\$728.95
Rindge	792. 00	316.80	1,108.80	.....	.....	.....	1,108.80	39.78
Rochester	3,097.50	619.40	3,716.90	3,138.75	627.60	3,766.35	7,483.25	58.12
Rollinsford	1,527.00	381.75	1,908.75	.....	.....	.....	1,908.75	21.03
Roxbury	139.50	417.00	556.50	147.00	441.00	588.00	1,144.50	.....
Rumney	457.50	274.20	731.70	484.50	290.40	774.90	1,506.60	14.28
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	1,216.50	486.40	1,702.90	1,257.00	502.80	1,759.80	3,462.70	1,702.90
Salisbury	405.00	243.00	648.00	.....	.....	.....	648.00	4.83
Sanbornton	543.00	325.80	868.80	.....	.....	.....	868.80	.....
Sandown	232.50	290.00	522.50	243.00	303.75	546.75	1,069.25	378.08
Sandwich.....	712.50	427.20	1,139.70	720.00	432.00	1,152.00	2,291.70	.....
Seabrook	466.50	279.60	746.10	469.50	281.40	750.90	1,497.00	.....
Sharon	118.50	354.00	472.50	118.50	354.00	472.50	945.00	26.17
Shelburne	303.00	378.75	681.75	.....	.....	.....	681.75	89.40

TOWNS APPLYING.										TOWNS NOT APPLYING.	
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.			
Richmond ..	\$51.99	\$110.09	\$670.85	\$723.56	\$484.90	\$238.66	.....	.....	
Rindge	856.14	103.92	792.00	212.88	110.54	102.34	.....	\$547.00		
Rochester ...	7,425.13	350.64	7,132.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rollinsford ..	28.70	49.73	.....	1,859.02	1,507.14	351.88	.....	1,033.00		
Roxbury	318.81	32.31	286.50	825.69	112.50	713.19	.....	.....	
Rumney	967.65	39.93	942.00	524.67	259.92	264.75	.....	.....	
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$739.00	749.00		
Salem	1,001.81	224.49	2,480.22	757.99	353.68	404.31	.....	.....	
Salisbury ...	2.54	7.37	.....	640.63	405.00	235.63	.....	296.00		
Sanbornton ..	30.70	30.70	.....	838.10	543.00	295.10	.....	392.00		
Sandown ...	691.17	117.93	951.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	2,291.70	75.38	2,216.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seabrook ...	.....	.....	.....	1,497.00	936.00	561.00	.....	.....	
Sharon	7.00	33.17	.....	911.83	237.00	674.83	.....	.....	
Shelburne ..	59.24	125.64	23.00	533.11	194.68	338.43	.....	195.00		

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.	
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Somersworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,579.50	\$1,666.00
So. Hampton	\$671.13	\$86.13	\$585.00	\$643.87	\$324.76	\$319.11	.....	.....
Springfield	763.46	21.31	942.87	348.07	.....	348.07	.....	.....
Stark	1,389.40	24.66	1,374.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stewartstown	1,003.20	.....	1,003.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard	56.62	56.62	.....	1,158.38	540.00	618.38	.....	427.00
Straford	120.20	120.20	.....	2,082.40	1,377.00	705.40	.....	.....
Stratford	34.40	14.28	506.96	501.16	300.25	200.91	.....	465.00
Stratham	23.25	51.78	857.05	967.37	619.50	347.87	.....	.....
Sullivan	974.75	42.31	932.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunapee	42.80	56.86	.....	2,822.04	2,056.50	765.54	.....	.....
Surry	1,048.99	1,062.50	1,007.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutton	.....	12.06	.....	799.14	507.00	292.14	.....	335.00
Swansey	.....	74.14	1,712.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	882.00
Tamworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442.00	448.00

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Temple	\$273.00	\$341.25	\$614.25	\$267.00	\$333.75	\$600.75	\$1,215.00	.....
Thornton	268.50	335.00	603.50	265.50	331.25	596.75	1,200.25	.....
Tilton	1,449.00	579.60	2,028.60	1,458.00	583.20	2,041.20	4,069.80	\$2,028.60
Troy	916.50	366.40	1,282.90	937.50	374.80	1,312.30	2,595.20	22.46
Tuftsboro'	399.00	239.40	638.40	426.00	255.60	681.60	1,320.00	.....
Unity	334.50	417.50	752.00	334.50	417.50	752.00	1,504.00	19.28
Wakefield	970.50	388.00	1,358.50	1,002.00	400.80	1,402.80	2,761.30	.....
Walpole	2,529.00	632.25	3,161.25	.....	.....	.....	3,161.25	21.33
Warner	1,027.50	410.80	1,438.30	1,071.00	428.40	1,499.40	2,937.70	1,438.30
Warren	535.50	321.00	856.50	586.50	351.60	938.10	1,794.60	6.30
Washington	364.50	455.00	819.50	358.50	447.50	806.00	1,625.50	.....
Waterville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weare	1,014.00	405.60	1,419.60	1,000.50	400.00	1,400.50	2,820.10	.....
Webster	444.00	266.40	710.40	426.00	255.60	681.60	1,392.00	167.33
Wentworth	312.00	390.00	702.00	309.00	386.25	695.25	1,397.25	698.15

TOWNS APPLYING.						TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Temple	\$603.52	\$63.52	\$540.00	\$611.48	\$317.81	\$293.67	.....	.....
Thornton ...	1,200.25	42.51	1,157.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilton	4,069.80	50.36	4,019.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	1,954.12	118.37	1,835.75	641.08	335.55	305.53	.....	.....
Tuftsboro' ..	38.41	38.41	.....	1,281.59	825.00	456.59	.....	.....
Unity	47.92	47.92	.....	1,456.08	669.00	787.08	.....	.....
Wakefield ...	2,712.24	117.99	2,594.25	49.06	35.04	14.02	.....	.....
Walpole	3,139.92	102.53	3,058.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707.00
Warner	1,373.63	83.63	2,728.30	125.77	89.98	35.79	.....	.....
Warren	49.75	56.05	.....	1,738.55	1,122.00	616.55	.....	.....
Washington ..	749.21	26.21	723.00	876.29	428.79	447.50	.....	.....
Waterville ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.00	151.00
Weare	90.51	90.51	.....	2,729.59	2,014.50	715.09	.....	.....
Webster	785.00	43.16	909.17	439.67	200.25	239.42	.....	.....
Wentworth...	342.60	70.11	970.64	356.50	180.05	176.45	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF JOINT FUND ACCOUNT.

TOWNS APPLYING.

	Town Contribution 1905.	State Contribution 1905.	Total Joint Fund 1905.	Town Contribution 1906.	State Contribution 1906.	Total Joint Fund 1906.	Total Fund 1905 and 1906.	Expended in 1905.
Wentworth's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Location.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West'm'reland.....	\$703.50	\$421.80	\$1,125.30	\$730.50	\$438.00	\$1,168.50	\$2,293.80	\$1,033.55
Whitefield	963.00	385.20	1,348.20	970.50	388.00	1,358.50	2,706.70	1,348.20
Wilmot	333.00	416.25	749.25	316.50	395.00	711.50	1,460.75	8.92
Wilton	1,483.50	593.20	2,076.70	.....	.....	.....	2,076.70	2,045.15
Winchester	1,731.00	432.75	2,163.75	.....	.....	.....	2,163.75	2,163.75
Windham	522.00	313.20	835.20	531.00	318.60	849.60	1,684.80	794.32
Windsor	67.50	201.00	268.50	.....	.....	.....	268.50	.....
Wolfeboro'	1,651.50	412.75	2,064.25	1,749.00	437.25	2,186.25	4,250.50	.....
Woodstock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$150,784.50	\$72,478.65	\$222,263.15	\$124,153.50	\$61,515.70	\$185,669.20	\$408,932.35	\$67,184.17

TOWNS APPLYING.							TOWNS NOT APPLYING.		
	Expended in 1906.	Total Expenditure to Nov. 15, 1906.	Engineering, Advertising and Inspection.	Labor. and Material.	Balance Unexpended Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in Town Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Balance in State Treas. Nov. 15, 1906.	Raised in 1905 under Sec. 3.	Raised in 1906 under Sec. 3.
Wentworth's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Location	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70.00	\$75.00
West'm'reland	\$916.27	\$1,949.82	\$146.29	\$1,803.53	\$343.98	\$197.80	\$146.18	.....	.....
Whitefield ...	51.54	1,399.74	70.50	1,329.24	1,306.96	970.50	336.46	.....	.....
Wilmot	1,407.02	1,415.94	73.11	1,342.83	44.81	44.81	.....	.....	.....
Wilton	31.55	2,076.70	59.95	2,016.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester ..	.....	2,163.75	75.67	2,088.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	977.00
Windham ...	890.48	1,684.80	95.17	1,589.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153.00
Windsor	5.89	5.89	5.89	.....	262.61	67.50	195.11	.....	40.00
Wolfeboro' ...	209.13	209.13	209.13	.....	4,041.37	3,400.50	640.87	.....	.....
Woodstock ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00	281.00
	\$199,369.91	\$266,554.08	\$14,356.49	\$252,197.59	\$142,378.27	\$88,575.72	\$53,802.55	\$48,097.70	\$65,256.16

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Albany	Oct. 23, 1906.	.....
Alexandria	Oct. 2, 1906.	.....	Bristol
Allenstown	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Londonderry Turnpike ...
Alstead	Sept. 18, 1906.	.....	So. Acworth and
			Cady Hill
Amherst	Aug. 12, 1905.	Nov. 9, 1905.	Milford
Amherst	June 26, 1906.	July 25, 1906.	Milford
Antrim	July 10, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	Main
Ashland	July 10, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	Squam Lake
Atkinson	Oct. 9, 1906.	.....	Main
Auburn	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Chester
Barnstead	Oct. 9, 1906.	.....	Pittsfield
Barrington	July 23, 1906.	.....	Dover
Bartlett	May 28, 1906.	July 28, 1906.	Main
Bath	Sept. 29, 1906.	.....	Main
Bedford	Oct. 7, 1905.	Dec. 8, 1905.	Boynton
Belmont	Aug. 3, 1906.	.....	Concord
Bethlehem	Oct. 5, 1905.	Dec. 8, 1905.	Littleton
Bethlehem	Aug. 30, 1906.	.....	Littleton
Boscawen	July 31, 1906.	.....	4th N. H. Turnpike
Bow	Sept. 30, 1905.	June 15, 1906.	Bow Mills
Bow	May 9, 1906.	Oct. 15, 1906.	River
Bradford	Aug. 9, 1906.	.....	Main
Brentwood	June 19, 1906.	Oct. 22, 1906.	West
Bridgewater	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Turnpike and River
Bristol	Aug. 19, 1905.	Nov. 17, 1905.	Lake Street
Bristol	May 1, 1906.	July 20, 1906.	Lake Street
Brookline	Aug. 21, 1906.	Oct. 6, 1906.	Milford
Campton	Aug. 22, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	River

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
From			
Tamworth to Conway			Grading
Bristol to Canaan			Gravel
Concord to Manchester			Macadam, Native Stone
Walpole to Acworth			
Langdon to Marlow	837	15	Gravel
Milford to Manchester	2,206	15	Gravel
Milford to Manchester	1,994	15	Gravel
Hillsboro to Bennington	1,050	15 to 2	Macadam, Native Stone
Bristol to Sandwich	5,050	21	Gravel
Haverhill, Mass. to Dover			Macadam
Chester to Hooksett	1,242	12	Gravel
Concord to Alton			Gravel
Strafford to Dover	3,600	12	Gravel
Conway to Jackson	10,560	21	Gravel and Grading
Haverhill to Lancaster			Gravel
Manchester to Amherst	2,150	14	Gravel
Concord to Laconia	1,500	18	Gravel
Littleton to Carroll	2,991		Grading
Littleton to Carroll			Grading
Concord to Franklin	4,400	15	Gravel
Concord to Dunbarton	1,200	15	Gravel
Concord to Manchester	1,200	15	Macadam, Trap Rock
Concord to Newport		15	Macadam, Native Stone
Epping to Haverhill Mass.	2,900	12	Gravel and Telford
Bristol to Plymouth,			Gravel
Concord to Plymouth	1,500	16	Macadam, Native Stone
Concord to Plymouth	1,905	21	Macadam, Native Stone
Pepperell, Mass. to Milford,	3,000	15	Gravel
Plymouth to Woodstock	5,280	18	Gravel

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Canaan	Oct. 9, 1906.	Oct. 13, 1906	Mechanic Street
			School House Hill
			Canaan Street
Candia	Aug. 1, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Deerfield
Canterbury	Sept. 15, 1905.	May 23, 1906	Main
Center Harbor	Aug. 22, 1906.		Turnpike and
			Holderness
Charlestown	Aug. 22, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	River
Chatham	Oct. 23, 1906.		Stage
Chesterfield	Sept. 22, 1905.	May 29, 1906.	River
Chichester	Aug. 10, 1905.	Dec. 6, 1905	Pittsfield
Chichester	Aug. 3, 1906.		Turnpike
Claremont	July 31, 1906.		Charlestown
Colebrook	May 12, 1906.	July 1, 1906.	Parson Street and Dixville
Columbia	Oct. 31, 1906.		River
Cornish	Sept. 10, 1906.	Nov. 15, 1906.	River
			Lebanon
Dalton	Oct. 9, 1906.		River
Danbury	July 10, 1906.	Oct. 20, 1906.	Jackson
Danville	Sept. 22, 1905.		New
Danville	Oct. 9, 1906.		Main
Deerfield	July 31, 1906.		Center and Parade
Deering	Aug. 22, 1906.	Sept. 10, 1906.	Hillsboro
Derry	July 5, 1905.	Aug. 22, 1905.	East Derry
Dorchester	Oct. 10, 1905.	Sept. 18, 1906.	West Rumney
Dorchester	Sept. 4, 1906.		Elkins Hill
Dublin	Sept. 29, 1905.	Nov. 22, 1905.	East Jaffrey
Dublin	Oct. 9, 1906.		Keene
Dummer	Sept. 17, 1906.	Oct. 31, 1906.	Androscoggin River Road

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.			
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
Enfield to Orange	300	15	Gravel
Grafton to Lebanon	900	20 and 15	Macadam
Orange to Lyme	800	12	Gravel
Chester to Deerfield	1,300	15	Macadam, Native Stone
Penacook to Northfield	300	15	Gravel
Laconia to Plymouth	1,376	15	Macadam, Native Stone
Meredith to Holderness	1,500	21	Hard Pan
Claremont to Walpole	825	20	Removing Ledge and Grading
Fryeburg, Me. to No. Chatham			
Hillsdale to Claremont	6,400	15	Gravel
Concord to Pittsnead	1,575	15	Gravel
Concord to Dover	1,141	20	Gravel
Charlestown to Lebanon			Gravel
Colebrook to Dixville Line	5,100	21	Gravel
Stratford to Colebrook	9,000	18	Gravel
Claremont Jr. to West Lebanon	1,600	18	Gravel
Claremont to Lebanon	1,100	20	Gravel
Littleton to Lancaster			Underdraining and Building Culverts.
Bristol to Danbury	1,200	21	Gravel
Danville to Hampstead			Gravel
Haverhill, Mass. to Epping ..			Gravel
Candia to Ensom			Gravel
Hillsboro to Weare	2,100	18	Gravel, Telford and Underdrain
Manchester to Haverhill, Mass.	3,070	16	Hard Pan
West Rumney to Canaan	1,400	12	Hard Pan
Hancock to Jaffrey			Grading
Peterboro to Keene	2,800	12	Grading
Erroll to Berlin	3,300		Grading
			Gravel

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Durham	Sept. 20, 1905.	Dec. 6, 1905.	Newmarket
East Kingston	June 13, 1906.	Sept. 1, 1906.	Main
Easton	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Sugar Hill
Effingham	Oct. 27, 1906.	.....	Ossipee
Enfield	June 30, 1906.	Oct. 23, 1906.	Main
Epping	Aug. 9, 1906.	Oct. 25, 1906.	Main
Epsom	June 27, 1906.	Sept. 18, 1906.	Turnpike
Errol	June 12, 1906.	Oct. 31, 1906.	Clear Stream
Farmington	Nov. 2, 1905.	Oct. 31, 1906.	Central Street
Farmington	May 15, 1906.	Oct. 31, 1906.	Main Street
Franklin	Sept. 22, 1905.	June 26, 1906.	Turnpike
Franklin	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Andover
Freedom	Oct. 27, 1906.	.....	Ossipee
Fremont	Aug. 22, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Rock
Gilmanton	Oct. 9, 1906.	.....	Main
Gilsum	July 31, 1906.	Oct. 17, 1906.	Keene
Goffstown	Oct. 9, 1905.	Dec. 1, 1905.	Mast
Goffstown	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Mast
Gorham	July 13, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	.....
Goshen	Sept. 17, 1906.	.....	Washington Turnpike
Greenland	Sept. 16, 1905.	Nov. 27, 1905.	Portsmouth
Greenland	Oct. 26, 1906.	.....	Portsmouth
Greenville	Sept. 7, 1905.	Dec. 8, 1905.	Main Street
Greenville	May 1, 1905.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Main Street
Groton	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Dorchester and
.....	.....	.....	Horn Hill
Hampstead	Sept. 22, 1905.	.....	East
Hampton Falls	Oct. 23, 1906.	.....	Lafayette
Hancock	Sept. 25, 1905.	Nov. 9, 1905.	Forest

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.			
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
Exeter to Dover	1,125	15	Gravel
Kensington to Kingston	2,050	15	Gravel and Earth
Easton to Landaff			
Ossipee to Freedom	3,000		Grading and Hard Pan
Franklin to Lebanon	5,300	21	Gravel
Kingston to Lee	1,970	15	Macadam, Native Stone
Concord to Dover	2,536	15	Gravel
Erroll to Colebrook	3,440		Gravel
Farmington to New Durham ..	1,100		Tar Concrete
Rochester to Alton	525		Tar Concrete
Concord to Franklin	2,750	15	Macadam, Native Stone
Concord to Lebanon			Macadam, Native Stone
Wolfeboro to Freedom			Gravel
Concord to Amebury, Mass ...	2,400	15	Gravel
Alton to Gilmanston			Gravel
Newport to Keene	525	15	Grading and Building Wall
Manchester to Hillsboro	4,600	15	Gravel
Manchester to Hillsboro	1,500	15	Gravel
Berlin to Gilead, Me.	1,800	18	Gravel
Concord to Newport	560	18	Gravel
Portsmouth to Exeter	1,835	16	Gravel
Portsmouth to Exeter		15	Gravel
Wilton to New Ipswich	2,268 s. yd		Gravel
Wilton to New Ipswich	1,300		Macadam
West Rumney to Canaan	770	15	Grading*
Rumney to Groton			
Hampstead to Haverhill, Mass.	1,650	14	Gravel
Boston to Portsmouth			
Peterboro to Claremont	1,700	16	Gravel

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Hanover	Sept. 6, 1905.	Nov. 27, 1905.	Main and Wheelock
Hanover	July 10, 1906.	Sept. 1, 1906.	Main and Lebanon
Harrisville	Aug. 25, 1906.	.....	Chesham
Haverhill	Aug. 30, 1906.	.....	River
Hebron	Aug. 22, 1906.	Sept. 15, 1906.	Plymouth
Henniker	Sept. 20, 1905.	Dec. 26, 1905.	Bridge Street
Henniker	May 1, 1906.	Sept. 1, 1906.	Main St. and Western Ave.
Hill	June 27, 1906.	Oct 10, 1906.	River
Hillsborough	June 22, 1906.	Sept. 10, 1906.	Washington Turnpike
Hinsdale	Sept. 19, 1905.	Nov. 24, 1905.	River
Hinsdale	May 22, 1906.	Aug. 20, 1906.	Canal Street
Holderness	July 10, 1906.	.....	Squam Lake
Hollis	Aug. 18, 1905.	Sept. 18, 1905.	Stage
Hollis	July 10, 1906.	Sept. 20, 1906.	Hollis
Hooksett	July 10, 1906.	.....	Londonderry Turnpike ...
Hopkinton	Aug. 10, 1905.	Nov. 20, 1905.	Hopkinton
Hopkinton	Aug. 3, 1906.	.....	Warner
Jackson	June 1, 1906.	June 28, 1906.	.....
Jaffrey	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Turnpike
Jefferson	May 22, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Lancaster
Kensington	Aug. 3, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Newburyport
Kingston	Oct. 13, 1905.	Oct. 30, 1906.	Powow
Kingston	July 11, 1906.	Oct. 30, 1906.	Powow
Lancaster	July 31, 1906.	.....	Northumberland
Landaff	Sept. 17, 1906.	.....	Main
Langdon	Aug. 22, 1906.	Oct. 29, 1906.	River
Lebanon	July 11, 1906.	.....	4th N. H. Turnpike
Lee	Oct. 11, 1906.	.....	Lee Hill
Lempster	Sept. 17, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	East Lempster

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.			
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
	2,497 s. yd		Macadam, Native Stone
Hanover to Lebanon	1,055	22	Macadam, Native Stone
Keene to Harrisville	2,350	15	Gravel
Woodsville to Plymouth	3,225	15	Culvert and Macadam, Native Stone
Hebron to Plymouth			Gravel
Deering to Sunapee	1,506		Crushed Gravel
Concord to Newport	3,350	21	Crushed Gravel
Franklin to Bristol	4,000	18	Gravel
Concord to Newport	5,050	16	Macadam, Trap Rock
Northfield, Mass. to Claremont	2,550	15	Gravel
	1,535	15	Macadam, Trap Rock
Bristol to Sandwich	2,500	21	Gravel
Hollis to Pepperell	1,300	16	Gravel
Nashua to Brookline	1,185	15	Gravel
Concord to Manchester	2,600	15	Gravel
Concord to Newport	4,134	15	Gravel
Concord to Newport			Macadam, Native Stone
Conway to Jackson	10,000	15	Disintegrated Stone
New Ipswich to Troy	2,680	15	Macadam, Trap Rock
Lancaster to Gorham	950	15	Gravel
Exeter to Amesbury, Mass. ...	950	12	Gravel
	1,875	15	Gravel
Concord to Amesbury, Mass ...	1,600	15	Gravel
Concord to Amesbury, Mass ...	1,750	15	Gravel
Lancaster to Colebrook	5,000	15	Macadam, Native Stone
Woodstock to Bath	800	12	Gravel
Alstead to Walpole	2,000	15	Gravel
Franklin to White River Je ..	6,200	21	Gravel
Newmarket to Barrington			
Lempster to Washington	5,940	15	Grading

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Lisbon, Town	Sept. 10, 1905.	Dec. 21, 1905.	Sugar Hill
Lisbon, Town	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Sugar Hill
Lisbon, Precinct	Sept. 7, 1905.	Dec. 21, 1905.	Sugar Hill
Lisbon, Precinct	July 31, 1906.	.....	School
Littleton	Oct. 3, 1905.	Dec. 18, 1905.	Water Street } Lancaster
Londonderry	July 6, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Mammoth
Loudon	June 28, 1906.	.....	Concord
Lyman	Sept. 27, 1906.	.....	Lyman Hill
Lyme	Aug. 22, 1906.	Sept. 12, 1906.	No. Thetford
Lyndeborough	Sept. 12, 1906.	.....	Wilton and Kidder
Madbury	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Stage
Madison	Oct. 13, 1906.	.....	Conway
Marlow	Sept. 18, 1906.	.....	Keene
Mason	Aug. 3, 1906.	.....	Depot
Meredith	Aug. 13, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Harbor
Merrimack	Oct. 26, 1905.	May 15, 1906.	River
Merrimack	June 1, 1906.	June 27, 1906.	River
Milan	Sept. 4, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Androscoggin River
Milford	July 29, 1905.	Oct. 3, 1905.	Elm Street
Milford	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Elm Street
Milton .....	.....	.....	Main Street
Mont Vernon	June 12, 1906.	.....	Milford
Monroe	Sept. 17, 1906.	.....	River
Moultonborough	May 10, 1906.	.....	Stage
Nelson	July 11, 1906.	.....	Main
New Boston	July 29, 1905.	Oct. 25, 1905.	Main
Newfields	July 5, 1906.	.....	Exeter
New Hampton	July 2, 1906.	Oct. 31, 1906.	Iaconia
Newington	Oct. 24, 1905.	July 9, 1906.	Dover

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.			
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
Woodsville to Fabyans			Gravel
Woodsville to Fabyans	3,200	18	Gravel
Woodsville to Fabyans			Macadam
Haverhill to Lancaster	1,781	21	Macadam
Haverhill to Lancaster	3,200	18	Gravel
Haverhill to Lancaster	4,370	15	Gravel
Lowell, Mass. to Manchester ..	3,200	15	Gravel and Telford
Concord to Alton Bay	4,000	12	Gravel
Lisbon to Lyman			Broken Slate
No. Thetford, Vt. to Lyme	2,000	12	Gravel and Telford
Wilton to Lyndeborough	1,400	15	Gravel
Dover to Concord			Gravel
Ossipee to Conway			
Newport to Keene			Gravel
Townsend, Mass. to Wilton ...	1,350	18	Earth
Meredith to Center Harbor ...	975	15	Macadam and Underdrain
Nashua to Manchester	650	24	Macadam
Nashua to Manchester	1,652	15	Gravel
Nashua to Manchester	2,100	15	Gravel
Berlin to Dummer	2,800	15	Gravel
Nashua to Keene	500		Grading
Nashua to Keene	2,975	16	Gravel
Nashua to Keene	3,600	15	Gravel and Crushed Stone
Rochester to Haverhill, Mass.	200		Concrete
Milford to New Boston	860		Gravel
Littleton to Woodsville	2,690	15	Gravel
Center Harbor to Sandwich ..			Gravel
Concord to Keene	5,200	12	Underdrain, Gravel
Concord to Keene	700	15	Gravel
Weare to Amherst	1,607	15	Gravel
Dover to Exeter			Gravel
Laconia to Bristol			Gravel
Laconia to Bristol	2,620	15	Gravel
Dover to Portsmouth	1,122	15	Gravel

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Newington	July 21, 1906.	.....	Dover
New Ipswich	Oct. 5, 1905.	Nov. 15, 1905	High Bridge
New Ipswich	July 21, 1906.	Oct. 31, 1906.	Appleton Hill
New London	Sept. 23, 1906.	.....	Stage and Lakeside
Newport	Aug. 27, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Croydon
Newton	May 8, 1906.	July 23, 1906.	Main
Northfield	Sept. 4, 1906.	Oct. 30, 1906.	Park Street
North Hampton	Oct. 23, 1906.	.....	Atlantic Ave. and Lafayette
Northumberland	Sept. 17, 1906.	.....	Stratford and Lancaster ..
Northwood	Aug. 10, 1905.	Dec. 12, 1905.	New Road
Northwood	June 20, 1906.	.....	N. H. Turnpike
Orange	Sept. 25, 1906.	.....	N. H. Turnpike
Orford	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	River and Wentworth
Ossipee	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Main
Pelham	Oct. 1, 1906.	.....	Mammoth
Pembroke	Aug. 18, 1905.	Nov. 6, 1905.	Pembroke Street
Pembroke	July 31, 1906.	Sept. 28, 1906.	Pembroke Street
Piermont	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Bradford Brook Road
Plainfield	June 21, 1906.	.....	{ Rowell Hill
Plaistow	July 23, 1906.	Sept. 10, 1906.	{ Cornish
Plymouth	July 31, 1906.	Nov. 13, 1906.	Main
Plymouth	July 31, 1906.	Nov. 13, 1906.	Woodstock
Randolph	July 19, 1906.	Oct. 15, 1906.	Main
Raymond	Aug. 22, 1906.	Oct. 30, 1906.	Candia
Richmond	Sept. 20, 1905.	Nov. 11, 1906.	Keene
Richmond	June 12, 1906.	.....	Keene
Rindge	June 21, 1906.	.....	Keene
Rochester	May 1, 1906.	Sept. 10, 1906.	Dover
Rollinsford	Sept. 23, 1906.	.....	Somersworth
Rumney	July 18, 1906.	.....	Plymouth

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.			
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
Dover to Newington			Gravel
Greenville to New Ipswich ...	617	12	Gravel
Greenville to New Ipswich ...	1,320	24	Gravel
Franklin to Newport.....			Gravel
Newbury to Springfield.....			
Newport to Lebanon	3,820	15	Macadam, Trap Rock
Exeter to Haverhill	2,986	15	Gravel
Tilton to Concord	1,500	15	Macadam, Native Stone
Hampton to Portsmouth	7,000	15	Gravel
Lancaster to Colebrook	5,600	12	Gravel
Epsom to Northwood	1,000	15	Gravel
Concord to Dover	1,900	15	Gravel
Concord to Franklin	500	15	Ledge Excavation and Gravel
Claremont to Haverhill.....			Gravel, Underdrain
Orford to Wentworth.....			
Wolfeboro to Freedom	8,250	20	Gravel
Lowell to Manchester			
Concord to Manchester	2,984	15	Gravel
Concord to Manchester	3,900	15	Gravel
{ Piermont to Bradford, Vt.....	3,600	12	Disintegrated Stone
{ Piermont to Warren.....	500	15	Gravel and Telford
Claremont to Lebanon.....	1,000		Underdrain
Cornish to Lebanon.....			
Haverhill, Mass. to Kingston ..	3,054	15	Gravel
Plymouth to Woodstock	4,100	15	Gravel
Gorham to Jefferson			Culverts and Grading
Raymond to Concord	2,500	15	Gravel
Richmond to Keene	1,050	12	Gravel
Richmond to Keene	1,800	12	Gravel
Rindge to Keene	1,850	15	Gravel
Rochester to Dover	5,300	18	Macadam, Native Stone
Somersworth to Rollinsford ..			Gravel
Plymouth to Haverhill	2,000	15	Gravel

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Salem	June 30, 1905.	Oct. 11, 1905.	Main
Salem	Sept. 10, 1906.	.....	Lawrence
Sanbornton	Oct. 23, 1906.	.....	Tilton
Sandown	Sept. 20, 1905.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Chester
Sandown	Sept. 4, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Hunt
Sandwich	July 3, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Stage
Shelburne	Nov. 13, 1906.	.....	Main
South Hampton	July 31, 1906.	.....	Portland
Springfield	July 31, 1906.	.....	Main Street
Stark	June 27, 1906.	Oct. 30, 1906.	Springfield
Stewartstown	Aug. 22, 1906.	Sept. 20, 1906.	Main
Stoddard	Sept. 23, 1906.	.....	New
Strafford	Sept. 4, 1906.	.....	Forest
Stratford	Oct. 16, 1905.	Dec. 21, 1905.	Province.....
Stratford.....	Aug. 22, 1906.	.....	Strafford Ridge.....
Stratham	Sept. 20, 1905.	Dec. 21, 1905.	Crow Point.....
Stratham	Sept. 17, 1906.	.....	River.....
Sullivan	July 2, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	River
Sunapee	Oct. 9, 1906.	.....	Portsmouth Ave.
Surry	Sent. 17, 1906.	Oct. 1, 1906.	Portsmouth Highway
Swanzy	Sept. 25, 1905.	Nov. 11, 1905.	Newport
Temple	July 31, 1906.	.....	Keene
Thornton	Aug. 22, 1906.	Oct. 30, 1906.	Main
Tilton	Aug. 10, 1905.	Nov. 24, 1905.	Greenville
Tilton	Aug. 3, 1906.	Sept. 15, 1906.	Woodstock
Troy	May 21, 1906.	.....	Laconia
Tuftenborough	Sept. 17, 1906.	.....	Laconia
Unity	Oct. 9, 1906.	.....	Main
Wakefield	Sept. 5, 1906.	Oct. 22, 1906.	Melvin Village
			Claremont
			Wolfeboro.....

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.			
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.
Salem to Lawrence, Mass.	16,7	12 to 15	Macadam, Native Stone
Salem to Lawrence, Mass.			Macadam, Native Stone
Sanbornton to Tilton			Grading and Gravel
Sandown to Chester			Gravel
Sandown to Raymond	1,815	12 and 15	Gravel and Telford
Sandwich to Moultonboro.....	4,200	12	Gravel and Underdrain
Sandwich to Center Harbor.....			
Berlin to Gilead, Me.			
Concord to Amesbury, Mass. ..	2,525	15	Gravel
New London to Grantham.	5,300	12	Grading
Groveton to Berlin	4,700	12	Gravel
Clarksville to Stewartstown ..	3,600	12	Gravel
Hancock to Marlow	2,000		Grading
Pittsfield to Dover.....			
Barnstead to Dover.....			Gravel
Barnstead to Portsmouth.....			
Lancaster to Colebrook			Building Culverts
Lancaster to Colebrook.....			Building Two Culverts
Portsmouth to Exeter			Surfacing
Exeter to Greenland			Gravel
Concord to Keene	500	15	Underdrain, Gravel and Wall
Franklin to Newport			Macadam
Alstead to Keene.	2,300	15	Gravel
Winchester to Keene	2,700	15	Gravel
Greenville to Peterboro	1,850	15	Gravel
Plymouth to No. Woodstock ..	1,900	15	Grading and Gravel
Franklin to Laconia	2,174	14	Macadam, Native Stone
Franklin to Laconia	2,900	18	Macadam, Native Stone
Fitzwilliam to Marlboro	3,000	15	Gravel
Tuftsboro to Wolfeboro			Gravel
Unity to Claremont			Gravel
Rochester to Wolfeboro	2,250	18	Macadam, Trap Rock

SHOWING DESCRIPTION

	Date of Contract.	Date Completed.	Description
			Name.
Walpole	July 10, 1906.	Oct. 31, 1906.	River
Warner	Oct. 9, 1905.	June 6, 1906.	River
Warner	Sept 4, 1906.	Sept. 5, 1906.	River
Warren	July 19, 1906.	.....	Breezy Point
Washington	June 21, 1906.	.....	Washington Turnpike
Weare	July 18, 1906.	.....	Main
Webster	Oct. 16, 1905.	July 30, 1906.	Contoocook
Webster	June 18, 1906.	.....	Corser Hill
Wentworth	Oct. 6, 1905.	Nov. 15, 1905.	River
Wentworth	July 3, 1906.	Oct. 20, 1906.	River.....
Westmoreland	Sept. 25, 1905.	May 29, 1906.	River.....
Westmoreland	July 10, 1906.	.....	Keene
Whitefield	Sept. 7, 1905.	Dec. 12, 1905.	Carroll
Whitefield	Aug. 3, 1906.	.....	Jefferson
Wilmot	Sept. 17, 1906.	Nov. 14, 1906.	Lancaster
Wilton	Oct. 21, 1905.	May 28, 1906.	Stage.....
Winchester	Sept. 22, 1905.	May 29, 1906.	N. H. Turnpike.....
Windham	Oct. 24, 1905.	May 29, 1906.	Greenville
Windham	Sept. 4, 1906.	Oct. 20, 1906.	Main
Wolfeboro	Sept. 26, 1906.	.....	Mammoth
			Turnpike
			Tuftonboro

OF ROADS IMPROVED.

of Road.				
From	Length Improved.	Width of Hardened Surface.	Class of Work.	
Keene to Claremont.....	4,300	15	Gravel	.....
Concord to Newport	2,802	21	Gravel	.....
Concord to Newport	2,200	15	Gravel	.....
Warren to Woodstock			Gravel	.....
Concord to Newport	2,500	12	Gravel	.....
Manchester to Hillsboro	1,500	18	Macadam	.....
Hopkinton to Webster			Gravel	.....
Boscawen to Salisbury	1,800	12	Gravel	.....
Plymouth to Haverhill	970	15	Gravel	.....
Plymouth to Haverhill	2,170	15	Gravel	.....
Hinsdale to Walpole	1,400	15	Gravel	.....
Keene to Westermoreland	4,000	15	Gravel	.....
Whitefield to Fabyans	2,215		Macadam	.....
Whitefield to Jefferson.....	sq. rd. 1,000	21	Macadam, Native Stone	.....
Whitefield to Lancaster.....				
Franklin to Newport.....	1,850	15	Grading, Gravel and Wall	.....
W. Andover to Springfield.....				
Wilton to Greenville	2,836	15	Gravel	.....
Winchester to Keene	3,044	15	Gravel	.....
Lowell to Manchester	1,100	15	Gravel	.....
Lawrence to Manchester	1,400	15	Gravel	.....
Wolfeboro to Tuftonboro			Macadam, Native Stone	.....

State of New Hampshire.

CONTRACT AND SPECIFICATIONS.

For Grading and Improving a Road in the Town of

THIS AGREEMENT, by and between the State of New Hampshire, represented by the Governor, duly and legally authorized, in conjunction with the Town of..... represented by its Selectmen, both of the first part; and party of the second part;

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the payments and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to be made and performed by the said party of the first part, the said party of the second part agrees with the said party of the first part, atown proper cost and expense to do all the work and furnish all the material necessary to grade and improve a section of road in the Town of..... in the State of New Hampshire, in accordance with and as described in these specifications and the plans referred to herein, and in full compliance with the terms of this agreement.

SPECIFICATIONS.

ARTICLE I. The work to be done consists of grading and surfacing with.....including all work incident thereto, a portion of the so-called.....road in the Town of....., being the main road from to the portion to be improved being as follows: From a point at or near station....., as indicated on the plans mentioned herein, to such point as shall be determined by the state engineer.

ARTICLE II. The following is an estimate of the work to be done; the quantities shown are the result of calculation and are used only as a basis upon which to award the contract. They are not to be considered even as approximate, and the party of the first part therefore expressly reserves the right of increasing or diminishing them as may be deemed necessary by the engineer, and the party of the first part will not be responsible for any excess or decrease in the quantities given, should any occur. The contractor is expected to satisfy himself as to the nature, character, and quantity of the labor and material required by a personal examination of the work contemplated.

1.cubic yards of excavation or embankment, excepting ledge, including all clearing, grubbing, shaping and rolling.

2.cubic yards of borrow from outside of the location.

3.cubic yards of ledge excavation, including all clearing and grubbing.

4.cubic yards of Portland cement concrete masonry.

5.cubic yards of cement stone masonry.

6.cubic yards of dry stone masonry.

7.linear feet of.....underdrain.

8.linear feet of.....-inch vitrified pipe culverts.

9.linear feet of.....-inch vitrified pipe culverts.

10.linear feet of.....-inch iron pipe culverts.

11.square yards of telford foundation.

12.cubic yards of broken stone in place.

13.cubic yards of gravel brought from outside the location and not used for embankment or shoulders.

14.cubic yards of screened gravel.

15.linear feet of guard rail.

16.square yards of cobble gutters.

ARTICLE III. The plans mentioned herein and these specifications are a part of the contract, and will be held to cover any and all work that could reasonably be inferred as needed, taking the two together, for completing the work in a workmanlike manner. Work shown on the plans and not mentioned in the specifications, or vice versa, will be done the same as if shown by both when and where required.

ARTICLE IV. The contractor is to furnish all labor, tools, implements, machinery, and materials necessary to carry out the provisions of these specifications, except as herein otherwise specifically stated. He is to do all clearing and grubbing, excavation and embankment, grading, levelling, ditching and surfacing, all masonry and stone work, and furnish all materials for the same unless otherwise specified herein; build all waterways, culverts, and drains indicated on the plans or called for by these specifications; protect all fences or other structures, and repair or replace the same if they become damaged or destroyed on account of any act or omission by the contractor or his agents. All existing guard rails, or fences used as guard rails, shall be raised, lowered, or moved, to conform to the grade and alignment of the road as constructed by him. He shall remove from the road and the adjoining property all rubbish and all surplus material resulting from the prosecution of this contract; all trees, stumps, roots, brush, and sod within the lines of the work shall be grubbed and removed or disposed of by burning, or as otherwise directed, without damage to the adjoining property. All work must be done and completed according to the intent of the plans and specifications and to the satisfaction of the state engineer.

ARTICLE V. The contractor shall grade the roadbed in conformity with the plans mentioned herein, and with the profiles, cross-sections, lines and grades furnished to him by the engineer. Embankments shall be formed of earth or other materials satisfactory to the engineer, and shall be free from perishable material of any kind. When formed of stone, the stone shall be carefully placed and all spaces completely filled with sand, gravel, or other suitable material so as to form a solid embankment, but in no case shall rock be used in embankment within one foot of the finished grade of the road. Embankments shall be constructed in successive layers not exceeding one foot in thickness, each layer to be extended throughout the entire embankment and thoroughly compacted before the succeeding layer shall be placed thereon. In case, however, an embankment exceeds five hundred (500) feet in length, it may be constructed in sections, approximately three hundred (300) feet long. In general, embankments will be made from material from within the location of the road, as will also all filling and grading, but if, in the opinion of the engineer, there is not sufficient suitable material in the excavation or within the highway location, the contractor shall find such material outside of the highway location. Material obtained from excavation within the limits of the

location and used in embankments, or for any other purpose, will be paid for as excavation only. Any excess of material shall be placed where directed by the engineer or selectmen. If, in excavating, the contractor finds material suitable for gravel surfacing, on any part of the section to be improved, he shall, if so directed by the engineer, reserve it and use it for gravel surfacing.

Where gravel from within the limits of the location is used for surfacing, it will be paid for as excavation as above specified, but an additional sum of fifteen (15c) cents per cubic yard will be paid the contractor to cover cost of spreading and rolling, and in case the contractor is required to screen such gravel, a further additional sum of twenty-five (25c) cents per cubic yard will be paid the contractor to cover cost of such screening. Said additional sums will be paid in accordance with the measurements of material so used as made after the material is rolled in place.

ARTICLE VI. All boulders, ledge, stumps and roots shall be excavated to a depth of at least one foot below the finished grade, and the depression thus caused shall be filled with suitable material and thoroughly rammed.

If unstable sand, soft clay, mud, spongy material, sod or vegetable matter is found in the roadbed, it shall be removed to such depth as may be required by the engineer, and replaced by sufficient gravel, sand or other suitable material to make a foundation that will not heave or settle, conforming to the required grade.

ARTICLE VII. All trees, stumps and roots on new slopes shall be removed at the expense of the contractor, and all surfaces, whether old or new, shall be left neat and even, according to the lines, grades and directions given by the engineer, without additional compensation, above the price bid for excavation.

ARTICLE VIII. Excavations and embankments shall, in general, have a side slope of one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical. Side slopes in ledge shall, in general, be one foot horizontal to four feet vertical.

ARTICLE IX. When, in the opinion of the engineer, there is not sufficient suitable material within the limits of the highway location, to form the necessary embankments, or for subgrading, or for shoulders, the contractor shall obtain such material from outside the highway location. This material shall be known as borrow and may be of any quality satisfactory to the engineer for the purpose for which it is required. If found within a radius of one thousand (1,000) feet from any point on said section under

contract, it will be paid for at borrow price. If, however, in the opinion of the engineer, not enough suitable material can be obtained within the limit just described, the contractor shall find satisfactory material at a greater distance. In this event, in addition to the regular borrow price, the sum of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent per cubic yard for each one hundred (100) feet of overhaul shall be allowed him for all material so supplied, the length of haul to be measured from the pit along the shortest available route to the one thousand (1,000) foot limit above described.

ARTICLE X. Only such ledge as requires blasting for its removal, and boulders of one-half a cubic yard or more in volume, will be paid for as ledge excavation. No allowance will be made for ledge excavation outside of or below the lines or planes to which the engineer shall direct excavation to be made. No allowance will be made for ledge in borrow-pits. No allowance for ledge excavation in the roadbed will be made for more than twelve (12) inches below the finished surface of the road.

ARTICLE XI. All cuttings, unless otherwise specified, shall be measured in excavation, and estimated by the cubic yard, and paid for as earth or ledge. Where, in the opinion of the engineer, measurement of earth can be more conveniently made in a loose state, as in carts, an allowance shall be made of 10 per cent. for shrinkage.

ARTICLE XII. Before applying any surface material, the sides of the roadbed shall be graded and hardened to conform with one of the two typical cross sections of roadbed shown on the plans. If typical section "A" is used, the shoulders thus formed shall consist of suitable material, but shall not necessarily consist of the material used for the hardened surface of the road. Such shoulders shall be compacted by ramming or rolling before any surface material is put on the roadbed, and shall extend into the roadbed to such distance that they may be, after compacting, cut back to the proper line so as to make a firm edge for the road material. No roots, sods or other perishable material will be allowed in the shoulders. If typical section "B" is constructed, it shall be thoroughly compacted in the same manner and at the same time that the roadbed is compacted, and each course of road material shall extend over and outside of the edge of the required hardened road in the manner indicated by the dotted lines of said cross section; all material used outside of the required hardened surface shall be paid for as excavation.

ARTICLE XIII. Cobble gutters shall be constructed where indicated on the plans or directed. Cobbles used shall be hard,

sound stones not less than four (4) inches on the shortest diameter and not more than eight (8) inches on the longest diameter. Cobbles shall be laid on a bed consisting of six (6) inches of suitable sand or gravel, and laid with the longest diameter of stone parallel and shortest diameter at right angles with the line of the road. Such gutters shall be laid on a true line, thoroughly rammed, and any stone broken in ramming must be removed and replaced with sound stones. The price paid for cobble gutters shall include all material and labor furnished except excavation.

ARTICLE XIV. Suitable outer side ditches shall be constructed where indicated on plans or directed, the bottom of such ditches to be at least one (1) foot wide, of an even grade conforming with the plans or grades given by the engineer, and with side slopes sufficient to prevent sliding or caving. No loose material shall be allowed to remain in the gutters or ditches, and where the existing surface is below the grade line of the bottom of a gutter or ditch, it shall be brought up to grade with clean gravel or other material satisfactory to the engineer. Surface ditches or outlets shall be excavated for the disposal of surface water. Such ditches and outlets shall be excavated in such manner as to allow the water to flow away freely.

ARTICLE XV. Existing culverts shall be thoroughly cleaned, extended to conform with the width of road as graded, and excavated at each end to permit free inlet and outlet of water. The contractor shall receive no extra compensation for cleaning existing culverts unless otherwise specified herein. Where the contractor is ordered to use pipe, concrete, or stone masonry for extending existing culverts, or is ordered to protect the ends of existing culverts with masonry to prevent breakage or to prevent their becoming filled with sliding embankments, he shall be paid the price bid per cubic yard or linear foot for the class of work ordered. The culverts shall be built at locations and of sizes indicated on plans, or as directed, and shall be in accordance with detailed plans furnished.

ARTICLE XVI. Underdrains shall be laid where indicated on the plans or directed, and shall be built in accordance with said plans. All drains must be carried to an outlet as directed by the engineer. Where the pipe is used for underdrains, it shall be of size indicated on the plans and shall consist of salt-glazed, vitrified tile free from defects impairing its strength. After excavating for pipe underdrain, the bottom of ditch shall be covered with three (3) or more inches of coarse sand or

gravel. Pipe shall be laid with the bell end up stream. The lower one-third of each joint shall be filled with mortar consisting of equal parts of cement and sand. The upper two-thirds of the bell shall be filled with oakum. After laying, the pipe shall be covered with six (6) inches of coarse sand or gravel free from large pebbles, after which the trench shall be built as indicated on the plans. The contractor shall exert extreme care in laying said pipe and shall keep the inside of the pipe free from cement, mortar or other obstructions. Where stone is used in underdrains they shall be laid as indicated on the plans. All stone used shall be selected and laid by hand, using the larger stones near the bottom of the drain and smaller stones near the top, care being taken to prevent the voids between the stones from becoming clogged or filled with clay, sand or other material that would destroy the usefulness of the drain. The price paid per linear foot shall include all material and all incidental work except ledge excavation.

ARTICLE XVII. Where cast iron pipe is specified for culverts, it shall be of good quality, free from defects impairing its strength, uniform in thickness, full strength, and coated with coal tar pitch. Joints of cast iron pipe shall be made by inserting a gasket of oakum and then filling the hub with mortar formed of one part cement, and one part clean sand.

ARTICLE XVIII. Where the pipe is specified for culverts it shall be of first quality vitrified pipe, free from defects. If greater than fifteen (15) inches in diameter it shall be of quality known as double strength. The pipe shall be laid in a bed of sand or gravel and covered with the same quality of material, such bed and covering to be not less than six (6) inches in thickness around the pipe, and to be free from stones exceeding one (1) inch in diameter. The lower half of the joint in tile culverts shall be filled and covered with Portland cement mortar consisting of one part cement to two parts of sand.

ARTICLE XIX. Where concrete culverts are shown on the plans, they shall be constructed of the dimensions shown or as directed by the engineer. The concrete used shall consist of one part, by volume, of Portland cement of an approved brand, two and one-half parts of clean sharp sand free from clay, dirt, and other objectionable material; five parts of screened gravel or broken stone, and such amount of clean water as will give the concrete a proper consistency. Where the concrete is to be eight (8) inches or less in thickness the fragments of the gravel or broken stone shall be not less than one-half inch nor greater than one and one-quarter inches in their longest diame-

ter, and for walls greater than eight (8) inches in thickness the fragments shall not be less than one-half inch nor greater than two and one-half inches in diameter. The cement and sand shall be thoroughly mixed dry, in proper boxes, after which clean water shall be added and the materials again thoroughly mixed. The broken stone or screened gravel shall then be thoroughly wet and deposited in the mixture and thoroughly mixed therewith until every stone is thoroughly covered with mortar. All concrete shall be used immediately after mixing and no concrete will be allowed in the work that has commenced to set before being used. Concrete shall be deposited in layers not greater than six (6) inches in depth, except where the total depth of concrete used is eight inches or less; each layer to be thoroughly rammed before the succeeding layer is placed. Where the concrete is laid in water it shall not be allowed to fall from any considerable height but be deposited in a compact mass. Concrete in water must not be rammed, but levelled with a rake or other suitable tool immediately after being deposited. No concrete shall be laid in running water.

The contractor shall provide proper centres and forms. After removing the centres and forms, should any defective work appear, it shall be removed and the space refilled with cement mortar consisting of one part Portland cement and one part clean sand. All exposed surfaces shall be smoothed over with a neat Portland cement grout laid on with a brush to form a smooth surface. When any concrete is laid upon a surface of concrete that is already set, the surface of the old concrete shall be cleaned and roughened and a thin coat of mortar consisting of one part Portland cement and one part sand shall be applied thereto. No filling shall be placed upon the concrete masonry until ordered by the engineer, and forms shall remain in place for such length of time as shall be directed by the engineer.

Steel rods or expanded metal are to be furnished to the contractor by the town, delivery to be made to the contractor at the nearest convenient freight station, and the contractor shall at his own expense team and imbed said metal in the concrete as directed by the engineer. The concrete shall be measured in accordance with dimensions shown on the plans. If the engineer shall order any increase or decrease of the amount of concrete above or below the amount shown on plans, the concrete shall be measured in accordance with the dimensions as ordered.

ARTICLE XX. All stone used for this class of work shall be free from structural defects, from which all weak points, and angles have been removed. Selected stone, roughly squared and pitched to line, shall be used at all angles and ends of walls. The stones shall be at least six (6) inches thick, but smaller stones may be used for pinning and filling interstices in the heart of the wall. All dirt and other foreign substances shall be carefully removed from the stone before setting. All stone shall be laid in full cement mortar beds, the mortar to consist of one part of Portland cement and three parts of coarse clean sand free from loam, clay and pebbles. It shall be mixed in a manner satisfactory to the engineer and shall be used immediately after mixing. No mortar will be allowed to be used after it has begun to set. The cement used must be of a quality satisfactory to the engineer. All stone should be laid to lines and grades as given by the engineer. The stone shall be so laid as to form good, substantial masonry presenting a neat and finished appearance on the face. Spalls and pinners shall be used only where necessary for levelling up and pinning. The length of the stretchers shall not exceed three times the rise. The width of all stretchers shall not be less than the rise and in no case less than twelve inches.

At least one-fourth of the stone in the face shall be headers, evenly distributed throughout the wall. The length of headers shall be not less than the thickness of the wall where the wall is four feet or less in thickness. Where the wall is more than four feet in thickness the length of headers shall be not less than three feet and not more than two-thirds the thickness of the wall. The width of headers shall be not less than the rise, and in no case less than twelve inches. All stones shall break joints six inches or more, and shall be so laid as to thoroughly bond the work. No joint on the face shall be over two inches.

Backing shall consist of good-sized, well-shaped stone so laid as to break joints. All spaces between the stones shall be filled with spalls set in mortar. The rear face of the wall shall present an approximately plane surface.

End walls of culverts and retaining walls shall be capped with stone roughly squared extending across the entire width of the wall, unless otherwise ordered by the engineer. On the steps of wing walls the coping shall extend under the step next above it at least twelve inches. On all exposed faces the joints shall be raked out to a depth of two inches and neatly pointed with Portland cement mortar mixed in the proportion of one

to one. Before and during the pointing the joints shall be kept properly wet.

ARTICLE XXI. All stone used for this class of work shall be free from structural defects from which all weak points and angles have been removed. Selected stones roughly squared and pitched to line shall be used at all angles and ends of walls. The stones shall be at least six inches thick, but smaller stones may be used for pinning and filling interstices in the heart of the wall. The stones shall be so laid as to form good, substantial masonry presenting a neat and finished appearance on the face, and laid to lines and grades as given by the engineer. No joint on the face shall be over two inches. The width of all stretchers shall be not less than the rise and in no case less than twelve inches. The length of the stretchers shall not exceed three times the rise.

At least one-fourth of the stone in the face shall be headers, evenly distributed throughout the wall. The length of headers shall be not less than the thickness of the wall where the wall is four feet or less in thickness. Where the wall is more than four feet in thickness the length of headers shall be not less than three feet and not more than two-thirds the thickness of the wall. The width of headers shall be not less than the rise and in no case less than twelve inches. All stone throughout the wall shall break joints six inches or more and so laid as to thoroughly bond the work.

Backing shall consist of good-sized, well-shaped stone so laid as to properly break joints. All spaces between the stones shall be filled with spalls. Spalls or pinnars will not be allowed in the face of the wall, and shall be used only where necessary for levelling up and pinning.

All masonry shall be measured in accordance with dimensions shown on plans or in accordance with dimensions ordered by the engineer. The price bid per cubic yard for masonry shall include all the work incidental to laying the same and no extra allowance shall be made for excavation, levelling, furnishing centres and forms, or furnishing any labor or material necessary on account of water.

ARTICLE XXII. Stone culvert bottoms and entrances shall be laid where shown on the plans or directed. The stone shall be sound, hard, durable cobbles or quarry stone, not less than six (6) inches deep, four (4) inches wide and twelve (12) inches long. The stone shall be thoroughly rammed to a firm bearing and uniform surface, after which the joints and interstices shall be filled with Portland cement mortar. Unless otherwise

provided for herein the contractor will be paid the sum of sixty (60) cents per square yard for all stone culvert bottoms so constructed.

ARTICLE XXIII. After the surface of the subgrade has been properly shaped and before any surface material is applied, the subgrade shall be thoroughly rolled and compacted. All depressions developed during the compacting process shall be filled with suitable material and the compacting shall be continued until no depressions can be formed. The bottom course of the surface material shall not be placed on this subgrade until the latter has been thoroughly rolled or compacted as above specified. The roller used on the subgrade shall be the same as, or equal to, that specified hereafter for rolling the surface material, and the price paid for excavation shall include all shaping and rolling.

ARTICLE XXIV. Where indicated on the plans, a telford base shall be constructed, consisting of suitable stones six to eight inches in width, ten to fifteen inches in length, and not less than eight inches in depth, carefully laid with the longest dimension parallel with the line of the road. They shall be laid close together and rammed and the interstices filled with small stones or with very coarse gravel and thoroughly rolled. The subgrade for telford base is to be graded at least eight inches lower than the subgrade prepared for macadam or gravel road. The surface shall be built on the subgrade or foundation as specified below.

ARTICLE XXV. The stone shall be furnished by the contractor, and shall be of quality satisfactory to the engineer. No soft or disintegrated stone shall be used, and all stone shall be free from dirt and other injurious matter. It shall be laid in two courses. The bottom course shall be four inches in thickness after rolling, and shall consist of..... broken in sizes varying from a minimum of one and one-fourth inches to a maximum of two and one-half inches in the longest dimension. The top course shall consist of..... and shall be two inches in thickness after rolling. The stone for the top course shall be broken in sizes varying from a minimum of one-half inch in the shortest dimension to a maximum of one and one-fourth inches in the longest dimension. Screenings not exceeding one-half inch in size in their largest dimension shall be used to cover the top course, and shall be of the same material as the top course.

ARTICLE XXVI. Each course, bottom, top and binder, shall be rolled separately. The roller shall be first run along the edge of the stone, then going backward and forward several times

on each side, then worked toward the centre by lapping a few inches as the rolling approaches the centre. The lower course shall be rolled until the stones do not creep ahead of the roller. The top course shall then be spread and rolled in the same manner as specified for the bottom course and shall then be covered with dry screenings. The screenings shall then be rolled dry and swept with brooms until they have nearly all disappeared, after which a second coat of screenings shall be spread and the road shall then be saturated with water, using for the purpose a sprinkler with wide tires on its wheels, and the rolling to be continued immediately after the sprinkling; a sufficient amount of water shall be put on to fill all voids, or until it shows on the surface, and the rolling shall continue until a grout has been formed of the screenings, dust and water, and until this grout can be pushed in a wave before the wheels of the roller. The filler and binder formed by the screenings shall fill all voids of the broken stone and shall cover the surface of the broken stone when completed. When the rolling, sprinkling and surfacing shall have been completed, there shall be spread at least a three-eighth inch depth of screenings or other approved material for a working surface, which shall be maintained until the whole road has been accepted. In no case shall surface material be dumped directly upon the roadbed or road surface, but it shall be dumped upon platforms or upon the edge of the road, and spread by hand upon the road.

ARTICLE XXVII. The contractor shall deposit where directed along or near the edge of the road, in piles neatly formed at intervals of approximately five hundred feet, crushed stone for the top course and screenings for filler, for use in the maintenance of the road, each pile to contain about one cubic yard of crushed stone of the size and quality of the top course, and one cubic yard of screenings of the quality of the filler, each quality to be kept separate from the other. The roller used for macadam surface shall be of pattern satisfactory to the engineer and unless otherwise allowed by the engineer, it shall be a ten (10) ton steam road roller.

ARTICLE XXVIII. Broken stone shall be measured in place, after rolling, and no allowance will be made to the contractor for any additional thickness or width of stone above that shown on the plans or ordered. The price paid for broken stone shall include all shaping and rolling.

ARTICLE XXIX. The gravel shall be furnished by the contractor and shall be of a quality satisfactory to the engineer. It shall be laid and rolled in three (3) courses. The bottom course shall be four (4) inches in thickness after rolling. It shall in general consist of good, clean gravel composed of stone and bind-

ing material, the stone to form about three-fourths of the volume of the whole mass and to range in size from pea stone to about three (3) inches in its longest diameter. The binding ingredient shall be such as shall be approved by the engineer and in no case shall contain loam. In case the fine material in the gravel bank is not suitable as a binding material, the contractor shall furnish other suitable material, and spread a thin layer of such material upon the first course and mix this binder with the first course by using a corrugated roller, or it may be mixed by such other method as will permit the desired effect, after which the first course shall be rolled, the rolling to be done while the gravel is wet, using a sprinkler, if so ordered; the rolling to continue until the first course is firm and thoroughly compact. The second course shall be three (3) inches thick after rolling, and shall consist of the same quality of material as the first course except that the size of the gravel shall not be larger than will go through a two-inch screen. This course shall be treated in the same manner as specified above for laying the first course. Any depressions that appear shall be filled and compacted, using the same material as specified for the second course, and after said course shall have been thoroughly rolled and brought to a true surface, a finishing course one (1) inch in thickness shall be spread with shovels. This course shall consist of gravel and binding material and shall be of a quality satisfactory to the engineer. In no case shall the second course and binder be dumped directly upon the road, but it shall be spread with shovels from the carts or dumped upon platforms or upon the ground outside of the finished road and then spread uniformly over the road surface. After the binding course has been spread uniformly, it shall be sprinkled and rolled until it is solid, firm, and unyielding to horses' feet and to wheels. The contractor shall deposit where directed by the selectmen, along or near the edge of the road, in piles neatly formed, approximately five hundred feet apart, gravel for the top or finishing course for use in maintenance of the road, each pile to contain about one (1) cubic yard of gravel.

The roller used for gravel surface shall be of a pattern and weight satisfactory to the engineer and shall in no case be lighter than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of a ton for each foot in width.

ARTICLE XXX. Gravel shall be measured in place after rolling, and no allowance will be made to the contractor for any additional thickness or width of gravel than that shown on the plans or ordered. An extra allowance will be made for overhaul on gravel as specified heretofore for borrow, except that the radius within which overhaul will not be allowed will be two thousand

(2,000) feet. The price paid for gravel shall include all shaping and rolling.

ARTICLE XXXI. Fencing shall be placed on the edge of embankments and at such places along the road as the engineer or selectmen may deem advisable. It shall be of the section shown on plan. Posts shall be all well seasoned, straight, sound chestnut, cedar, oak or other wood acceptable to the engineer; they shall be not less than six inches in diameter, placed eight feet apart on centers, and set three feet into the ground and three and one-half feet above the ground. The rails shall be of spruce, hemlock, or other wood acceptable to the engineer or selectmen, and of the form and secured to the posts as shown on the plans, in a manner satisfactory to the engineer. If squared railings are required the posts shall be peeled and cut as indicated on the plans, and if rustic railings are required the bark shall be left on both posts and rails. Where squared railings are required the rails and posts shall be painted on all parts exposed with two coats of white lead and linseed oil paint.

ARTICLE XXXII. Work is to be commenced with.....
.....days after the execution of this contract, and be diligently prosecuted to completion, and shall be completed within
.....days, Sundays and legal holidays excluded, after the commencement thereof. Provided, however, that the state engineer shall have the right, with the approval of the selectmen, to extend the time for commencement or completion of the work, or to stop the work, if the weather shall be considered unsuitable, during such time as he shall deem proper.

ARTICLE XXXIII. If the contractor shall at any time abandon the work under this contract, or if at any time the state engineer shall be of the opinion, and shall so certify in writing to the selectmen and to the governor and council that the said work is unnecessarily or unreasonably delayed, or that the contractor is wilfully violating any of the conditions or agreements of this contract, or is not prosecuting the work under said contract in good faith, or fails to show such progress in the execution of the work as will give reasonable grounds for anticipating its completion within the required time, the selectmen shall have the power to notify the said contractor in writing to cease to continue all work, or any part thereof under this contract, and thereupon said contractor shall immediately cease to continue said work, or such part thereof as the state engineer shall designate, and the selectmen and the governor and council shall thereupon have the right at their discretion to contract with other parties for the delivery of any material or for the completion of any part or all of the work left uncompleted by said contractor, or for the correction of

the whole or any part of said work. In case the expense so incurred is less than the sum which is or would have been payable under this contract, if the same had been completed by the contractor, then the contractor shall be entitled to receive the difference, and in case such expense shall exceed the last said sum, then the contractor shall, on demand, pay the amount of such excess to the selectmen, but such excess to be paid by the contractor shall not exceed the amount of the security for the performance of this contract.

ARTICLE XXXIV. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to this contract that should the contractor fail to complete fully to all intents and purposes the work involved and described in this contract within the time specified herein, said contractor shall pay to the town such sum as shall be determined by the selectmen, with the approval of the state engineer, which sum shall be sufficient to pay all cost of engineering, inspection, superintendence, and any and all other expense to the town caused by the failure of the contractor to fully complete said contract within the time as above agreed. Said sum so determined shall not exceed the sum of ten (\$10) dollars per day for each day (not including Sunday) after the time agreed upon for the completion of the work and to the day upon which the work shall be completed to the satisfaction of the engineer; it is further agreed that whatever sum may become due and payable to said town by said contractor under this paragraph may be retained out of money in the possession of the town belonging to said contractor; it is further agreed that this paragraph is to be construed not as imposing a penalty upon said contractor but as providing for damages to compensate said town for all damages actually suffered because of the failure of said contractor to fully complete the work within the time herein agreed upon.

ARTICLE XXXV. The contractor agrees that he will keep his work properly protected and guarded by day and properly lighted by night; that he will indemnify and save harmless the town or city in which said road lies and the State of New Hampshire from all suits or actions of whatever name and description, by, for, or on account of any injuries or damages received or sustained by any person or persons or to any property, arising from the prosecution of work under this contract, or by or in consequence of any negligence in guarding the same, or any improper materials used in its construction, or by or on account of any act or omission of the said contractor or his agents.

ARTICLE XXXVI. The contractor shall grade a safe, proper, and workmanlike connection with all intersecting public and private roads or driveways, according to the direction of the select-

men. Where ditches must be carried beneath private driveways, the town will furnish such pipe as may be required and the contractor will do all grading and excavating and will lay such pipe as is furnished to him and will be paid the sum of ten cents per foot for laying said pipe. The contractor shall at his own expense, protect the ends of such pipes with masonry and shall fill all joints in said pipe with cement mortar.

ARTICLE XXXVII. All material which may be rejected shall at once be removed from the vicinity and replaced by material of approved quality.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. Wherever a footpath exists along the road which is to be improved, such path shall not be injured or obstructed unless, in the opinion of the engineer, such path cannot be wholly avoided. The contractor shall, at his own expense, repair to the satisfaction of the selectmen any path unnecessarily injured by him.

ARTICLE XXXIX. Shade trees within the lines of the work shall not be injured or removed unless so ordered by the engineer or selectmen, and all shade trees left within the lines of the work or existing outside thereof shall be protected from injury during the construction of the road.

ARTICLE XL. The contractor is to furnish, without additional compensation, such temporary structures as may be necessary for making and maintaining points and lines given by the engineer, and is to give the engineer such facilities and materials as he may require for giving said lines and points. The contractor shall take all possible care to preserve all stakes, marks and structures placed by the engineer.

ARTICLE XLI. Should it be found desirable by the state engineer to make alterations in the form or character of any of the work done or to be done, the said state engineer may order such alterations to be made, defining them in writing and drawings, and they shall be made accordingly. In case such change increases the cost of the work, the contractor shall be remunerated at prices based on prices allowed on the same character of work under these specifications, and in case they shall diminish the cost of the work, the contractor shall be remunerated only for the work actually done based on prices as above stated. No allowance is to be made for anticipated profits and such changes shall in no wise invalidate this contract or the security for the performance thereof.

ARTICLE XLII. The contractor hereby agrees that he will do such extra work and furnish such materials as may be required for the proper completion or construction of the whole work herein contemplated when written orders are given to him there-

for; that he will make no claim for extra work unless it shall have been done in obedience to such written orders and that all bills for extra work done in any month shall be filed in writing with the engineer before the tenth day of the following month and that failing to file such claims within the time required, all right to pay for such extra work shall be forfeited. No compensation will be allowed for extra work unless such work shall be ordered in writing by the selectmen or by the engineer, the price to be paid for such work to be namd in the order.

ARTICLE XLIII. If unforeseen circumstances develop which, in the opinion of the engineer, warrant the final acceptance being deferred for a period, the selectmen may, upon a certificate to that effect from the engineer, retain a certain amount of the final payment; such amount being that proportion which the engineer deems might be required for a satisfactory completion and acceptance, at such time as the conditions would permit. This article shall apply particularly to work being completed in freezing weather.

ARTICLE XLIV. If any person employed by the contractor shall appear to the selectmen or to the engineer to be incompetent or to act in a disorderly or improper manner, he shall be discharged immediately on the requisition of the selectmen or of the engineer, and shall not be again employed on the work.

ARTICLE XLV. The contractor shall give his constant personal attention to the work while it is in progress, and shall place it in charge of a competent foreman who shall have authority to act for the contractor, and who shall be acceptable to the engineer. Whenever the contractor is not present on any part of the work where it may be desired to give directions, orders given by the engineer shall be received and obeyed by the superintendent or foreman who may have charge of the particular work in reference to which the orders are given. The contractor shall not sublet any portion of the work except upon the written consent of the selectmen, with the approval of the state engineer.

ARTICLE XLVI. Said contractor agrees that he will furnish the selectmen at their request with evidence satisfactory to said selectmen that all persons who have done work or furnished materials under this contract, and all claims of private corporations or individuals against said contractor for damage of any kind caused by the construction of said work have been fully paid or satisfactorily secured. In case such evidence is not furnished, said selectmen may, if they deem it expedient to do so, retain out of any amount due said contractor sums sufficient to cover any such unpaid claims, provided that notice in writing of said claims, signed by the claimants, shall have been filed with

the selectmen not later than fifteen (15) days after the completion of the work. Said claims may be paid by said selectmen out of the amounts so retained, provided the claimants secure judgment against the contractor within sixty (60) days from the completion of the work, or within such further time as said selectmen may, in their discretion, prescribe.

ARTICLE XLVII. It is agreed by and between the parties to this agreement that the state engineer shall decide all questions which may arise relative to the fulfillment, intent, or meaning of this contract (or any part thereof), and his estimates and decisions shall be final and binding.

ARTICLE XLVIII. Wherever the word "engineer" appears in this contract and specifications it shall be understood to refer to the State Engineer of New Hampshire, or such engineer, assistant or inspector as shall be authorized by him to supervise or inspect the work under this contract, such authorized assistants to be limited to the particular duties entrusted to them, and the acceptance or approval by them of improper work or material shall not entitle the contractor to payment therefor if the same shall not be approved by or acceptable to the state engineer.

ARTICLE XLIX. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties to this contract that the State of New Hampshire shall not be a defendant in any legal action brought under or by virtue of this contract; that said State of New Hampshire shall be liable to the city or town in which this contract is performed for only such proportionate part of the joint fund for said city or town as is expended under this contract after deducting from said proportionate part such payments as have been made by the state in consequence of the work involved in this contract; that the total liability of the state to the city or town is to be limited by the total amount apportioned to the joint fund for said city or town.

ARTICLE L. Said contractor agrees to receive and accept the following prices as full compensation for furnishing all materials and for doing all the work contemplated and embraced in this agreement; also for all loss or damage arising out of the nature of the work aforesaid or from the action of the elements, or from any unforeseen difficulties or obstructions which may arise or be encountered in the progress of the work until it is accepted by the selectmen and the governor and council, and for all risks of every description connected with the work; also for all expenses incurred by or in consequence of the extension or continuance of said work as herein specified, and for well and faithfully completing the work, and the whole thereof, in the

manner and according to the plans and specifications, and the requirements of the engineer under them, to wit:

1. The sum of.....per cubic yard for excavation of all descriptions, except ledge, including all grubbing, clearing, shaping and rolling.

2. The sum of.....per cubic yard for all borrow when taken from outside of the location, including all incidental work.

3. The sum of.....per cubic yard for ledge excavation, including all clearing and grubbing.

4. The sum of.....per cubic yard for Portland cement concrete masonry, including all materials and incidental work.

5. The sum of.....per cubic yard for cement stone masonry, including all materials and incidental work.

6. The sum of.....per cubic yard for dry stone masonry, including all materials and incidental work.

7. The sum of.....per linear foot of underdrain, including all materials and incidental work and all excavation except ledge.

8. The sum of.....per linear foot of -inch vitrified pipe, including all material and incidental work and all excavation except ledge.

9. The sum of.....per linear foot of -inch vitrified pipe, including all material and incidental work and all excavation except ledge.

10. The sum of.....per linear foot of -inch iron pipe, including all material and incidental work and all excavation except ledge.

11. The sum of.....per square yard for telford foundation, including all incidental work.

12. The sum of.....per cubic yard for all broken stone in place, including rolling and all incidental work.

13. The sum of.....per cubic yard for all gravel used in surfacing, including rolling and all incidental work.

14. The sum of.....per cubic yard for screened gravel used in surfacing, including rolling and all incidental work.

15. The sum of.....per linear foot of guard rail, including all material and incidental work.

16. The sum of.....per square yard for cobble gutters including all material and incidental work.

And it is agreed that the payment for the work embraced in this contract shall be made in the following manner: A payment will be made by the town on or about the 10th day of each month for eighty percent. of the value of the work completed by the contractor on the last day of the previous month, and not previously paid for, as estimated by the engineer. Provided, however, that the making of such payment may be deferred from month to month when, in the opinion of the engineer, the value of the work done since the last estimate for payment is less than two hundred dollars. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the right hereby reserved of the governor and council and the selectmen to reject the whole or any portion of the aforesaid work.

The contractor further agrees that he shall not be entitled to demand or receive payment for any portion of the aforesaid work or material except in the manner set forth in this agreement until said work shall have been completed in accordance with the terms hereinbefore mentioned, and the engineer shall have given his certificate to that effect; whereupon the said selectmen will, within thirty days after such completion and the delivery of the said certificate, pay or cause to be paid the said contractor in cash the whole amount of money then due said contractor under this contract, except such sum or sums as may be lawfully retained under any of the provisions of this contract hereinbefore set forth.

The parties hereto further agree that this contract shall be in writing and executed in triplicate, one of which triplicates shall be filed in the office of the state engineer, one to be filed with the clerk of the town in which the work is to be done, and one to be delivered to the said contractor.

And it is also to be understood and agreed in case of any alterations, so much of this agreement as is not necessarily affected by such alterations shall remain in force upon the parties hereto.

And the said contractor further agrees that the payment of the final amount due under this contract, and the adjustment and payment of the bill rendered for work done in accordance with any alterations of the same, shall release the state and the town from any and all claims or liability on account of work performed under this contract or any alteration thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to this contract have
hereunto set their hands this.....day of.....
in the year one thousand nine hundred and.....

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

By the Governor, duly authorized,

.....
Governor.

TOWN of.....

By the Selectmen,

.....
.....
.....

.....
Contractor.

Address
.....

STATE AID LAW.

CHAPTER 35.

AN ACT to Provide for State Aid and for the Expenditures of Other Public Moneys in the Permanent Improvement of Main Highways Throughout the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The object of this act is to secure a more uniform system for the improvement of main highways throughout the state, by the co-operation of the municipalities and the state in providing means therefor, and for the more efficient and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated for highway construction and repair, the primary object being to secure an improvement of the highways within the limits of every town in the state.

SECT. 2. The general supervision, control and direction of the business to which this act relates, so far as the state is concerned, shall be and hereby are committed to the governor and council, who are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, employ and fix the compensation of a state engineer, agents, and servants, provide and furnish such office in the city of Concord and such equipment as they may consider necessary, and make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects and provisions of this act; and the general supervision, control, and direction of said business, so far as the different municipalities are concerned, shall be and hereby are committed to the selectmen of organized towns, and the mayor and city councils or such other board as has jurisdiction over the highway expenditures of cities; and the commissioners of the counties, within which unincorporated towns or places are located, shall have and are hereby given the control and supervision of the business to which this act relates, so far as it concerns such unincorporated towns or places. The

governor and council shall make a biennial report to the General Court of their doings under this act, embodying in such report a statement of their expenditures, and such other information and recommendations as they may consider expedient.

SECT. 3. Each town shall, of the amount of money annually raised and appropriated for the repair of its highways, set apart the following amounts, to be used for the permanent improvement of its main highways, such improvement to be made under the advice of the state engineer.

Towns having a valuation of less than \$2,000,000, \$1 on each \$1,000 of their valuation ;

Towns of \$2,000,000 and less than \$3,000,000 valuation, \$0.75 on each \$1,000 ;

Towns of \$3,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000, \$0.50 on each \$1,000 ;

Towns of \$5,000,000 and less than \$15,000,000, \$0.33 1-3 on each \$1,000 ;

And towns of \$15,000,000 and upwards, \$0.25 on each \$1,000.

And the commissioners of each county within which are located unincorporated towns or places shall set apart of the money raised and appropriated for the repair of highways in such unincorporated towns or places, \$1 on each \$1,000 of the valuation of each unincorporated town or place in which there are highways.

SECT. 4. If any city or town, or the county commissioners for any unincorporated town or place desire state aid, as contemplated by this act, for the permanent improvement of the highways within such towns or unincorporated town or place, in addition to the improvements provided for by the amount set apart, as required by section 3 of this act, such city or town, and the commissioners of the county for such unincorporated town or place, shall raise, appropriate, and set apart an additional sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount required to be set apart for permanent improvements under section 3 of this act, and all money set apart by any city or town under this section, meaning the

additional sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount required to be set apart under section 3 of this act, shall be raised, appropriated, and set apart in addition to the amount now required by law to be raised for the maintenance of highways. Application for such state aid in any year, and notice of the raising, appropriation, and setting apart of such additional sum by any city or town, or by the commissioners of any county entitled to state aid, shall, on or before May 1st of such year, be made and given to the governor and council in the manner provided by the regulations authorized by section 2 of this act; otherwise they shall not be entitled to such aid for such year.

SECT. 5. The governor and council shall apportion from the amount appropriated under the provisions of this act, to each city, town, and unincorporated town or place which has applied for state aid and has raised, appropriated, and set apart the additional amount provided for in section 4, entitling it to state aid, for the permanent improvement of its highways, for each dollar so set apart by such city or town, or for such unincorporated town or place under sections 3 and 4, the following amounts:

Towns and unincorporated towns and places having a valuation of less than \$100,000, \$3 for each \$1 set apart under sections 3 and 4;

Towns and unincorporated towns and places having a valuation of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000, \$1.25;

Towns and unincorporated towns and places having a valuation of \$250,000 and less than \$500,000, \$0.60;

Towns having a valuation of \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, \$0.40;

Cities and towns having a valuation of \$1,000,000 and less than \$3,000,000, \$0.25;

And cities and towns having a valuation of \$3,000,000 and upwards, \$0.20.

SECT. 6. The amount of money set apart by such city or town as applies for state aid, as provided for in sections 3 and 4, with the amount apportioned by the governor and council, as provided for in section 5, shall constitute a joint

fund for the permanent improvement of such highway or highways within such city or town as the governor and council, and mayor and city councils or such other board as has jurisdiction over highway expenditures of a city, or selectmen of a town, may designate for the permanent improvement of such highways; provided, however, that no part of said joint fund shall be expended on any highway within the compact portion of any city or village, such compact portion to be determined by the governor and council, except in towns of less than 2,500 population; and the money set apart under said sections 3 and 4 for the improvement of highways within unincorporated towns and places, with the amount apportioned by the governor and council as provided for in section 5, shall be expended upon such highways within each of such unincorporated towns and places as may be designated by the governor and council and the commissioners of the county in which such unincorporated town or place is located. Such cities and towns as do not apply for state aid under section 4 of this act may expend the money set apart under section 3 for permanent improvements upon such highways as the selectmen may designate. Upon the application of any town, the governor and council may furnish to such town free of charge the services of any engineer in the employ of the state under this act for the purpose of consultation and advice concerning the construction, improvement, and repair of the highways in such town. And such unincorporated towns or places as do not, through the county commissioners, apply for state aid, under section 4 of this act, may expend the money set apart under section 3 upon permanent improvements upon such highways as the commissioners may designate; and upon the application of any unincorporated place, through the county commissioners, the governor and council may furnish to such unincorporated place free of charge the services of any engineer in the employ of the state under this act for the purpose of consultation and advice concerning the construction, improvement, and repair of the highways in such town.

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Any part of said joint fund not expended during the year for which it is set apart and apportioned, may be expended during any succeeding year. If, in the opinion of the governor and council, said joint fund, or any part thereof, for any year cannot be advantageously expended, the same may be expended any succeeding year.

SECT. 7. All work of highway improvement paid for out of said joint funds shall be performed in accordance with specifications provided by the governor and council; and contracts therefor, where the amount involved in any one instance exceeds \$100, shall be awarded and executed by the governor and council or such agent as they shall authorize, and the mayor and city council or such other board as has jurisdiction over highway expenditures in cities, selectmen of towns, and county commissioners of unincorporated places. All contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and all work and material shall be to the satisfaction of the governor and council. Any town by its selectmen or city by such board as has jurisdiction over highway expenditures may bid for and may execute a contract on behalf of such city or town for such work within its limits, and in that case the governor and council or such agent as they may authorize, alone, shall award the contract.

SECT. 8. All highways within any city or town improved by the expenditure of said joint fund shall thereafter be maintained by the city, town or place within which it is located at the expense of the town, and to the satisfaction of the governor and council, and in case any town or place shall neglect to make repairs ordered by the governor and council, such repairs shall be made under the direction of the governor and council, at the expense of the state, and the cost thereof shall be added to the state tax for that town or place for the next year.

SECT. 9. The governor and council may purchase, take, and hold for the state, such material or land as may be necessary to secure gravel, stone or other material necessary for the improvement of highways under the provisions

of this act, the same to be paid for out of any money appropriated under this act, and the governor and council shall charge such part of the cost thereof to such city, town, or unincorporated place in which the material so taken is used, as in their opinion is just and equitable, such part so charged to be paid for out of the joint fund provided for the improvement of highways in said city, town or unincorporated place. If the governor and council are unable to purchase such material or land at what they consider a reasonable compensation, the selectmen of a town, the board of mayor and aldermen of a city or the county commissioners of an unincorporated place in which such material or land is located, shall assess the damages sustained by the owner of such land, in the same manner as damages for land taken for highway purposes are assessed, and the parties shall have like remedies as in the appraisal of damages for land taken for highway purposes in towns under existing law. The return of such assessment of damages shall be filed with the town or city clerk in the case of towns and cities, and with the clerk of the court for the county in which an unincorporated place is located, and notice thereof in writing given to the land owner with a tender of the amount of damages, if known and resident in the state, otherwise the amount of damages awarded shall be deposited with the state treasurer for such land owner.

SECT. 10. The sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars annually for a period of six years is hereby appropriated for the purpose of securing the permanent improvement of highways in accordance with the provisions of this act, and any unexpended balance of any annual appropriation shall be applied to and be made additional to the appropriation for the succeeding year.

After the state aid shall have been set aside under section 5 of this act, and after the expenses of the administration of this act shall have been provided for, the remainder of the total sum appropriated by this act, or such part thereof as the governor and council may think necessary, shall be

available for the purposes of section 11 of this act, in such sums and for such state highways as the governor and council shall deem best.

SECT. 11. All state highways shall be constructed and maintained by the state under the direction of the governor and council or some agent or agents appointed by them, and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the money appropriated by the state under this act; and the governor and council are hereby authorized to make such changes in the routes of existing state highways as they shall think expedient. Any taking of lands necessary for the purposes of this section shall be by the same proceedings as are provided for the laying out of highways to public waters.

As much of the Pinkham Notch road, so called, as lies in Pinkham's grant, Green's grant and Martin's location; all highways in the unorganized town of Dixville, including a proposed new highway to be built from a point in the main highway near the Balsams and extending to the town line of Colebrook to meet the extension of the John Hicks road, so called, in said Colebrook, in accordance with a survey as shown on a plan to be deposited with the secretary of state; so much of the highway leading from Colebrook to Errol as lies in the unorganized town of Millsfield; so much of the Androscoggin river road, so called, leading from Dummer to Errol as lies in the unorganized town of Cambridge; the highway in the towns of Randolph and Gorham which extends from the main highway leading from Jefferson to Gorham to the Pinkham Notch road, so called; so much of the Cherry Mountain road, so called, as lies in the town of Carroll; the new hill road, so called, situate in the town of Errol and leading to the old highway in Wentworth's Location; the highway in the town of Pittsburg which begins at the Farnsworth place, so called, and extends to the Second Lake house; the highway in the town of Stewartstown which begins at a point in the old highway leading to Little Diamond pond and extends to Big Diamond pond; the new Tunnel Stream road, so called, in the town of Benton, beginning at a point near the Parker house and

extending to the North and South road, so called, in said town of Benton; and the new Lost River road, so called, in the towns of Easton and Woodstock, beginning at the termination of the old highway in Wildwood and extending to the highway leading from Warren to Woodstock shall be state highways and shall be constructed and maintained by the state, provided that parties over whose unappropriated lands the same may pass, or who have any kind of proprietorship in said roads or highways or any part of them, shall, on terms satisfactory to the governor and council, assign the right of way for said highways to the state, or such rights of way shall be duly appropriated by the state under due procedure in the exercise of the right of eminent domain as provided in this section.

The governor and council shall cause surveys and plans of all state highways to be made and deposited with the secretary of state.

Towns in which highways more than three miles in length have been or shall be taken or appropriated as state highways shall not be entitled to state aid under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 12. The Hurricane Mountain road, so called, leading from Conway to Chatham shall be treated and regarded as a state road for the purpose of maintenance.

SECT. 13. The word "valuation" as used in this act shall be construed to mean the assessed valuation of the previous year.

The governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the payment of any sum or sums of money provided for by this act out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved, Feb. 24, 1905.]

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Pharmacy

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

PRINTED AND BOUND BY
The Telegraph Publishing Company,
NASHUA, N. H.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF PHARMACY.

EDWARD H. CURRIER, M. D.....Manchester.

BEN O. ALDRICH.....Keene.

FRANK H. WINGATE.....Nashua.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF PHARMACY.

December 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, John McLane, Governor of New Hampshire, and Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with Chapter 135, General Statutes, relating to Pharmacy, and the sale of drugs and medicine, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Board of Pharmacy for the year 1906.

FRANK H. WINGATE,
Secretary.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and Honorable Council:

We herewith submit to you the thirty-first annual report of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry for the State of New Hampshire, for the official year ending October the first, A. D. 1906.

Quarterly meetings of the Board have been held as heretofore in the Senate Chamber of the State House on the fourth Wednesday of October, January, April, and July.

The first quarterly meeting of the Board for the ensuing year was held Wednesday, October the twenty-first, 1905; Messrs. Currier, Aldrich and Underhill present. The Board organized as follows:

President, Edward H. Currier, Manchester.

Secretary, George F. Underhill, Concord.

Auditor, Ben. O. Aldrich, Keene.

The meeting opened at 9. A. M. The number of candidates for the senior examination was eighteen. Of this

number the following were successful, and received certificates as registered Pharmacists:

Samuel J. Gerrish, Jr., Portsmouth.
Frederick D. Carpenter, Lancaster.
William P. Scannell, Concord.
Arthur J. Roy, Tilton.
Henry W. Prince, Littleton.
Roy E. Dodge, Claremont.
Lewis P. Merrill, Portland.
Joseph A. Phoenix, Lewiston.
Fred S. Lovely, Lebanon.

For the junior class only one candidate applied,—Henry C. Wright of Keene, New Hampshire, whose examination was successful.

CONCORD, N. H., November 8, 1905.

George F. Underhill was re-appointed by the Governor as a member of the Board to serve three years from above date.

CONCORD, N. H., January 24, 1906.

The second quarterly meeting of the Board of Pharmacy was held this day at the State House. Messrs. Currier, Underhill and Aldrich present. The number of candidates for the senior examination was sixteen. Of this number the following were successful, and received certificates as registered Pharmacists:

Lester M. Lord, Ossipee.
Lonne O. Farrar, Chester, Vt.
Arthur O. Burque, Nashua.
Frank C. Spence, Manchester.

For the junior class George A. Letters of Concord passed successfully.

It was voted, by the Board, that certificates in duplicate or copy should be furnished by the Board to Pharmacists

having lost their originals by fire or other cause, said Pharmacists having furnished the Board with a certificate signed and sworn to under oath before a Justice of the Peace that said certificate was burned or otherwise destroyed, giving the time and place that the original was lost.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 28, 1906.

A special meeting of the Board of Pharmacy was held in Manchester, Wednesday, March 28th, at Dr. Currier's office, to examine Jay W. Kilton, who was successful, and obtained his certificate. He was examined by Messrs. Currier and Aldrich, Mr. Underhill being absent on account of sickness.

CONCORD, N. H., April 25, 1906.

The third quarterly meeting of the New Hampshire Board of Pharmacy was held this day at the Concord State House: Messrs. Aldrich and Currier present. Mr. Underhill was unable to attend on account of sickness. Twenty-four candidates appeared for the senior examination. Of this number the following were successful and were given certificates:

Edward H. Webber, Portland, Me.
Raoul J. Vezina, Springfield, Mass.
Wynne H. Fowler, Penacook.
Earl L. Sargent, Nashua.
Elmer H. Tasker, Center Sandwich, N. H.
Walter H. Burbank, Manchester.
John H. Turcott, Manchester.
Carl D. Bates, Fitchburg, Mass.
Loren H. Bailey, Salem, N. H.

For the junior class one candidate appeared,—Emile D. Miville, Manchester. He was successful.

Duplicate Certificates of Registration have been forwarded to the following Pharmacists, satisfactory proof having been forwarded of the destruction of the original:

Irving A. Watson, Groveton, N. H.
Harry B. Buxton, Goffstown, N. H.
Hugh A. McKinnon, West Stewartstown.
Albert W. Sternbloom, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13, 1906.

A special meeting of the Board of Pharmacy was held at the Concord State House, Wednesday, June 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. Messrs. Currier and Aldrich present. Mr. Underhill was absent on account of illness.

Three candidates appeared, and of this number Roland R. Moxley was successful, and was granted a certificate.

CONCORD, N. H., July 25, 1906.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the New Hampshire Board of Pharmacy was held this day at the Concord State House; Messrs. Currier and Aldrich present. Eleven candidates presented themselves for the senior examination, and the following were successful, and received certificates:

Clayton H. Stevens, Leominster, Mass.
Guy S. Peppers, Concord, N. H.
Hibbard H. Campbell, Springfield, Vt.
Michael J. Lowe, Manchester, N. H.

For the junior class Mr. George F. Miville was successful, and was granted a certificate as assistant Pharmacist.

CONCORD, N. H., August 3, 1906.

Frank Holman Wingate of Nashua was appointed by the Governor as a member of the Board of Pharmacy for the unexpired term of George F. Underhill, deceased.

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 14, 1906.

A special meeting of the New Hampshire Board of Pharmacy was held in Keene on the above date, this being the first meeting of the Board since Mr. Wingate was appointed a member.

The Board reorganized, and elected Dr. E. H. Currier President, F. H. Wingate Secretary, and Ben O. Aldrich Auditor.

The candidates for examination not appearing, after the date was placed for this special meeting for their benefit, it was voted to adjourn and notify the candidates to appear at the regular meeting in October, at Concord.

Your Commissioners respectfully represent that the condition of legitimate pharmacy within our boundaries is improving, and that more regard and respect is yearly manifested towards the lawful and proper practice of pharmacy.

Examinations of applicants for registration in pharmacy are conducted quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October, and are held in the Senate Chamber of the State House. Subjects included in the examinations are Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Toxicology, and examination and identification of drugs and medicines.

Your Commissioners have endeavored to maintain a proper professional standard, and have striven to render examinations of such a practical and thorough nature as should not seem severe for the proficient and competent pharmacist, and yet such as would act as a safeguard against ignorant and incompetent applicants.

Whole number of Pharmacists registered in New Hampshire is 782.

Whole number registered during the past year is 25.

Average percentage of successful applicants for the last ten years is 28 per cent.

The License Law, as applied to druggists, has been on trial three years and more, and the results of its enforce-

ment are good. Fifth class licenses are all that an apothecary requires. Many drug stores, existing under the prohibitory law solely for the purpose of selling liquor, have disappeared during the short existence of the license law. Others will surely follow if the enforcement of the same is rigidly continued, and the odium which has been freely, and perhaps justly, bestowed upon the fraternity because of liquor selling in some drug stores, may in time, we hope, disappear.

The provisions of the pharmacy law are both innocently and wilfully violated. It has been the custom of the Commission to interview parties doing wrong, to explain the law, and request compliance therewith. Persons who would not conform have been prosecuted.

The following places have been visited officially :

Manchester.
Concord.
Dover.
Rochester.
Somersworth.
Sanbornville.
Milton Mills.
Walpole.
North Walpole.
Warren.
Newmarket.
Antrim.

We earnestly repeat our recommendations made in former reports,—that the limitations and re-registrations of certificates without examination, for a nominal sum, be embodied in our Pharmacy Law, for reasons expressed in former reports: That power be given the Commissioners to revoke certificates of registration for just and proper cause, all subject to the law of appeal, and restoration granted whenever right and proper conditions prevail.

RULINGS OF COMMISSION.

Apothecaries, druggists, and all persons engaged in the manufacture, compounding or selling of drugs, poisons or medicines are required to be extraordinarily skillful, and to use the highest degree of care known to practical men, to prevent injury from the use of such articles and compounds.

The Pharmacy Law requires that every drug store in New Hampshire must be under the direct charge of a registered pharmacist of this State, and also requires that every person who sells drugs and medicines or compounds or dispenses medicines shall be registered.

A registered assistant may sell drugs and medicines at any time under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, and he is the only person so privileged. A registered assistant has no right or authority to manage or conduct a pharmacy, either on his own account or for another.

He may, however, act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy, during the temporary absence of the owner or manager.

The Commission of Pharmacy construes the words "temporary absence" to mean, while the registered pharmacist is gone to his meals or any like necessary duty, requiring no more time than is generally so consumed: Prolonged or unnecessary absence is not contemplated.

The registered assistant can not take charge of a store for weeks at a time. It is the evident intention of the Pharmacy Law to keep every drug store or pharmacy under the immediate charge or supervision of a registered pharmacist during all the times the drug store or pharmacy is open for business.

Any place where drugs and medicines are sold is a drug store within the law.

A practicing physician unregistered can not keep a drug store or sell drugs or medicines which he has not prescribed.

The Commissioners have officially sanctioned the sale of the following articles by unregistered persons, believing they are not included in the terms "drugs and medicines": Alum, ammonia, baking powder, benzine, borax, brimstone, blue vitriol, camphor, copperas, cream tartar, chloride of lime, flavoring extracts, glycerine, hellebore, insect powder, Iceland moss, Irish moss, indigo; oils—castor, sweet, olive, machine, sperm, linseed, petroleum; potash, resin, saleratus, sal soda; seeds—flax, canary, anise, hemp, millet, coriander; spirits of turpentine, washing compounds.

George Franklin Underhill, member and Secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, died May 30, 1906.

It would appear eminently proper that some mention be made of the life and record of our deceased Secretary, George F. Underhill, who filled the office acceptably from its creation until his death, a period of thirty-one years. This is the record of the longest service of any secretary in the United States.

When the Pharmacy Law was enacted in 1875, the year following the incorporation of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry was organized. By vote of the Commission, George F. Underhill was elected secretary of the Board, and it is in this official capacity that Mr. Underhill's character and methodical habits appeal to us. From the first meeting of the Commission, August 12, 1875, until his death, Secretary Underhill's attendance is remarkable; rare indeed was his absence. He discharged the manifold duties of the office with exemplary fidelity.

During the earlier years, the emoluments of the office were small, but, with his co-workers, Commissioners Tufts, Eastman, Russell, Hildreth, all now deceased, he labored hard for the professional interests of apothecaries, rewarded more by the progress and improvement of pharmacy than by the homeopathic measure of material recompense received.

George Underhill did much to secure the passage of the pharmacy law in 1875. He was a firm believer in it, and gave it his encouragement and support ever after. In all the changes and dangers which this chapter of the statutes has undergone, he was loyal to the fraternity, to the people, and was firm on the side of right and justice.

He did much in legislative matters which related to things pharmaceutical, and will be missed in the several walks of life in which he was an honored citizen.

Mr. Underhill served as Commissioner fifteen years, and received his last re-appointment in 1905. As a man and associate, George Underhill was kind, open-hearted, courteous, loyal to his convictions of right and wrong, true to his friends, generous and just to all. The following resolutions were passed, to be engrosed on our records, July 25, 1906:

WHEREAS, the death of George Franklin Underhill occurred at his home in Concord, N. H., on May 30, 1906, and whereas his long continued and faithful service as Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy merits recognition of his worth and character, therefore

RESOLVED, That in the death of George F. Underhill this board has lost a loyal and valued member, the fraternity of apothecaries a life-long and enthusiastic advocate, his family a loving and devoted husband and father.

RESOLVED, That as an associate member and life-long Secretary, George Underhill won the respect and confidence of this Board by his faithful attendance to duty, his integrity and sterling worth.

RESOLVED, That we extend to his family our sincere and earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

Concord, N. H., July 25, 1906.

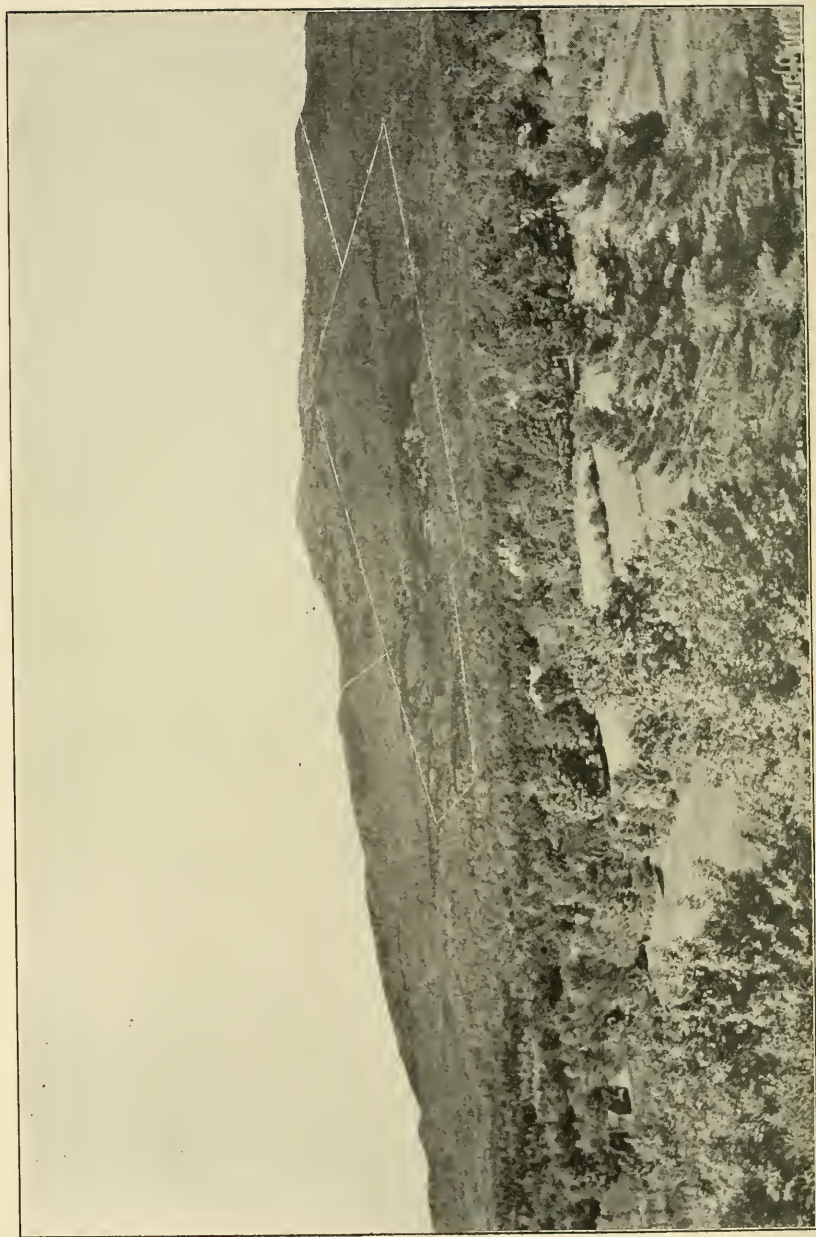
EDWARD H. CURRIER,

BEN O. ALDRICH,

FRANK H. WINGATE,

Commissioners of Pharmacy.





MOUNT MONADNOCK, FROM JAFFREY CENTER,

Showing the forest reservation, also the land above owned by the town of Jaffrey, N. H.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

FORESTRY COMMISSION

FOR THE YEARS

1905-1906

CONCORD

NOVEMBER, 1906

PRINTED AND BOUND BY
RUMFORD PRINTING COMPANY
CONCORD, N. H.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

HENRY O. KENT, Lancaster, *President.*

GEORGE H. MOSES, Concord, *Secretary.*

JASON E. TOLLES, Nashua.

ROBERT P. BASS, Peterborough.

Forestry Commissioners.

REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

The Forestry Commission, in presenting its report for the biennial term of 1905-'06, takes occasion to comment upon the fact that this period has been one of unusual progress in the forestry movement, both in the state and the nation.

Within this time, the forest survey of the state, undertaken under authority of the Legislature of 1903, has been completed, and the results of that work are embodied in another place in this report.

The activities in behalf of the movement to secure a national forest reserve in the White Mountains have been continued with increased zeal, and elsewhere we record the progress made in this very desirable undertaking.

The acquisition of the state forest reserve upon the slopes of Mount Monadnock, the initial steps toward which were reported in our last biennial report, has been completed, and a detailed account of the procedure will be found elsewhere.

A new forest fire law has been enacted and has had nearly two years of trial, with good results.

The general interest in forest preservation among all classes of our people has continued and increased, and there are today more organizations and individuals actively interested in forestry in New Hampshire than at any previous time since the forestry movement was begun.

In coöperation with the state board of agriculture, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, boards of trade, commercial clubs, women's clubs and other

organizations, the propaganda for forest preservation has been carried out by the board in every possible way at its command, with the result, it is hoped, of an aroused and an enlarged interest in the subject so vital to so many of our industries and enterprises.

FOREST SURVEY OF THE STATE.

By joint resolution of the Legislature of 1903, the sum of \$5,000 was placed at the disposal of the commission for the purpose of securing a forest examination of the White Mountain region. Under the terms of the joint resolution, the field work of the examination was to be done by experts from the federal forest service; and during the summer of 1903 data were gathered for the indicated purpose. The results of this examination were published in the last biennial report of the commission, at which time it was shown that through prudent management and by means of the generous terms of coöperation offered by the federal forest service, the cost of the examination of the White Mountain region had been only little more than half the sum appropriated.

Finding themselves with \$2,000 unexpended from the appropriation of 1903, the board was confronted with the alternative of expending the money under the terms of the original legislation in amplifying certain data gathered by the field party of 1903, such as statistics of tree growth, etc., or of seeking legislative authority to make use of the balance remaining in another direction.

The latter alternative being adopted, the Legislature of 1905 was applied to for authority to permit the expenditure of the unused balance in a completion of the forest survey of the entire state. Permission being thus granted, the commission effected another advantageous contract of coöperation with the federal forest service, and during the summer of 1905 a party of field workers in charge of Mr. C. A. Lyford, forest assistant in the federal forest service, made an exhaustive study of the forest growth in all that

portion of the state not covered by the examination of 1903. The summary of this work is presented in another part of the present volume, and accompanying this report will be found a complete and comprehensive forest map of the lower section of New Hampshire. This map, in connection with the one published in our last biennial report, furnishes, upon the same scale, a complete forest map of New Hampshire.

If we are not in error, New Hampshire is thus the first of all the states to have completed a forest map, and the commission takes great pride in the fact that so large an accomplishment was secured at comparatively so small an expenditure. It is proper to remark in this connection, however, that the \$2,000 remaining in our hands at the conclusion of the White Mountain examination was not sufficient for the state's share of coöperative expenses under the resolution of 1905. Nevertheless, through the generous action of the forester of the federal government, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, our funds were supplemented from the federal treasury in an amount sufficient to complete the work most satisfactorily.

Accompanying the summary of Mr. Lyford's field work, he makes certain suggestions with reference to the future forest service in New Hampshire. These suggestions will be dwelt upon at a later period in this report.

FOREST FIRE LAW.

As has been indicated, the Legislature of 1905 made material changes in the laws relating to the extinguishment of forest fires and materially altered the existing system of forest fire wardens, which had been in vogue since the passage of the original forestry law in 1893.

Several proposed measures were presented to the Legislature, and after consideration of them, which lasted nearly until the close of the session, the General Court finally put upon the statute books the following enactment:

CHAPTER 97, LAWS OF 1905.

AN ACT for the Protection of Forests from Fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. In cities and towns where organized fire departments are established the chief of the fire department is hereby constituted forest fire warden for such city or town. In time of drought the forest fire wardens, themselves or by some agent or agents designated by them, shall, when directed by the forestry commission, patrol the woods in their respective cities or towns, warning persons who traverse the woods, campers, hunters, fishermen and others, about lighting and extinguishing fires. They shall post extracts from the fire laws, and other notices sent to them by the forestry commission, along highways, along streams and waters frequented by tourists and others, at camp sites and in other public places. If, in woodlands thus posted, any person, other than the owner of said lands or his agents acting under his direction, shall build fires when warned not to do so by the forest fire warden, or shall fail to extinguish a fire when ordered to do so by the warden, he may be arrested by the warden without a warrant.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the warden to extinguish all brush or forest fires occurring in his town, and he may call such assistance as he shall deem necessary to assist him in so doing, and may require the use of wagons, tools, horses, etc., for that purpose. If any person fails to respond to the warden's call for his assistance or the use of his property, he shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars. The city or town shall pay reasonable compensation for their services to all persons summoned to assist the warden and for the use of all property required by him in the extinguishment of a forest or brush fire. In case the warden and the persons summoned to assist him or to furnish the use of property, shall fail to agree upon the terms of compensation at the time or after the required service has been rendered, the dispute shall be referred to the commissioners of the county in which the city or town is located for final settlement.

SECT. 3. Forest fire wardens shall make reports of their doings to the forestry commission in such form and at such

times as the commission may require. If a warden has reason to believe that any brush or forest fire in his city or town was caused in violation of statute he shall report to the county solicitor all the facts coming within his knowledge and said solicitor, if the facts as so reported seem to him sufficient, shall take action to recover the penalty fixed by statute for such violation.

SECT. 4. In towns where no organized fire department exists, the forestry commission shall annually designate some member of the board of selectmen as forest fire warden, who shall perform in his town all the duties hereinbefore set forth for wardens in cities and towns having organized fire departments. All forest fire wardens hereinbefore provided for shall receive pay for their services from the city or town treasury in such sums and in such manner as they are ordinarily paid for services as members of the fire department or as selectmen.

SECT. 5. In unorganized towns, the forestry commission, on the application of the owners of forest land situated therein, are authorized to appoint a suitable number of special forest fire wardens, to define their duties and to fix their compensation. The cost of such special forest fire wardens shall be paid by the persons making application for their appointment, and, upon certificate of the forestry commission, one-half of such sum shall be repaid to the applicants by the treasurer of the county wherein said unorganized township is located.

SECT. 6. If any forest fire warden provided for in sections 1 and 4 of this act shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties prescribed for him he shall forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, to be recovered in an action for debt, upon complaint of the forestry commission, and all forfeitures so recovered shall be paid into the state treasury.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of any person who discovers a forest or brush fire not under the control or supervision of some person to extinguish it or to report it immediately to the local fire warden, and failure so to do shall be punished by a forfeiture not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint of the warden.

SECT. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

This law, it will be seen, attempted to utilize existing official machinery so far as possible and to minimize the burdens of expense upon the state treasury in order to meet what appeared to be a demand in the Legislature for a reduction in proposed appropriations.

According to Mr. Lyford's report, it will be seen that the federal foresters who were actively engaged in the southern portion of our state during the time when this law was in its most experimental stages, found the law working satisfactorily. They recommend minor changes in the system, which it will be the duty of the General Court to consider.

It has often been remarked that New Hampshire has been well fortified by nature against disastrous forest fires; that her topography and the character of her soil and forests do not lend themselves as a fertile field for extensive forest conflagrations. To this, perhaps more than to any system of law, is New Hampshire to attribute her freedom from the terrific forest fires which have devastated the forest area in other states.

During the past biennial period, the forest fire loss in this state has been very slight, only one fire of any considerable area having occurred in dense matured timber, and it is satisfactory to record that in every instance the local fire wardens established by the law of 1905, without prompting from this board or from any source, attended promptly to their duties under the law.

The one fire referred to which did the greatest damage was in the month of September upon the slopes of Mount Kearsarge, where a question as to the location of the fire led to a dispute as to the jurisdiction of fire wardens in two adjoining towns. This was soon satisfactorily adjusted, however, and the forces of the two towns coöperated in checking the fire, which was not extinguished, however, until rain set in. In this connection, it should be remembered that the season of 1906 was excessively dry, the absence of rainfall being almost as great as in the previous dry season of 1903, when the fire loss in the state

amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars under the old system of fire wardens.

In the absence of other evidence, it is safe to attribute a good share of our immunity during 1906 to the efficacy of the new forest fire warden law.

PRESERVATION OF SHADE TREES.

The law of 1901 (as amended in 1903) for the preservation of shade trees along the highways was, as reported two years ago, held unconstitutional by the supreme court, and the general distribution of tree tags under the law was therefore discontinued.

There remain, however, many localities where the abutting owners are perfectly willing that the shade trees along their lands shall be placed under public ownership and care, and the demand for tree tags continues in small volume. It is unnecessary, however, to continue the present annual appropriation of \$500 a year for this purpose, and we think it can safely be reduced to at least one half and possibly one fifth of this sum.

While the law was in active operation, practically half a million tags were issued and used and that number of trees along the roadsides have been saved from destruction. We are still of the opinion that the law may be amended so as to carry on the work as was at first intended, and we again suggest the wisdom of considering whether it may not be provided that the tree wardens shall continue the tagging of trees as heretofore, giving to the abutting owner a period of sixty to ninety days in which to take action in opposition; otherwise his title in the tree to pass to the community.

MONADNOCK RESERVE.

The forest reserve upon the slope of Mount Monadnock, a petition for the condemnation of which had just come into our hands at the time of preparing our last biennial report, is now in complete possession of the state. Appeal

having been taken from the decision and award of the forestry commission, an extended series of hearings was held before the board of selectmen in Jaffrey at which the commission appeared to represent the interests of the state. Preparations were made for taking the case to its final resort in a jury trial in Cheshire County when the original donors of the funds for the acquisition of the reserve undertook a settlement with the owners of the property, which was effected; and in the fall of 1905 the state acquired complete title.

The Monadnock Reserve comprises some 600 acres of choice timberland most advantageously situated in a community where the summer boarding industry has reached large proportions and where a great sum of money has been invested in summer residences. To have swept the forests from the site occupied by the reserve would have meant immeasurable disaster to many interests, both sentimentally and materially, and it is a source of great satisfaction that public-spirited citizens and summer residents coöperated so cordially to secure a preservation of this threatened area.

Especial recognition should be made of the interest taken in the Monadnock Reserve by Messrs. Joel H. and Arthur E. Poole of Jaffrey and by Mr. Isaac Sprague of Boston, a summer resident of Jaffrey, through whose efforts the movement for the establishment of the reserve initiated and through whose generous contributions the larger part of the fund for its purchase was accumulated.

The Monadnock Reserve represents an investment of substantially \$8,000, and it has been acquired practically without cost to the state, the only expense thus far incurred having been for incidental expenses of the commissioners in attending hearings, etc.

This property will continue to increase in financial value while its sentimental value can hardly be determined, and the board feels justified in pointing to this addition to the state's tangible assets as evidence of the worth of the work

laid upon the forestry commission by the Legislature of 1893.

Under the terms of the forestry act of 1893, reserves thus acquired are to be forever dedicated to the public for park purposes. Accordingly, the Monadnock Reserve has been thrown open to the public use, and regulations simple in their form have been posted upon its boundaries. These regulations apply wholly to the prohibition of the use of fire within the area of the reserve and to the restrictions under which camping parties shall occupy the ground. With these exceptions the reserve is entirely open to public use and is in the care of Mr. Arthur E. Poole, whom the board has designated as custodian.

These regulations have been prepared under authority conferred upon the board by the Legislature of 1903.

FIRE WARDENS.

The new legislation of 1905, to which reference has already been made, provided that chief engineers of fire departments in towns where such office existed should be forest fire wardens, *ex officio*, and that, in the absence of such officers, the forestry commission should designate some member of the board of selectmen to act as forest fire warden. These designations have been made in accordance with the law, and the list of fire wardens appointed is herewith appended:

1905-1906.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Atkinson,	John H. Smith.
Auburn,	Nathaniel D. Tilton (Route 2).
Brentwood,	E. T. Robinson (Exeter, R. 2).
Candia,	John D. Colby.
Chester,	William T. Owen.
Danville,	George M. Anderson.
Deerfield,	Arthur M. Chase (Center).
Derry,	*F. M. Gilcreast.
East Kingston,	Thomas P. Currier.

Epping,	Joseph A. Edgerly.
Exeter,	*George H. Carter.
Fremont,	James B. Martin (Epping).
Greenland,	John M. Brackett.
Hampstead,	Charles W. Garland.
Hampton,	Clarence M. Dearborn.
Hampton Falls,	Arthur W. Brown.
Kensington,	Edward J. Blodgett.
Kingston,	George M. Baker.
Londonderry,	Sidney A. Webster (North).
Newcastle,	Thaddeus Tarlton.
Newfields,	E. C. Partridge.
Newington,	Stillman A. Packart.
Newmarket,	C. A. Morse.
Newton,	Enoch H. Nichols.
North Hampton,	O. D. Brown (Little Boars Hd.).
Northwood,	Joseph E. Johnson.
Nottingham,	W. F. Watson.
Plaistow,	Harry R. Seaver.
Portsmouth,	*John D. Randall.
Raymond,	*O. N. Fellows.
Rye,	Charles M. Rand.
Salem,	*David S. Emery.
Sandown,	George M. Anderson.
Seabrook,	Emery N. Eaton (South).
South Hampton,	Frank O. Towle (Amesbury, Mass., Route 1).
Stratham,	G. M. Hall.
Windham,	William L. Emerson.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington,	Walter H. Smith.
Dover,	*George E. Varney.
Durham,	F. E. Doe.
Farmington,	Frank J. Smith.
Lee,	Charles G. Dame.
Madbury,	H. S. Felker (Dover, R. F. D.).
Middleton,	George W. Morrill (Union).
Milton,	Haven R. Jewett (Mills).
New Durham,	Dana P. Jones.
Rochester,	*George H. Webster.
Rollinsford,	Geo. W. Nutter (Salmon Falls).
Somersworth,	*Jerry Murray.
Strafford,	Frank J. Piper.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton,	Charles H. McDuffee.
Barnstead,	Miron O. Smith.
Belmont,	James C. Hill.
Center Harbor,	Orville P. Smith (Ashland, R F. D.).
Gilford,	John D. Colby.
Gilmanton,	William S. Sanderson.
Laconia,	*A. W. Spring.
Meredith,	*H. J. Jones.
New Hampton,	Charles D. Thyng.
Sanbornton,	Edwin W. Lane (Hill).
Tilton,	*O. G. Morrison (Arthur F. Cun- ningham).

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany.	F. P. Piper.
Bartlett,	William Pitman (Dover).
Brookfield,	Charles Willey (Sanbornville, Route 1).
Chatham,	Charles S. Chandler.
Conway,	George V. Eastman (North).
Eaton,	Everett A. Stanley (Snowville).
Effingham,	Lemuel C. Holmes (William M. Fulton).
Freedom,	John M. Parsons.
Hart's Location,	Charles H. Morey (Bemis).
Jackson,	J. B. Hurlin.
Madison,	Ernest E. Kennett.
Moultonborough,	I. F. Moulton.
Ossipee,	C. A. White (Centreville).
Sandwich,	George W. Thompson.
Tamworth,	Frank P. Evans.
Tuftonborough,	John A. Edgerly (Mirror Lake).
Wakefield,	Fred B. Shorey.
Wolfeborough,	W. H. Gilman (East).

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown,	*James E. Welch (Suncook).
Andover,	B. H. Smith (East).
Boscawen,	*George F. Brown.
Bow,	Edwin A. Colby.
Bradford,	George K. Stratton.

Canterbury,	Louis D. Morrill (Penacook, Route 11).
Chichester,	O. T. Maxfield (Pittsfield).
Concord,	David J. Adams (Agent chief fire dep't.).
Danbury,	John V. Ford.
Dunbarton,	Edward P. Paige (Concord, Route 2).
Epsom,	John A. Chesley.
Franklin,	*Fred Buntin (Falls), (Harry E. Colby).
Henniker,	Edward N. Cogswell.
Hill,	W. C. Kelley.
Hooksett,	George A. Brothers.
Hopkinton,	Stephen E. Morrill (Contoo- cook, Route 1).
London,	E. S. Wales (Concord, Route 7).
Newbury,	Thomas J. Leach.
New London,	Frank W. Todd (No. Sutton).
Northfield,	Edwin J. Young (Tilton).
Pembroke,	*W. M. Smith.
Pittsfield,	*D. O. Sherburne (Walter H. Pierce).
Salisbury,	Baron W. Sanborn (Andover, Route 1).
Sutton,	Alvin A. Jepson.
Warner,	John P. Hill.
Webster,	Ira P. Whittier (Contoocook).
Wilmot,	John M. Tewksbury.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst,	Frank A. Holbrook.
Antrim,	J. F. Tenney.
Bedford,	Frank E. Manning.
Bennington,	James F. Griswell.
Brookline,	Alpha A. Hall.
Deering,	John E. Loveren (East).
Francestown,	Charles A. Lord.
Goffstown,	George L. Eaton (Grasmere).
Greenfield,	Franklin C. Fletcher.
Greenville,	Henry P. Girney.
Hancock,	John E. Hadley.
Hillsborough,	Charles S. Flanders.

Hollis,	Henry A. Wilson (*C. W. Hardy.)
Hudson.	James P. Howe.
Litchfield,	Frederick L. Center (Hudson, Route 1).
Lyndeborough,	Andy Holt (South).
Manchester,	*Thomas W. Lane.
Mason,	J. O. Reed, Jr.
Merrimack,	Jerry C. Littredge (Reed's Ferry).
Milford,	*W. L. Winslow.
Mont Vernon,	Charles H. Raymond.
Nashua,	*Charles H. Whitney.
New Boston,	Charles H. Shedd.
New Ipswich,	*Joseph Silon.
Pelham,	George S. Butler (Nashua, Route 3).
Peterborough,	Daniel M. White.
Sharon,	John F. Fitzgerald (Peterborough).
Temple,	W. W. Colburn.
Weare,	H. O. Chase (North).
Wilton,	*M. R. Staunton.
Windsor,	Joseph R. Nelson (Hillsborough Upper Village).

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead,	John F. Dickey.
Chesterfield,	*John A. Joslyn.
Dublin,	John H. Mason.
Gilsum,	L. A. Guillow.
Harrisville,	*Barnard F. Bemis (Cheshire).
Hinsdale,	*F. A. Buckley.
Jaffrey,	Burt Bacon (East).
Keene,	*F. W. Towne.
Marlborough,	J. K. Southwick.
Marlow,	Amos E. Rogers.
Nelson,	Chester L. Towne (Munsonville).
Richmond,	Stephen A. Bullock (Winchester, Route 4).
Rindge,	Francis D. Converse (West).
Roxbury,	Charles W. Buckminster (East Sullivan).

Stoddard,	Cummings B. McClure (Mun- sonville).
Sullivan,	Winfield J. White.
Surry,	Morrison N. Scripture.
Swanzy,	*F. N. Stone.
Troy,	Alfred G. Lawrence.
Walpole,	Daniel Connors.
Westmoreland,	C. M. Scovell.
Winchester,	C. B. Mansfield.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Aeworth,	H. A. Clark.
Charlestown,	E. M. Wingate.
Claremont,	*C. E. Sears.
Cornish,	James B. Chadbourne.
Croydon,	Edgar W. Davis.
Goshen,	Hial F. Nelson (Mill Village).
Grantham,	William H. Howard.
Langdon,	Alvin S. Cram.
Lempster,	H. S. Thompson.
Newport,	*Frank J. Lattimer (Geo. E. Lewis).
Plainfield,	Frank W. True.
Springfield,	Charles McDaniel (Enfield, Route 7).
Sunapee,	Moses F. Knowlton.
Unity,	Charles A. Newton (East).
Washington,	Sunner N. Ball.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria,	H. F. Tilton.
Ashland,	*E. P. Harrington.
Bath,	Harry Woods.
Benton,	Labina H. Parker.
Bethlehem,	Fred D. Lewis.
Bridgewater,	A. H. Morrill.
Bristol,	J. W. Saunders.
Campton,	G. E. Pulsifer (Plymouth).
Canaan,	John Currier (Street).
Dorchester,	Wells C. Youngman (North).
Easton,	C. A. Young.
Ellsworth,	Burley O. Avery.
Enfield,	Lewis W. Currier.
Franconia,	Eugene E. Bowles.

Grafton,	Augustus F. Hoyt.
Groton,	Charlie D. Jewell.
Hanover.	Edward P. Storrs.
Haverhill,	Henry W. Keyes (Woodsville).
Hebron,	E. M. Jewell.
Holderness,	Marcus M. Sargent.
Landaff,	H. H. Cogswell.
Lebanon,	David H. Foster.
Lincoln,	George E. Henry.
Lisbon,	*Charles Pike.
Littleton,	*E. C. Young.
Livermore,	L. O. Goulding.
Lyman,	M. Ward Clough (Lisbon, Route 3).
Lyme.	Sidney A. Converse.
Monroe,	Oscar Trazer.
Orange,	Charles H. Ford (Canaan).
Orford.	Henry T. Braynard.
Piermont,	L. M. Robie.
Plymouth,	Charles W. George.
Rumney,	G. P. Cook (Depot).
Thornton,	Frank A. Barnard (West).
Warren.	Henry N. Merrill.
Waterville,	O. A. Cameron.
Wentworth,	Joshua E. Foster.
Woodstock,	M. N. Gordon (North).

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin.	*G. O. Kent.
Carroll.	John Paige (Bretton Woods).
Clarksville,	Willis A. Harriman.
Colebrook,	George Heath.
Columbia,	George D. Cleveland (Cole- brook).
Dalton,	Lorenzo S. Farr (Littleton).
Dummer,	C. N. Bickford (Crystal).
Errol.	W. A. Bragg.
Gorham,	W. B. Gatis.
Jefferson,	Albert D. Howe.
Lancaster,	*Fred S. Linscott.
Milan,	A. E. Wheeler.
Northumberland,	F. G. McKellips.
Pittsburg,	James R. Blodgett (Connecticut Lake).

Randolph,	F. C. Wood.
Shelburne,	James Simpson.
Stark,	Seth Cole (Percy).
Stewartstown,	Byron Drew.
Stratford,	C. E. Clark (Coös).
Wentworth's Location,	D. A. Cameron.
Whitefield,	F. B. Lewis.

1906-1907.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Atkinson,	John H. Smith.
Auburn,	Nathaniel D. Tilton.
Brentwood,	James L. Stevens.
Candia,	John D. Colby.
Chester,	William T. Owen.
Danville,	George M. Anderson.
Deerfield,	Arthur M. Chase.
Derry,	*F. M. Gilchrist.
East Kingston,	Thomas P. Currier.
Epping,	Charles W. Sanborn.
Exeter,	*George H. Carter.
Fremont,	James B. Martin (Epping).
Greenland,	J. H. Brackett.
Hampstead,	A. M. Moulton.
Hampton,	Howell M. Lamprey.
Hampton Falls,	Joseph B. Cram.
Kensington,	Edward J. Blodgett.
Kingston,	George M. Bakie.
Londonderry,	William H. Paige (North).
Newcastle,	Robert H. Harding.
Newfields,	George L. Chase.
Newington,	Stillman A. Packard.
Newmarket,	C. A. Morse.
Newton,	Enoch H. Nichols.
North Hampton,	Otis S. Brown (Little Boars Head).
Northwood,	Joseph E. Johnson.
Nottingham,	W. F. Watson.
Plaistow,	J. W. Sleeper.
Portsmouth,	*C. D. Varrill.
Raymond,	*O. N. Fellows.
Rye	Charles D. Locke.
Salem,	Benjamin R. Wheeler.

Sandown,	James F. Sargent.
Seabrook,	Emery N. Eaton (South).
South Hampton,	Frank O. Towle (Amesbury, Mass., R. F. D. No. 1).
Stratham,	John F. Emery.
Windham,	William L. Emerson.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington,	A. B. Locke.
Dover,	George E. Varney.
Durham,	Charles A. Smart.
Farmington,	J. E. S. Hall.
Lee,	Charles G. Dame.
Madbury,	Henry L. Felker.
Middleton,	John H. Young.
Milton,	Joseph H. Avery.
New Durham,	Dana P. Jones.
Rochester,	*H. C. Hanson.
Rollinsford,	George W. Nutter (Salmon Falls).
Somersworth,	*Jerry Murray.
Strafford,	Frank J. Piper.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton,	Waldo C. Varney.
Barnstead,	Fred E. Berry.
Belmont,	James C. Hill.
Center Harbor,	Orville P. Smith (Ashland, R. F. D.).
Gilmanton,	Wm. S. P. Sanderson.
Gilford,	Ansel F. Gove.
Laconia,	*A. W. Spring.
Meredith,	*H. J. Jones.
New Hampton,	Charles D. Thyng.
Sanbornton,	Robert M. Wright (Hill).
Tilton,	*O. G. Morrison (Arthur F. Cun- ningham).

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany,	Frank P. Piper.
Bartlett,	William Pitman.
Brookfield,	Charles Willey.
Chatham,	Charles S. Chandler.
Conway,	George N. Eastman (North).

Eaton,	Everett A. Stanley (Snowville).
Effingham,	Lemuel C. Holmes (William M. Fulton).
Freedom,	William Watson.
Hart's Location,	Charles H. Morey (Bemis).
Jackson,	J. B. Hurlin.
Madison,	Henry Harmon (Silver Lake).
Moultonborough,	Irvin F. Moulton.
Ossipee,	N. P. Sias.
Sandwich,	George W. Thompson.
Tamworth,	A. E. Wiggin.
Tuftonborough,	Charles N. Pinkham (Melvin Village).
Wakefield,	F. J. Leavitt.
Wolfeborough.	W. H. Gilman (East).

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown,	*James E. Welch.
Andover,	Bert H. South.
Boscawen,	*George F. Brown.
Bow,	Edwin A. Colby.
Bradford,	George K. Stratton.
Canterbury,	Lowell T. Mason.
Chichester,	C. A. Langmaid.
Concord,	*William C. Green (David J. Adams).
Danbury,	John V. Ford.
Dunbarton,	Aaron E. Barnard.
Epsom,	Benjamin M. Towle (Gossville.)
Franklin,	*F. D. Buntin.
Henniker,	Harry A. Tucker.
Hill,	Oscar F. Ackerman.
Hooksett,	George A. Brothers.
Hopkinton,	Albert S. Eaton (Contoocook).
Loudon,	Daniel S. Green (Concord, Route 7).
Newbury,	Thomas J. Leach.
New London,	Edwin J. Young (Tilton).
Northfield,	*N. M. Smith.
Pembroke,	*D. O. Sherburne.
Pittsfield,	Ernest C. Carrier (Warren, Route 1).
Salisbury,	

Sutton.	John H. Keyser.
Warner,	Fred A. Clark.
Webster,	Senter M. Goodhue.
Wilmot,	Thomas Graney.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst,	Rodney H. Prince.
Antrim,	W. W. Merrill.
Bradford,	Perham Parker.
Bennington,	Allen Gerrard.
Brookline,	Clarence R. Russell.
Deering,	Arthur O. Ellsworth.
Francestown,	Walter P. Holt.
Goffstown,	William P. Hadley.
Greenfield,	E. J. Fletcher.
Greenville,	Henry P. Gainey.
Hancock,	John E. Hadley.
Hillsborough,	Charles S. Flanders.
Hollis,	C. M. Hardy.
Hudson.	James P. Howe.
Litchfield,	Norris C. Griffin.
Lyndeborough,	Andy Holt.
Manchester,	*Thomas W. Lane.
Mason,	E. H. Russell.
Merrimack,	George Watkins, Jr.
Milford.	*N. S. Winslow.
Mont Vernon,	Charles H. Raymond.
Nashua,	Charles H. Whitney.
New Boston.	Richard B. Taylor.
New Ipswich,	Edwin F. Blanchard.
Pelham.	Charles L. Seavey.
Peterborough,	Daniel M. White.
Temple,	J. W. Edwards.
Weare,	Horace O. Chase (North).
Wilton.	*M. R. Stanton.
Windsor,	Joseph R. Nelson (Hillsborough Upper Village).

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead.	M. E. Knight.
Chesterfield,	*John A. Joslyn.
Dublin.	Almon A. Baldwin.
Fitzwilliam,	David H. Firmin.
Gilsum,	F. P. Craine.

Harrisville,	Bernard F. Bemis.
Hinsdale,	F. A. Buckley.
Jaffrey,	Myron L. Cutler (East).
Keene,	*F. W. Towne.
Marlborough,	Warren M. Davis.
Nelson,	Wilmer C. Tolman (Munsonville).
Richmond,	Leason A. Martin (North).
Rindge,	Francis D. Converse (West).
Roxbury,	Charles W. Buckminster (East Sullivan).
Stoddard,	Cummings B. McClure (Munsonville).
Sullivan,	L. F. Davis.
Surry,	Harrison N. Scripture.
Swanzy,	*F. N. Stone.
Troy,	Alfred T. Lawrence.
Walpole,	Daniel Connors.
Westmoreland,	Charles M. Scovell.
Winchester,	C. B. Mansfield.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth,	A. E. Clark (East).
Charlestown,	G. L. Richardson.
Claremont,	*C. E. Sears.
Cornish,	James B. Chadbourne.
Croydon,	Edgar W. Davis.
Goshen,	Eben A. Purington.
Grantham,	William H. Howard.
Langdon,	Charles A. Jefts.
Lempster,	Fred A. Barton.
Newport,	*Frank J. Latimer (George E. Lewis).
Plainfield,	Edward J. Wingate.
Springfield,	Horace W. Stevens (West).
Sunapee,	Charles O. Bailey.
Unity,	Charles A. Newton (Newport).
Washington,	Sumner N. Ball.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Ashland,	*E. P. Harrington.
Bath,	John D. Child.
Benton,	Labina H. Parker.
Bethlehem,	Henry A. Hildreth.

Bridgewater,	A. H. Carpenter.
Bristol,	J. W. Saunders.
Campton,	George E. Pulsifer (Plymouth, R. F. D.).
Canaan,	John Currier (Street).
Dorchester,	George W. Rowen.
Eaton,	C. A. Young.
Ellsworth,	Burley O. Avery.
Enfield,	Henry E. Lennon.
Franconia,	Eugene E. Bowles.
Grafton,	Augustus F. Hoyt.
Groton,	Charles D. Jewell.
Hanover,	Edward P. Storrs.
Haverhill,	Henry W. Keyes (Woodsville).
Hebron,	E. M. Jewell.
Holderness,	Charles A. Haskell.
Landaff,	C. M. Gale.
Lebanon,	George E. Henry.
Lisbon,	John B. Noyes.
Littleton,	E. C. Young.
Livermore,	L. D. Goulding.
Lyman,	J. B. Clough.
Lyme,	Sidney A. Converse.
Monroe,	Oscar Frazer.
Orange,	Charles H. Ford (Canaan).
Orford,	Harvey T. Braynard.
Piermont,	William H. Horton.
Plymouth,	E. A. Chase.
Rumney,	G. P. Cook (Depot).
Thornton,	W. P. Van Housen (West).
Warren,	Henry E. Weeks.
Waterville,	Oscar A. Cameron.
Wentworth,	Joshua B. Foster.
Woodstock,	Charles A. Hunt.

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin,	*G. O. Kent.
Carroll,	John Paige (Fabyans).
Clarksville,	H. Wells (Beecher Falls, Vt.)
Colebrook,	John G. Hurlbert.
Columbia,	Charles S. Jordan (Colebrook).
Dalton,	Lorenzo S. Farr (Littleton).
Dummer,	Charles N. Bickford (Crystal).
Errol,	A. L. Davis.

Gorham,	W. B. Gatis.
Jefferson,	L. T. McIntyre.
Lancaster,	F. E. Richardson.
Milan,	A. C. Wright.
Northumberland,	George A. Cummings (Gorham).
Pittsburg,	James R. Blodgett (Connecticut Lake).
Randolph,	Francis C. Wood.
Shelburne,	James Simpson.
Stark,	Seth Cole (Perey).
Stewartstown,	Byron Drew.
Stratford,	William H. Kimball (Coös).
Wentworth's Location,	D. A. Cameron.
Whitefield,	John N. Burns.

* Designate chief of fire department.

WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

By far the most important and interesting of all the work done by the board during the last biennial term has related to the advancement of the proposition to establish a national forest reserve in the White Mountains. This measure first took concrete shape at the instance of the forestry commission, at whose initiative the Legislature of 1903 memorialized Congress in behalf of the project. In the Fifty-eighth Congress a bill establishing a forest reserve in the White Mountains and appropriating a sufficient sum of money therefor, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger. Upon the urgent personal appearance of members of this commission before the Senate committee having the bill in charge, it was favorably reported to the Senate at the close of the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

A comprehensive report upon the measure was presented to the Senate by Senator Burnham at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, but the bill was not brought to vote before final adjournment.

At the same time there was pending in Congress a bill for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians, for which a much larger sum of

money was asked and behind which there had previously been a much larger body of public sentiment than that secured for the White Mountain measure. The Appalachian bill was favorably reported in the Senate in the Fifty-eighth Congress, but, like the White Mountain measure, failed to come to a vote.

At the opening of the Fifty-ninth Congress, a conference of the friends of both the White Mountain and Appalachian reserves was secured, and it was determined that for the success of both measures a joint effort should be made to secure congressional action. Accordingly a bill was drawn to establish under single authority both the White Mountain and the Southern Appalachian reserves at a total cost of three million dollars. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger and in the House by Congressman Currier.

It was referred to the Senate committee on forest reserves and preservation of game, of which Senator Burnham is a member, and his efforts in securing a favorable report speedily are deserving of the commendation of all who are interested in the White Mountain Reserve. The bill was reported favorably to the Senate by unanimous action of the committee, and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, who had the measure in charge, filed in its favor a most logical and interesting report. Early in the winter of 1906 the bill was called up for passage by Senator Brandegee and passed the Senate.

Progress in the House was not so rapid, and in the spring of 1906 it became apparent that if anything were to be accomplished before the adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, some concerted action in favor of the measure should be taken. Accordingly, at the initiative of Governor Glenn of North Carolina, a numerous and influential group of citizens from all the states interested in the establishment of the two reserves, North and South, secured a two days' hearing before the House committee on agriculture, to whom the forest reserve bill had been referred.

New Hampshire was represented upon this occasion by His Excellency Governor McLane, the secretary of state, a majority of the governor's council, three members of the forestry commission, and officers and members of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. At the hearing before the committee, Governor McLane was the opening speaker, and he cogently outlined the general basis upon which the demand for the establishment of the White Mountain reserve is formulated. Governor McLane's address to the committee is deserving of preservation other than in inaccessible committee files at Washington, and we take pleasure in presenting herewith his remarks in favor of the bill.

GOVERNOR McLANE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

We appreciate your courtesy in permitting us to be present to present our case today.

Speaking for New Hampshire particularly, I desire to say that our interests are the same as those of the numerous states to the south of us, and whatever we say applies to them with equal force. There are, gentlemen, thirteen states represented here, which are interested in this measure, and you will remember that thirteen was never an unlucky number as applied to the states of this Union.

On account of the shortness of time, and knowing that you can only give us a very few minutes, and that other gentlemen desire to be heard, I will state very briefly what I have to say.

Twelve hundred and fifty square miles, which is the total area comprised in the territory designated as the proposed White Mountain Forest Reserve, is an insignificant portion of our country's expanse. It may be blotted from even our largest maps with the breadth of the hand. Yet within that hand's breadth nature has stored immeasurable riches and beneficence for mankind. I do not refer to the strength of body, the refreshment of mind, and the uplift of soul which flow from nature as revealed in mountain scenery, for we now are dealing with more tangible things. I mean that here, within this limited area nature has placed the sources and the reservoirs

of five of America's most important waterways, whose equable flow maintains the largest number of productive water powers, in the utilization of which five states have become rich and populous, and in the perpetuation of which these five states must place their greatest reliance for future prosperity. New England has no coal, but New England has water power. Without the White Mountain forests New England would have neither.

These forests are now the object of desperate assault with the ax—an assault which, if continued, means not only the denudation of the noble hills, with its consequent loss to the one state for which I most especially speak—but unspeakable, immeasurable and irreparable disaster to the thriving population of a score of great cities which lie without our borders, but which look constantly toward our hills from whence cometh their strength. And for this reason, gentlemen, because the benefits of forest preservation in the White Mountains of New Hampshire mean a hundred times more of benefit to other states than to New Hampshire, we come here to submit that none less than the Federal power should attempt the task.

New Hampshire is not poor, nor yet is she rich. She is self-respecting and self-supporting. The various Federal appropriations now made in such endless number and with such generosity of sum and wide variety of purpose are practically free from selfish pressure by us; and if we believed that it was our duty to take measures in this matter, which so much more concerns other states than our own, we would not be here today, but our 400,000 people—scarcely more than are gathered in this capital city—would cheerfully take up the burden alone. I emphasize the fact, therefore, that this is not a state question, but an interstate question, and therefore a national question. A more authoritative voice than mine has said so, and I venture to ask you to listen to this argument from a distinguished member of the national administration:

“This is a national problem. The people of a number of states are directly interested. The dangers growing out of the policy now in force are national in their character, as are also the benefits to be obtained by the policy now advised. This proposal for a national forest reserve has already been discussed and commended by our ablest men of science, by practical lumbermen, by the forestry associations, by many of the business organizations of the

country and by both the technical and general press.

“Congress has wisely provided for the setting aside out of the public domain, and this withdrawing from sale, many thousands of square miles of valuable forest lands, with view to protecting the streams and perpetuating the timber supply about the mountains in our Western states and territories. And while the measure now proposed involves a purchase the principle and purpose are the same. In both cases, even if judged simply, will ultimately prove a good one.”

And surely, Mr. Chairman, the time is now ripe for action. Congress should move to take the initial steps in the inauguration of a new policy looking toward bringing under Federal guardianship the unprotected danger spots, although I speak today for only one.

Here are all the conditions which impel to Federal action. Here are high peaks and large mountain masses. Here are regions of heavy rainfall. Here are slopes which are rapidly disintegrated when despoiled of their forest cover. Here are the sources of great rivers which bear the most intimate relations to the agriculture, the manufacturing and the commerce of several states. Here are rich forests, capable under Federal ownership and management, of producing a constant and increasing supply of valuable and necessary timber, fuel and paper supplies; but which, under private ownership and control, are slowly but surely being converted into centers of widespread disaster.

And here also arises an argument for the “square deal.”

The government has already established, by proclamation, the Yellowstone Park, containing over 2,000,000 acres, in Wyoming; the Sequoia, containing over 161,280 acres, in California, and the Mount Rainier Park, of 207,360 acres in the state of Washington, with many others in other western states. None of these parks or reservations are east of western Dakota; they are west of the 103d meridian, yet the population west of the meridian is approximately 4,000,000, as against 71,000,000 east of it. The increase west has been but 980,000 since the census of 1890, while the increase east has been over 12,000,000, thus 95 per cent. of the population of the country is east of the meridian, west of which the present parks and reservations are located. The question at once arises, why

should not the eastern section of the country contain such a reservation, either in the form of a national park or of areas set apart under such restrictions as would preserve and foster the forest growth now rapidly disappearing?

I have said, Mr. Chairman, that the time is now ripe. I say further that delay is dangerous. While we wait waste continues. Like the Sybilline books, the half is already destroyed.

I am aware, gentlemen of the committee, that some will urge the postponement of this measure now, because the Federal expenditure made necessary by the loss of government property at San Francisco compels retrenchment elsewhere. Not so, say I. On the contrary, the disaster at San Francisco furnishes a potent and a pertinent argument in our behalf. Turning our eyes to the Pacific slope we see a proud city desolate and a great Commonwealth in sadness. To lighten their distress you, gentlemen of Congress, have voted millions of the public moneys, and a generous and sympathetic people have multiplied your gifts. San Francisco today sits in waste because of the unrestrained, unrestrainable and unforeseen working of great natural forces; and how promptly and how generously have you hastened to her assistance! We ask you now to act with like promptness to forestall the workings of other natural forces, which, unlike those which wrought such havoc one week ago this very hour, may be foreseen and restrained. For it is sure that if the forests of the White Mountains are leveled—if these hills are exposed to the elements—if the springs and reservoirs are left without the protection of their natural forest cover—in short, if those things take place which only Federal action can avert, we shall see the gradual and certain desolation, not of one city, but of twenty; not of one state, but of five, and no human kindness can then come quickly to our aid, but New England will be alone in the hands of nature's slow and toilsome process, creeping back through the centuries to the beneficent conditions which she now shares with all the states of the Union, and which we ask you, gentlemen, through this measure, to guarantee to us and to the nation.

Other speakers presented various phases of the argument for the establishment of the White Mountain Reserve and in contra-distinction to the practical grounds urged by Governor McLane, Mr. Harvey N. Shepard of the Appa-

lachian Mountain Club, most eloquently presented the claims of the White Mountain forests to preservation as a source of physical enjoyment to the people. Mr. Shepard's presentation of this most appealing phase of the argument for the White Mountain forests is also presented herewith as a fitting addendum to the logical and eloquent address made by the governor.

MR. SHEPARD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to be here this morning, in part as the representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also as representing the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston.

This matter has been presented to you from a business and commercial standpoint. I beg leave briefly to present it in another aspect, which is not to be measured in dollars and cents, but which is yet of great and important value.

Permit me to occupy a few minutes in speaking of the Appalachian Mountain Club. This club was organized thirty years ago, with Professor Pickering of Harvard University, the eminent astronomer, as its first president. Among his successors was a gentleman who is present here this morning, another representative of the Commonwealth and of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and also the chaplain of the Senate, our much beloved Reverend Doctor Hale. The other associates were other professors and scientists in Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

That club now numbers 1,600 members, mainly from Massachusetts, of course, but also from other New England states, and from every part of our country. It is a scientific and geographical club, and is affiliated with the principal geographical and mountain exploring clubs of the world. When it started in, the only peak of the White Mountains which was easily accessible was Mount Washington. Today, through its efforts mainly, and partly by its example, there have been provided paths, so that every peak of the White Mountains and Franconia Range are easily accessible. From one point on the northern slope of the Presidential Range there are more than fifty miles of mountain paths radiating from that center.



PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.
Looking upstream from gaging station. August 3, 1905.



GAGING STATION ON PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.
From upstream, right bank. August 3, 1905.



GAGING STATION ON ZEALAND RIVER AT TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

Showing conditions on February 10, 1906. Chain gage is on the right. River is frozen over and covered with snow.



AMMONOOSUC RIVER AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

Looking upstream from foot-bridge. The open channel is shown, also the way in which the ice rests on stones, leaving a space between the water and the ice. February 9, 1906.



GAGING STATION AT PLYMOUTH, N. H., ON PEMIGEWASSET RIVER.

Showing conditions on February 7, 1906. The partly open channel at the right is shown, also ice on the banks, and the chain gage on the upstream side.



LOOKING DOWNSTREAM FROM BRIDGE AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Showing open channel with ice covering on the sides and ice cakes on the banks.
February 8, 1906.

These paths are among the best in the world. There are none in Switzerland better than these paths that have been provided. What is the result? Thousands of people every year, every season, traverse these mountain peaks. There are men, women and children, clerks from stores, school teachers, professional men, and it is only because of these paths that these mountains are made accessible to them.

In addition the club has provided in suitable places camps and shelters. Among them is a stone hut between two of these mountains, Mount Adams and Mount Madison. In that hut was used blankets, a stove, fuel, clothing and so forth, and that hut was used by more than 800 people last season.

Besides this, about ten years ago the club entered upon the enterprise of seeing how far it could preserve some of the places of historic interest and scenic beauty. It owns today, mainly by gift, fourteen reservations, two in Massachusetts and twelve in New Hampshire. These reservations are small, the largest only containing about 200 acres of woodland, but all of these, as well as the paths and camps, are open for the use of the whole community. The members of the club have no privileges of this public service that the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have exempted our holdings from taxation, because we hold them simply as reservations.

While the club is mainly interested in the White Mountains, we have what is perhaps a selfish interest in this matter of the Southern Appalachian Reservation, for when that measure was agitated the club petitioned Congress for favorable consideration, though the White Mountains were not mentioned at that time at all.

These two resorts are the nation's recreation grounds for the people who live in this section of the country. Within easy reach of the White Mountains there are more than 10,000,000 people, who can get there very readily, and if you take in both resorts there are 60,000,000 people who, within twenty-four hours, can get to the Southern Appalachian Mountains and the White Mountains; and I know of no higher form of physical enjoyment than to climb mountains. Then the exhilaration that comes from it is of some value in itself—a value not to be measured, as I said before, in dollars and cents, and that appeals to us from other than commercial reasons.

In addition to all these people who climb the mountains, there are thousands of people who come into the White Mountains and stay at the hotels who do not undertake to climb the peaks at all, but who come there because they can enjoy the prospect of these mountains, and these people leave some \$8,000,000 a year in the White Mountain region because of their going there for the enjoyment of these mountains.

I need not say anything to you as to how valuable they are as health resorts for the people. Doctor Bowditch and other eminent physicians of our land, and Dr. W. J. Hirdman of the University of Michigan have spoken of these things of value that come from the cool, dry and bracing air of the mountains, in words far stronger than any I could use.

The value of these mountains is, in part, because of the forests with which they are clothed. In the White Mountains there are some 80,000 acres yet remaining of virgin forests that would be included in the limits of this reserve.

We believe these 80,000 acres ought to be saved to us, and not simply the denuded tracts and deforested tracts. If it is proper for the nation to keep a herd of bison so that the people may see the animal that used to roam the prairies, and to keep a magnificent zoölogical park here where the people can go and see the animals of our country, it is equally proper for the nation to preserve the forests, where the people can go and enjoy the trees as they used to stand, and as they stand today. But that will not be possible unless something is done at once. The wood-pulp men combined with the lumbermen are sweeping it away. It would make your heart sad to go into some of those mountain regions now and see where the fire has swept over, taking away the material left by the foes of the trees, and which had been allowed to accumulate there, sweeping away the entire soil, so that you have left nothing but the rocks.

We want to enjoy these mountains, not bare, not ugly, but as nature provided them, clothed with trees. I speak to you as a mountain lover, and it may be said that this is merely a matter of sentiment, but sentiment is not without value in our community. Sentiment it is that leads such men as Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, to join with us cordially in all our labors in trying to preserve our forests, and he has authorized me to

use his name as one of the persons who hopes for the favorable consideration of this bill. It is sentiment that inspires devotion to our flag; it is sentiment that has led you to make a large appropriation for the suffering people of San Francisco, and that has led the people of our land to join you in giving aid to these sufferers. It is sentiment that leads us to appeal to you to do something to save the mountains to us, clothed in beauty, that they may be places of resort, not merely for pleasure, but also for health.

As a result of these hearings, supplemented by a two-days' active canvass among the members of the House of Representatives, a majority of the House committee on agriculture voted favorably to report the measure, and it now lies upon the speaker's table in the House of Representatives at Washington.

The parliamentary situation of the White Mountain Reserve bill is most fortunate. It has passed the Senate and is before the House of Representatives. It has been favorably reported from the House committee, and is therefore in position to go immediately upon its passage at any time when, under the rules, it can be brought before Congress. The determination of this time apparently lies entirely with the speaker under the rules of Congress, and it is to be hoped that that officer may become so convinced of the pressing necessity for the enactment of this bill that it may be put to a vote before the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The members of the board, personally and in co-operation with others, have used every effort within their power to impress the speaker of the national House of Representatives with the necessity of permitting the White Mountain Reserve bill to come to vote in the present Congress. These labors may properly and helpfully be supplemented by the individual efforts of all who are interested in the measure; and we hope that such action will be taken, and with successful results. In such event, we feel certain, from investigations already made at Washington, that it will receive the assent of the majority of Congress and will go to the president, who has already said he would gladly sign it.

FIELD WORK.

The field work of the board in the past biennial term has not differed from that which has occupied its attention since the enactment of the forestry law in 1893. Under the terms of this measure, the forestry commission is clothed with no affirmative power. Their duties consist in informing themselves and others as to forest conditions of the state; to advise and to counsel timberland owners with reference to the conduct of their property, and to hold public meetings from time to time for the discussion of forestry questions. All these duties as imposed by the law upon the board have been fulfilled during the past biennial term, as in previous years. The forests of the great North Country, where are located the larger lumbering, pulp and paper industries, have been visited frequently and the board has kept itself informed of the progress of forest removal, where such has taken place. It is a pleasure to record that those of the large lumber companies previously reported as having adopted forestry restrictions in the conduct of their lumber operations and as having employed trained foresters to superintend their work in the woods, still continue to carry on their business under such enlightened procedure.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the field party engaged in the forest survey of the state and to be found elsewhere in this volume, may be classified generally under the heads of forest service and taxation.

For a state containing as extensive a forest area as New Hampshire, a complete and comprehensive forest service with sufficient appropriation to carry on the work and with an increase of power to effectuate the recommendations of the service would be ideal.

There is now a wider general interest in the forestry movement among the people than at any previous period since the first temporary forestry commission was author-

ized in 1881. That was the first action of the kind taken by the Legislature in any state; and from time to time the General Court has enacted further legislation designed to accomplish the purposes of forest preservation. These enactments have been fully approved by public opinion, and the only criticism has been in the form of expressed disappointment that more progressive action had not been secured. The present time, when New Hampshire is seeking congressional action to establish a federal forest reserve wholly within our borders, seems opportune for action by the Legislature which will put the forestry movement under state auspices upon a more effective footing. Such action can probably be most simply secured by providing changes from the present manner of conducting the forestry department in the state government.

In our last biennial report we called attention to the cumbersome number of the present board, the attendant difficulty of securing a quorum to act in cases of condemnation, etc. We then recommended the substitution of a smaller board with enlarged powers and authority to employ a forester. This recommendation we repeat.

Upon the head of taxation, it may be said that no entirely satisfactory method of taxing timber growth has yet been devised, though Mr. Lyford's report suggests that method of dealing with the subject which foresters everywhere have most generally endorsed. It is evident, however, that the entire subject of taxation in New Hampshire is soon to be taken up by a special commission to be created for the purpose and to this special board may safely be remitted the question of forest taxation.

HENRY O. KENT, *President*,
GEORGE H. MOSES, *Secretary*,
JASON E. TOLLES,
ROBERT P. BASS,
Forestry Commissioners.

APPENDIX.

HYDROGRAPHY OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Second Report Covering the Period from September, 1903, to
October, 1906.

BY

H. K. BARROWS.

HYDROGRAPHY OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN REGION.

In the first report upon the Hydrography of the White Mountain Region, accompanying the report of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, for the years 1903-'04, were given data obtained during 1903-'04, and also a general description of the hydrographic conditions in the White Mountain Region, the purpose governing the measurements made and the methods employed. These will be but briefly touched upon in the present report, as it is intended to be merely a continuation of the previous one.

The White Mountain Region is a collecting basin for four large rivers of New England, namely, Connecticut, Merrimack, Saco and Androscoggin, all of which are extensively used for water power. The lakes and small rivers in this mountainous district are not of sufficient size to be of any great importance for power purposes, although a few small mills have been placed upon them. The slopes are steep, but practically no storage of water is possible under natural conditions, and the time has not yet, as a rule, arrived when artificial reservoirs for storage purposes can be profitably constructed.

The importance of these streams for the present, then, consists simply in their effect on the flow of the large rivers to which they are tributary.

There is a well-founded popular belief that forests act naturally as great regulators of rivers, and one has only to observe and compare conditions within and without their borders in the springtime, to convince himself that their influence on snow storage, and consequently on spring freshets, is very material. The magnitude of this effect, and its value as a regulator of flow of streams, as well as the effect of forests under the control of water which falls as rain, is still uncertain.

In connection with the special appropriation for the investigation of forest conditions in New Hampshire, made during the legislative session of 1902-'03, the United States Geological Survey was asked to assist by studying the effect of the deforestation on streams, and to obtain, if possible, some quantitative data bearing upon this question.

This work has been carried on by the United States Geological Survey since that time, a small appropriation being also made from the funds of the State Forestry Commission during the last two seasons.

In making this investigation the method for determining the daily flow of the rivers has been that usually followed by the Survey. A gage for observing the stage of the river is established at a bridge, or other place, where the record of flow is to be made. This gage is a vertical staff, or some device by which the height of water may be observed, and is read usually twice each day by a person living nearby. The average of the gage readings in any day is used as the mean gage height for that day. At various stages of the river the station is visited by one of the hydrographers of the Survey, who measures the amount of water flowing, by means of a current meter. When several measurements, covering a considerable range of gage height, have been made, they are plotted on coördinate paper with gage heights for ordinates and discharges for abscissas, and a smooth curve, called the rating curve, is drawn through the several points. From this curve, for convenience, a rating table is computed, and by applying this rating table to the daily gage heights, estimates of the mean daily discharge are made, and from this the table of mean monthly discharge and other dependent data are determined. (For more detailed explanation of methods, with example of a typical rating curve, see first report on Hydrography of the White Mountain Region, previously alluded to.)

In interpreting the data obtained, the following definitions should be kept in mind:

The term "second-feet" (Sec.-ft.) is an abbreviation for "Cubic feet per second." It is the number of cubic feet of water flowing by the gaging station every second. The col-

umn headed "Maximum" gives the mean flow for the day when the mean gage height was the highest and it is the flow as given in the rating table for that mean gage height. As the gage height is the mean for the day, there might have been short periods when the water was higher and the corresponding discharge larger than given in this column. Likewise in the column of "Minimum" the quantity given is the mean flow for the day when the mean gage height was lowest. The column headed "mean" is the average flow for each second during the month. Upon this the computations for the three remaining columns in the table are based. The expression "second feet per square mile" means the number of cubic feet of water flowing each second from every square mile of drainage area. "Depth in inches" means the depth of water in inches that would have covered the drainage area, uniformly distributed, if all the water could have accumulated on the surface. This quantity is used for comparing run-off with rainfall, which quantity is usually given in depth in inches.

The river stations established in 1903 were at the following places:

1. Saco River at Conway Center.
2. Pemigewasset River at Plymouth.
3. Israel (above South Branch) River at Randolph.
4. Israel (below South Branch) River at Jefferson Highlands.
5. Ammonoosuc River at Bretton Woods.
6. Zealand River at Twin Mountain.
7. Little River at Twin Mountain.

These have all been maintained up to the present time, with the exception of that on Little River at Twin Mountain, which was discontinued September 15, 1905. Descriptions of these several stations, together with a statement of work done and the results obtained at each are given on the following pages.

The rainfall records have been continued at Bartlett, Bretton Woods, Jefferson Highlands and North Woodstock.

The river basins in the White Mountain Region do not differ from each other materially in their topographic and geologic features. Granite prevails throughout the whole

region and the topography is broken and rocky, cut by narrow valleys, gradually changing to the lower hills and broader valleys of the large river basins, and as the slopes of all streams are great, there is little or no pondage or natural storage. The mountain summits are bare and considerable areas are composed of naked rock. The condition of vegetation and forest cover ranges from barren mountain tops to dense spruce growth. The natural conditions have been largely modified by the lumbermen and a great proportion of the total area has been cut over to some extent. From some sections the forest cover has been entirely stripped, while from others certain portions of the growth only have been removed. These conditions have been examined in detail and accurately reported by the Bureau of Forestry. In the following table is a concise statement of the forestation of each basin whose hydrography has been studied by the United States Geological Survey:

TABLE SHOWING FOREST CONDITIONS ON DRAINAGE AREAS.

Classification.*	Per Cent. of Drainage-Area.					
	Pemigewasset at Plymouth.	Israel (above South Branch).	Israel (below South Branch).	Ammonoosuc at Bretton Woods.	Zealand at mouth.	Little at mouth.
Soft Woods (evergreens).						
Over 2 M. ft. per acre.....	25.4	27.3	21.8	51.3	13.2	21.5
Under 2 M. ft. per acre....	20.9	6.2	14.1	11.6	0.5	.....
Total.....	46.3	33.5	35.9	62.9	13.7	.....
Hard Woods (deciduous).....	9.7	37.5	29.6	6.1	2.4	20.1
Waste and barren land.....	9.3	18.0	12.3	15.2	2.7	13.7
Agricultural, clean cut and burns.....	13.4	11.0	22.2	15.8	81.2	42.6
Water.....	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not classified.....	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total per cent.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Field work done by the Bureau of Forestry in 1903.

SACO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

DESCRIPTION OF BASIN.

Saco River receives its headwaters from the valleys and slopes of the White Mountains, at elevations of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. It drains an area of 1,720 square miles, of which 900 square miles lie in New Hampshire and the remainder in Maine. The slopes at the headwaters are very steep with no lake storage. In the lower river are many good water powers, part of which are in use. The upper portions of the basin are generally in forest, but much of the large growth has been cut, and over large areas the evergreen trees have been entirely removed. In the lower basin are many farms and villages. The underlying rock is generally granite, appearing at the surface in many mountain summits.

SACO RIVER NEAR CENTER CONWAY, N. H.

This station was established August 26, 1903, by N. C. Grover. It is located at the wooden highway bridge between Center Conway and Redstone, about two miles from each place.

The channel is straight for 2,000 feet above and 300 feet below the station, and is about 200 feet wide at ordinary stages, broken by one pier. The banks are high and are not liable to overflow, except in very extreme freshets. The bed is sand and gravel and is permanent. The current is medium at high and sluggish at low stages.

Discharge measurements are usually made by wading about 400 feet above the bridge.

A standard chain gage, which is read twice each day by Albert P. Davidson, is fastened to the floor of the bridge. The length of the chain is 30.47 feet. The gage is referred to bench marks as follows: (1) Marked point on lower chord of bridge near gage; elevation, 27.76 feet. (2) South end of top of west abutment; elevation, 25.14 feet. Elevations refer to datum of gage.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF SACO RIVER NEAR
CENTER CONWAY, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft. pr sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec. - ft.</i>
1903						
Aug. 26	H. K. Barrows.....	167	429	1.18	4.31	504
Aug. 27a	H. K. Barrows.....	277	294	1.30	4.13	382
Sept. 19a	H. K. Barrows.....	275	295	1.22	3.92	359
1904						
April 19	N. C. Grover.....	227	738	2.20	5.87	1,623
May 2	S. K. Clapp	251	1,477	3.88	9.00	5,730
May 13	S. K. Clapp	235	986	2.83	7.00	2,786
May 26	N. C. Grover.....	224	740	2.12	5.76	1,567
June 14	S. K. Clapp	144	417	1.17	4.11	488
July 21a	S. K. Clapp	230	119	1.27	3.39	151
Aug. 9	S. K. Clapp	200	141	1.31	3.45	185
Oct. 11a	T. W. Norcross.....	280	320	1.14	3.88	365
Oct. 11a	T. W. Norcross.....	280	321	1.14	3.92	366
1905						
May 6	T. W. Norcross.....	228	786	1.91	5.71	1,500
July 5b	Murphy and Barrows....	160	517	1.44	4.53	742
Aug. 26c	T. W. Norcross.....	136	177	1.49	3.69	263
1906						
May 3	T. W. Norcross.....	228	896	2.35	6.23	2,110
Aug. 20b	George M. Butt	122	153	1.21	3.30	185
Oct. 2b	F. E. Pressey.....	125	134	1.07	3.27	144

a At wading section.

b Right channel, by wading a short distance below bridge.

c By wading 250 feet below gage; meter on rod.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF SACO RIVER NEAR
CENTER CONWAY, N. H.

Day.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903						1903					
1.....	3.94	3.54	4.01	a	17.....	.....	3.62	4.0	3.78	a
2.....	3.94	3.5	4.0	.....	18.....	.....	4.06	6.52	4.18	.....
3.....	3.93	3.5	4.02	.....	19.....	.....	3.52	5.3	4.0	4.5
4.....	3.9	3.51	3.9	.....	20.....	.....	3.71	4.7	3.78	.....
5.....	3.92	3.52	3.92	.....	21.....	.....	3.6	4.45	3.79	.....
6.....	3.91	3.55	4.05	3.9	22.....	.....	3.6	4.25	3.61	.....
7.....	3.8	3.53	3.96	.....	23.....	.....	3.5	4.22	3.88	.....
8.....	3.67	3.62	3.95	.....	24.....	.....	3.48	4.3	3.72	.....
9.....	3.68	5.12	3.88	.....	25.....	.....	3.5	4.22	3.9	.....
10.....	3.67	5.65	3.85	.....	26.....	4.31	3.5	4.28	4.1	.....
11.....	3.7	4.82	3.85	.....	27.....	4.12	3.52	4.22	a	.....
12.....	3.65	4.4	3.8	4.0	28.....	3.98	3.55	4.0	.....	.....
13.....	3.65	4.32	3.78	.....	29.....	3.92	3.58	4.0	.....	.....
14.....	3.62	4.22	3.72	.....	30.....	3.95	3.55	3.98	.....	.....
15.....	3.55	4.05	3.75	.....	31.....	3.95	.....	4.08	.....	.....
16.....	3.54	4.02	3.8	.....					

a River frozen November 27 to December 31, 1903. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF SAGO RIVER NEAR
CENTER CONWAY, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904												
1	.....	.....	.....	5.75	9.9	4.7	4.1	3.45	3.38	5.46	4.36	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	5.5	9.22	4.65	4.38	3.46	3.37	4.94	4.62	.....
3	7.1	.....	.....	5.55	8.6	4.58	4.18	3.56	3.37	4.68	4.3	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	5.3	8.82	4.52	3.98	3.67	3.82	4.5	4.25	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	5.28	9.02	4.52	3.84	3.6	3.76	4.26	4.14	.....
6	.....	.....	e7.5	5.75	8.48	4.68	3.78	3.54	3.54	4.19	4.15	.....
7	6.1	.....	.....	6.18	7.72	4.72	3.74	3.52	3.45	4.26	4.15	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	5.98	7.72	4.61	3.66	3.45	3.41	3.98	4.1	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	7.1	7.58	4.47	3.62	3.42	3.37	3.94	4.0	.....
10	a7.0	.....	.....	9.7	8.85	4.38	3.58	3.42	3.41	3.93	3.95	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	8.68	9.1	4.28	3.57	3.44	3.36	4.04	3.95	f
12	.....	.....	.....	7.75	7.68	4.2	3.6	3.48	3.32	3.89	3.9	.....
13	.....	.....	f	7.08	7.04	4.15	3.7	3.46	3.32	3.89	3.85	.....
14	.....	d6.4	.....	6.6	6.68	4.12	3.62	3.47	3.26	3.57	4.05	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	6.2	7.1	4.07	3.58	3.44	5.34	3.86	4.65	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	6.05	8.94	4.05	3.54	3.44	5.43	3.85	4.0	.....
17	b7.0	.....	.....	5.7	8.06	3.58	3.45	3.42	4.41	3.92	3.95	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	5.7	7.58	3.92	3.46	3.42	4.05	3.92	3.75	h4.25
19	.....	.....	.....	5.82	9.24	3.84	3.42	3.35	3.9	3.83	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	f	6.2	9.58	3.83	3.42	3.54	3.86	3.88	.....	.....
21	.....	d6.2	.....	5.88	7.78	3.75	3.4	6.18	3.92	8.13	4.1	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	5.72	6.98	3.88	3.38	4.48	4.05	5.86	4.2	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	5.94	6.16	3.95	3.38	4.04	3.68	5.86	4.1	.....
24	c7.0	.....	.....	6.35	6.28	3.83	3.4	3.62	3.76	5.25	4.1	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	7.2	6.01	3.75	3.46	3.72	4.75	4.92	4.0	i4.3
26	.....	.....	.....	7.9	5.78	3.7	3.52	3.63	4.34	5.12	3.9	.....
27	.....	.....	f	7.75	5.58	3.7	3.56	3.56	4.2	4.9	4.0	.....
28	.....	d6.7	.....	7.78	5.35	3.65	3.74	3.54	4.42	4.56	4.1	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	10.20	5.01	3.71	3.58	3.48	4.0	4.49	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	10.82	4.91	3.7	3.51	3.44	5.88	4.45	.....	.....
31	c6.75	.....	{ g7.15 6.52 }	{ }	4.75	.....	3.48	3.42	.....	4.46	.....	.....

See note on next page.

NOTE.—River frozen January 1 to March 30, November 19 and 20, and November 29 to December 31, 1904. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice. The following additional data was obtained during 1904:

a January 10, ice 1.25 feet thick.

b January 17, ice 1.35 feet thick.

c January 24 and 31, ice 1.5 feet thick.

d February 14, 21 and 28, ice 2.0 feet thick.

e March 6, ice 2.5 feet thick.

f March 13, 20 and 27 and December 11, ice unsafe to go upon.

g March 31, morning and evening readings.

h December 18, ice 1.15 feet thick. Gage height to top of ice 4.5 feet.

i December 25, ice 1.13 feet thick. Gage height to top of ice 4.3 feet.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF SACO RIVER NEAR
CENTER CONWAY, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1905												
1	a4.5	.....	.....	7.65	6.3	4.45	4.35	8.5	4.85	4.25	4.2	6.0
2	6.5	5.75	4.45	4.35	6.4	4.45	4.2	4.2	p
3	6.1	5.55	4.45	5.85	5.8	7.7	4.15	4.2	7.05
4	6.0	6.15	4.2	4.75	5.35	9.4	4.15	4.2	7.15
5	f4.9	j4.8	5.75	6.15	4.25	4.5	4.7	7.5	4.1	4.3	6.9
6	6.55	5.9	4.85	4.35	4.65	5.8	4.1	4.3	6.15
7	7.05	6.4	4.95	4.25	4.55	5.8	3.95	4.3	5.7
8	b5.05	.....	.....	6.35	6.0	4.6	4.05	4.45	5.5	3.95	4.4	5.15
9	5.95	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.55	5.2	3.85	4.45	4.85
10	6.0	5.7	4.4	3.95	4.35	4.95	3.85	4.4	4.65
11	6.75	5.35	4.15	4.0	4.15	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.9
12	g4.95	k4.85	6.65	5.2	4.25	3.9	4.1	5.1	6.1	4.15	5.3
13	6.55	5.4	6.85	3.95	4.05	6.25	5.8	4.2	5.1
14	6.4	4.9	5.85	3.8	4.05	5.6	5.0	4.5	5.05
15	c4.5	.....	.....	6.45	4.95	5.35	3.85	4.0	5.05	4.65	4.35	.....
16	6.25	5.6	4.55	3.75	4.55	4.85	4.5	4.4	.....
17	5.75	5.35	4.45	3.7	5.3	4.75	4.5	4.3	.....
18	5.55	5.55	4.35	3.8	4.5	6.15	4.6	4.3	.....
19	h5.05	l5.0	5.35	5.6	4.25	3.7	4.25	7.2	4.9	3.95	.....
20	m7.45	5.35	5.4	4.3	3.85	4.1	6.05	4.9	4.2	.....
21	m6.65	6.0	5.0	4.25	3.85	3.95	5.65	4.7	4.2	.....
22	d5.05	.....	m6.1	7.75	4.95	4.45	3.7	3.85	5.4	4.45	4.1	.....
23	6.8	4.85	4.4	3.6	3.8	5.25	4.45	4.1	.....
24	6.05	4.7	4.2	3.55	3.75	4.9	4.35	4.15	q
25	6.25	4.6	4.0	3.55	3.8	4.75	4.3	4.25	.....
26	i5.05	n11.15	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.55	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.5	.....
27	o8.1	6.3	4.5	6.5	3.55	3.95	5.0	4.2	4.25	.....
28	7.75	6.3	4.45	5.8	3.55	3.85	4.45	4.2	4.3	.....
29	e4.9	.....	7.45	6.4	4.3	4.55	3.55	3.9	4.25	4.2	4.45	.....
30	8.0	6.3	4.3	4.55	3.6	3.95	4.25	4.2	5.9	.....
31	8.05	.....	4.3	.....	12.55	4.8	.....	4.2	.....	r4.95

See note on next page.

NOTE.—River frozen January 1 to March 26 and December 15-31, 1905. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice. The following comparative readings were taken during 1905:

Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.	Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.
1905	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	1905.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
a January 1...	4.5	4.55	1.2	g February 12.	4.95	4.9	2.2
b January 8...	5.05	*	.....	h February 19.	5.05	5.35	2.35
c January 15..	4.5	5.15	2.1	i February 26.	5.05	5.3	2.4
d January 22..	5.05	5.2	2.0	j March 5.....	4.8	4.85	2.45
e January 29..	4.9	5.05	2.0	k March 12....	4.85	5.0	2.5
f February 5..	4.9	4.95	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

l March 19, unsafe; gage height read to top of ice.

m March 20-22, water flowing over surface of ice.

n March 26, ice breaking up.

o March 27, river clear of ice.

p December 2, ice under gage 2 inches thick, but river not frozen across.

q December 24, gage height to top of ice, 5.1 feet.

r December 31, gage height to top of ice, 5.05; thickness of ice, 0.85 foot at gage, but river not frozen across in left span.

* Below water surface.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF SACO RIVER, NEAR
CENTER CONWAY, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906												
1	.....	6.5	....	4.35	6.2	6.2	4.9	4.3	3.4	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	5.7	.....	4.2	6.3	6.45	4.8	4.05	3.55	.....	.....	.....
3	.....			4.15	6.3	6.3	4.65	3.9	3.5	.....	.....	.....
4	.....			4.3	6.45	5.25	4.65	3.8	3.5	.....	.....	.....
5	.....			4.85	6.55	5.05	4.4	3.75	3.45	.....	.....	.....
6	.....			5.25	6.55	5.8	4.35	3.7	3.4	.....	.....	.....
7	4.95	.....		5.45	6.25	6.6	4.3	3.7	3.4	.....	.....	.....
8	.....			4.7	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.7	3.35	.....	.....	.....
9	.....			4.7	7.85	5.85	4.2	3.7	3.35	.....	.....	.....
10	.....			4.65	6.35	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	5.5	.....	4.65	5.95	5.1	4.15	3.55	3.35	.....	.....	.....
12	.....			4.8	6.1	4.95	4.1	3.6	3.45	.....	.....	.....
13	.....			5.25	6.45	4.85	4.0	3.55	3.4	.....	.....	.....
14	5.3	.....		5.4	6.4	4.65	3.95	3.5	3.45	.....	.....	.....
15	.....			7.5	6.3	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.35	.....	.....	.....
16	.....			9.25	6.55	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	.....	.....	.....
17	.....			7.8	6.6	4.5	3.85	3.35	3.3	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	5.1	.....	7.65	6.65	6.65	3.9	3.4	3.2	.....	.....	.....
19	.....			7.6	6.75	5.65	3.85	3.35	3.2	.....	.....	.....
20	.....			7.75	6.65	5.05	3.75	3.3	3.15	.....	.....	.....
21	5.1	.....		7.8	5.05	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	.....	.....	.....
22	.....			6.2	4.9	4.6	5.1	3.35	3.05	.....	.....	.....
23	.....			6.0	4.85	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.2	.....	.....	.....
24	.....			6.0	4.8	6.65	4.25	3.45	3.2	.....	.....	.....
25	9.0	.....		6.05	5.05	5.9	4.1	3.5	3.2	.....	.....	.....
26	6.65	.....		6.25	5.4	5.35	3.85	3.4	3.15	.....	.....	.....
27	6.25	.....		6.55	5.75	4.9	3.7	3.45	3.2	.....	.....	.....
28	6.2	.....		6.55	7.45	4.75	3.75	4.5	3.2	.....	.....	.....
29	6.35	.....	4.85	6.55	8.7	5.05	3.65	4.05	3.2	.....	.....	.....
30	6.8	.....	4.65	6.5	7.0	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.2	.....	.....	.....
31	6.75	.....	4.05	.....	6.6	.....	4.95	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Interpolated, September 30.

See note on next page.

NOTE.—The following ice conditions prevailed during 1906: River frozen January 1-25, except for small open water area in left span and just above gage. During frozen season gage heights are to surface of water in hole cut in ice. Ice went out January 25. River frozen over again February 4, when gage height to top of ice was 6.1 feet. Narrow stretches of open water remained in left channel near gage for rest of winter and the ice was thin and weak. Ice went out during the morning of March 29. The following comparative readings were taken:

Date.	Water sur- face.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.	Date.	Top of ice.
1906	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	1906	<i>Feet.</i>
January 7.....	4 95	5.15	1.1	February 25.....	4.95
January 14.....	5.3	5.45	1.5	March 4.....	4.8
January 21.....	5.1	5.2	1.0	March 11.....	4.25
February 4.....	.....	6.1	(thin)	March 18.....	4.75
February 11.....	5.5	5.55	0.65	March 25.....	4.5
February 18.....	5.1	5.15	0 8	.....	.....

RATING TABLE FOR SAGO RIVER NEAR CENTER CON-
WAY, N. H., FROM AUGUST 26, 1903, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
3.25	117	4.20	475	5.90	1,675	8.20	4,420
3.30	133	4.30	525	6.00	1,765	8.40	4,740
.....	.....	4.40	575	6.10	1,855	8.60	5,060
3.40	166	4.50	625	6.20	1,950	8.80	5,390
.....	.....	4.60	675	6.30	2,050	9.00	5,730
3.50	200	4.70	730	6.40	2,150	9.20	6,080
.....	.....	4.80	795	6.50	2,250	9.40	6,440
3.60	235	4.90	865	6.60	2,350	9.60	6,800
.....	.....	5.00	935	6.70	2,460	9.80	7,175
3.70	271	5.10	1,005	6.80	2,570	10.00	7,555
.....	.....	5.20	1,080	6.90	2,680	10.20	7,935
3.80	307	5.30	1,160	7.00	2,790	10.40	8,315
.....	.....	5.40	1,240	7.20	3,030	10.60	8,710
3.90	343	5.50	1,320	7.40	3,280	10.80	9,110
.....	.....	5.60	1,405	7.60	3,545	.....	.....
4.00	380	5.70	1,495	7.80	3,825	.....	.....
4.10	425	5.80	1,585	8.00	4,120	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based upon discharge measurements made during 1903 and 1904. It is well defined between gage heights 3.4 feet and 9.0 feet.

RATING TABLE FOR SACO RIVER NEAR CENTER CON-
WAY, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
3.50	197	4.90	917	6.30	2,050	.....	.....	9.2	6,090
3.60	234	5.00	984	6.40	2,150	7.80	3,835	9.4	6,450
3.70	273	5.10	1,053	6.50	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.80	314	5.20	1,124	6.60	2,355	8.00	4,120	.....	.....
3.90	358	5.30	1,197	6.70	2,460	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00	404	5.40	1,272	6.80	2,570	8.20	4,425	.....	.....
4.10	453	5.50	1,349	6.90	2,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.20	504	5.60	1,428	7.00	2,795	8.40	4,740	.....	.....
4.30	557	5.70	1,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.40	612	5.80	1,592	7.20	3,030	8.60	5,060	.....	.....
4.50	669	5.90	1,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.60	728	6.00	1,764	7.40	3,285	8.80	5,395	.....	.....
4.70	789	6.10	1,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.80	852	6.20	1,950	7.60	3,555	9.00	5,735	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on 14 discharge measurements made during 1903-'05. It is well defined between gage heights 3.4 feet and 9.0 feet.

RATING TABLE FOR SACO RIVER NEAR CENTER CON-
WAY, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
3.00	100	.25	.....	.50	206	.75	.....
.05	.....	.30	154	.55	.....	.80	314
.10	115	.35	.....	.60	238	.85	.....
.15	.....	.40	178	.65	.....	.90	.....
.20	133	.45	.....	.70	274	.95	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on discharge measurements made during 1903-'06. It is well defined between gage heights 3.25 feet and 9.0 feet. Above gage height 3.80 feet use 1905 rating table.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF SACO RIVER NEAR CENTER CONWAY, N. H.

[Drainage area, 385 square miles.]

MONTH.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1903.							
August 26-31....	530	350	402	1.04	0.23	.....	.....
September.....	405	193	264	.69	.77	.54	1.43
October.....	2,270	200	550	1.43	1.65	.51	3.26
November 1-26..	465	239	339	.88	.85	.....	*1.20
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.09
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.98
1904.							
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.72
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.16
April.....	9,110	1,160	2,815	7.31	8.16	2.10	3.95
May.....	7,365	760	3,682	9.56	11.02	2.20	5.05
June.....	742	228	451	1.17	1.31	.74	1.78
July.....	565	159	250	.65	.75	.38	1.99
August.....	1,930	149	276	.72	.83	.20	4.05
September.....	1,657	120	411	1.07	1.19	.22	5.53
October.....	4,345	221	754	1.96	2.26	.73	3.11
November 1-18..	685	289	424	1.10	.73	.....	*0.65
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27
The year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.01
1905.							
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
March 26-31....	10,200	3,352	4,984	12.95	2.89	.....	*3.79
April.....	3,765	1,234	2,088	5.42	6.05	2.39	2.60
May.....	2,150	557	1,214	3.15	3.63	1.99	1.82
June.....	2,625	404	821	2.13	2.38	.55	4.29
July.....	13,600	216	835	2.17	2.50	.26	9.49

* Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF SACO RIVER
NEAR CENTER CONWAY, N. H.—*Concluded.*

MONTH.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1905.							
August.....	4,900	273	774	2.01	2.32	.43	5.34
September.....	6,450	530	1,531	3.98	4.44	.65	6.83
October.....	1,855	336	646	1.68	1.94	.88	2.20
November.....	1,677	381	583	1.51	1.68	.59	2.84
December.....							4.05
The year.....							48.40
1906.							
January.....							2.67
February.....							2.37
March.....							4.03
April.....	6,180	479	1,951	5.07	5.66	3.09	1.83
May.....	5,225	852	2,146	5.57	6.42	1.25	5.13
June.....	2,408	669	1,320	3.43	3.83	.59	6.50
July.....	1,053	256	521	1.35	1.56	.50	3.09
August.....	669	154	261	.678	.782	.28	2.78
September.....	222	108	157	.408	.455	.24	1.91
Total.....							30.36

MERRIMACK RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

This basin, which has a total drainage area of 5,015 square miles, lies in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; of this 3,815 square miles are in the former state and 1,200 square miles in the latter. Merrimack River is formed at Franklin by the junction of Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers. The headwaters of the Pemigewasset lie in the White Mountain region at elevations of approximately 2,000 feet; thence they flow southerly through New Hampshire with very steep slopes. On this branch of the Merrimack there is very little lake storage. Squam and Newfound lakes, aggregating about 20 square miles of surface area, are the only bodies of water of any importance. Above Plymouth probably 85 per cent. of the basin is in heavy forest. A very insignificant amount of water power is utilized.

The total drainage area of Pemigewasset River is 1,085 square miles.

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

This station was established September 5, 1903, by N. C. Grover. It is located at the wooden highway bridge below the mouth of Baker's River, in the town of Plymouth. The drainage area at this point is about 615 square miles. The headwaters of the river lie in the mountainous country to the west of Mount Washington, at elevations of more than 2,000 feet. At North Woodstock Pemigewasset River is formed by the junction of East Branch, Middle Branch and Moosilauke Brook, at an elevation of about 700 feet. Thence the waters flow south, receiving Mad River from the east and Baker's River from the west, until at Plymouth, about 20 miles below North Woodstock, the elevation is between 400 and 500 feet. The underlying rock in this basin is usually granite, exposed in the mountain summits. The basin contains some of the best spruce standing in New England. Large areas in the basin of East Branch are still in virgin forest; other areas have been practically stripped, especially on Hancock Brook, a tributary of East Branch, and in the basin of Middle Branch.

The height of water at Plymouth has been recorded daily since January 1, 1886, during which time extensive deforestation in the basin above has taken place. This record of gage height has been given to the United States Geological Survey by the Locks and Canals Company of Lowell, Mass. From these figures the monthly discharge of the river since that date was estimated from measurements of flow at the station during 1903 and 1904.

The channel is straight for 1,000 feet above and below the bridge, and is about 180 feet wide at ordinary stages, broken by one pier. The banks are high and rocky. The bed is fairly permanent near the gage, but evidences of change in conditions below and consequent change in control as regards velocity have been observed during 1905. The bed is rocky in the right half and gravelly in the left. The velocity is rapid in the right and sluggish in the left half.

Discharge measurements at ordinary and high stages are made from the bridge. The initial point for soundings is at the top of the face of the right abutment on the upstream side. At low water the discharge of the left channel is measured by wading.

A standard chain gage, which is read twice each day by Frank Morton, is attached to the guard rail of the sidewalk of the bridge on the upstream side. The length of the chain is 34.69 feet. The gage is referred to bench marks as follows: (1) Marked point on rail of bridge near gage; elevation 33.96 feet. (2) North corner of intermediate cast-iron gage set by the Locks and Canals Company of Lowell, Mass.; elevation 13.27 feet. (3) North corner of lowest cast-iron gage set by same company; elevation 7.11 feet. All elevations refer to the datum of the gage.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER
AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft pr. sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1903 Sept. 5	N. C. Grover.....	103	250	1.08	1.85	270
Sept. 22	H. K. Barrows.....	102	238	1.00	1.74	238
Oct. 9	N. C. Grover.....	79	243	1.17	1.93	285
1904 April 14	N. C. Grover.....	215	931	2.88	4.75	2,680
April 14	N. C. Grover.....	215	920	2.80	4.70	2,580
April 20	S. K. Clapp.....	210	836	2.70	4.34	2,257
April 30	S. K. Clapp.....	234	2,043	5.65	10.36	12,800
May 21	S. K. Clapp.....	220	1,360	4.17	6.75	5,675
May 25	N. C. Grover.....	203	782	2.55	4.06	2,000
June 9	N. C. Grover.....	190	559	1.86	3.02	1,042
July 5	S. K. Clapp.....	135	288	1.45	2.12	419
July 26	S. K. Clapp.....	85	197	.91	1.55	179
Aug. 5	S. K. Clapp.....	135	278	1.61	2.11	448
Aug. 23	H. K. Barrows.....	190	630	2.03	3.15	1,280
Sept. 23	S. K. Clapp.....	146	350	1.84	2.47	642
Oct. 14	T. W. Norcross.....	166	399	1.81	2.65	722
Nov. 22	T. W. Norcross.....	155	356	1.73	2.54	616
1905 July 4	Murphy and Barrows....	202	777	2.65	3.94	2,060
Aug. 3a	H. K. Barrows.....	178	387	2.14	2.75	826
Aug. 23b	T. W. Norcross.....	124	257	1.44	1.80	370
Sept 5	T. W. Norcross.....	224	1,400	4.17	6.88	5,840
Oct. 7a	T. W. Norcross.....	142	282	1.65	2.01	466
Oct. 28a	T. W. Norcross.....	113	208	1.15	1.51	240
Oct. 28a	T. W. Norcross.....	113	208	1.31	1.57	272
1906 April 17	C. R. Adams.....	228	1,770	4.83	8.36	8,550
April 17	C. R. Adams.....	228	1,590	4.62	7.56	7,350
April 28	T. W. Norcross.....	212	813	2.63	4.00	2,140
July 21	G. M. Brett.....	168	312	1.05	1.69	323
Aug. 24	G. M. Brett.....	106	181	1.10	1.42	199
Sept. 29	F. E. Pressey.....	102	174	1.22	1.42	212

a Left channel by wading.

b Left channel by wading; meter fastened to rod.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1886												
1	5.6	4.35	6.1	9.77	4.6	3.68	2.43	2.1	2.77	3.35	5.35	4.02
2	9.1	4.1	5.93	17.1	4.6	3.43	2.43	2.1	2.43	2.93	4.1	4.68
3	7.27	3.93	5.77	6.6	4.52	3.27	2.43	2.68	2.35	2.72	3.52	3.6
4	6.43	4.93	5.77	6.1	4.43	4.43	2.43	2.43	2.02	2.52	3.27	4.27
5	8.77	4.77	5.77	5.35	4.6	3.68	2.43	2.27	1.95	2.43	3.1	.....
6	15.27	4.6	5.77	5.35	4.93	3.43	2.1	2.1	1.85	2.43	2.93	4.27
7	8.52	4.35	5.67	5.68	4.43	3.18	2.1	2.1	1.77	2.27	4.25	4.77
8	6.1	4.1	5.77	4.93	4.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.77	2.27	5.6	4.93
9	5.35	3.93	5.68	4.6	6.35	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.68	2.18	4.27	4.77
10	5.1	3.93	5.6	5.43	4.93	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.15	4.02	4.6
11	4.6	3.93	5.6	5.27	4.43	2.93	2.1	2.1	1.68	2.1	3.77	4.43
12	5.6	3.93	5.6	5.35	4.27	2.77	2.1	2.1	1.68	2.1	3.52	.....
13	5.6	4.27	5.6	4.85	4.1	2.77	2.1	2.1	1.68	2.1	3.35	4.1
14	5.6	16.35	5.6	6.6	4.02	2.77	2.1	2.1	1.68	2.18	3.35	4.1
15	5.6	13.93	5.6	8.6	3.85	3.93	2.1	2.1	1.77	2.18	3.22	3.93
16	5.6	12.27	5.6	9.27	4.52	3.68	2.1	2.1	1.77	2.77	3.1	3.85
17	5.52	11.6	5.43	7.43	5.93	3.27	3.77	2.52	1.93	2.48	3.02	3.6
18	5.43	9.77	5.27	9.35	4.43	3.1	3.25	3.43	2.6	2.18	2.68	3.6
19	5.27	9.27	5.18	10.6	4.02	2.93	2.68	2.68	2.45	2.18	4.43	.....
20	5.1	8.1	5.1	10.43	3.85	2.72	2.6	2.35	2.27	2.1	11.77	3.77
21	5.1	7.27	4.93	9.68	3.85	2.52	2.43	2.1	2.85	2.1	6.27	3.77
22	5.1	7.1	4.93	9.43	3.6	2.52	2.43	2.1	2.35	2.1	.....	3.77
23	4.93	7.1	5.02	6.77	3.5	2.43	2.27	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.52	3.77
24	4.85	6.93	4.77	6.77	3.35	2.43	2.1	2.1	2.02	2.05	4.18	3.77
25	4.77	6.27	4.6	6.27	3.18	2.43	2.1	2.1	2.02	2.02	5.02	4.1
26	4.6	6.27	4.6	5.77	4.6	2.52	2.1	2.1	2.02	2.02	5.18	.....
27	4.27	6.1	4.93	5.27	4.77	2.85	2.1	2.1	2.02	2.18	.....	4.85
28	4.27	6.1	5.18	5.02	4.77	3.18	2.43	2.1	2.27	3.52	4.27	4.52
29	4.43	.....	5.1	4.85	4.6	2.68	2.43	2.02	4.93	3.43	3.85	4.1
30	4.6	.....	5.43	4.85	4.2	2.55	2.27	1.93	4.43	2.93	3.68	3.85
31	4.43	.....	6.6	.....	3.85	.....	2.1	1.93	.....	4.15	.....	3.85

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1887												
1	4.02	6.18	4.43	4.43	9.43	4.68	3.43	3.68	2.6	2.02	2.1	4.27
2	.....	5.6	4.43	4.43	9.02	5.43	3.27	3.35	2.6	2.05	2.1	4.27
3	5.02	5.27	4.52	4.43	9.6	5.1	3.15	3.1	2.52	2.1	2.02	5.1
4	4.43	5.27	4.52	4.43	9.85	7.35	3.02	2.93	2.48	2.1	2.02	4.93
5	4.02	5.1	4.52	5.1	12.1	5.52	2.93	2.85	2.43	2.27	2.1	4.6
6	4.02	.....	.....	6.1	9.93	4.93	2.85	3.2	2.35	2.52	2.1	4.6
7	4.02	4.77	4.52	5.85	9.1	4.52	4.68	3.25	2.35	2.27	2.1	3.93
8	3.85	4.77	4.6	5.85	7.77	4.27	3.77	3.6	2.52	2.1	2.1	3.77
9	.....	4.6	4.77	4.27	9.85	3.93	3.43	3.1	2.52	2.05	2.1	3.43
10	3.68	4.43	4.77	5.68	9.68	3.77	3.52	2.93	2.52	2.02	2.1	.....
11	3.68	4.43	4.77	9.6	9.68	3.85	3.6	2.77	2.4	2.1	2.1	6.1
12	3.6	4.43	4.68	13.1	7.52	3.43	5.43	3.43	2.27	2.27	2.27	8.02
13	3.6	.....	.....	12.1	6.18	3.18	4.1	3.1	2.68	2.1	2.27	6.18
14	3.6	4.27	4.85	9.1	5.6	3.18	3.18	2.85	2.68	2.1	2.27	5.02
15	3.6	4.27	4.93	7.68	5.35	3.02	3.1	2.6	2.85	2.1	2.18	4.43
16	.....	4.27	4.93	6.43	5.77	2.93	2.93	2.52	2.68	2.05	5.18	4.1
17	3.6	4.43	4.85	6.1	6.18	3.35	2.77	2.43	2.6	2.02	3.85	3.6
18	3.6	4.6	4.77	5.35	6.02	3.35	2.68	2.43	2.45	2.02	3.27	3.35
19	3.6	4.6	4.77	4.93	5.35	2.93	3.1	3.27	2.27	2.02	.....	3.43
20	3.6	.....	.....	4.77	5.35	2.77	2.93	2.98	2.35	2.02	4.18	3.43
21	3.6	4.6	4.93	5.68	5.85	2.68	2.77	2.68	2.27	2.02	4.43	3.43
22	3.6	4.6	5.1	6.77	4.68	2.77	2.68	2.43	2.18	3.27	3.6	3.35
23	.....	4.6	5.35	7.77	4.6	4.18	3.35	2.6	2.18	2.9	3.1	3.93
24	3.77	4.6	4.85	10.1	4.52	14.02	6.18	3.68	2.14	2.52	3.02	4.1
25	5.27	4.6	4.85	10.1	4.27	9.1	6.6	4.1	2.1	2.43	2.85	4.27
26	6.1	4.43	4.77	8.68	7.52	5.85	8.52	3.6	2.08	2.35	2.85	4.18
27	4.93	.....	.....	7.52	8.6	5.02	5.52	3.02	2.02	2.27	3.85	4.1
28	4.77	4.43	4.6	7.1	6.1	4.43	4.6	2.8	2.02	2.18	5.27	4.02
29	5.1	.....	4.68	7.68	7.1	4.02	4.1	2.6	2.02	2.18	5.93	4.52
30	.....	.....	.....	11.77	6.6	3.77	4.1	2.52	2.02	2.15	4.43	4.77
31	7.1	.....	.....	.....	5.27	.....	3.9	2.52	.....	2.1	.....	4.68

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1888												
1	.....	3.93	4.68	.....	12.93	5.35	3.22	2.1	2.27	3.6	4.35	4.52
2	5.1	3.93	4.85	7.27	10.6	5.68	3.1	2.43	2.85	4.1	4.35	3.93
3	6.02	3.93	4.77	7.1	8.18	5.15	2.93	2.1	2.52	4.27	4.27	3.93
4	5.77	3.93	.....	6.77	8.1	4.6	2.85	2.02	2.27	3.85	5.43	3.77
5	5.43	.....	4.6	6.6	6.85	4.27	2.6	2.02	2.18	3.52	4.6	3.6
6	5.27	3.93	4.52	6.43	8.05	4.18	2.52	2.02	2.18	3.35	4.27	3.52
7	5.1	3.93	4.6	8.35	9.27	4.27	2.43	2.02	2.1	7.1	4.1	3.27
8	.....	4.02	4.52	.....	9.02	4.02	2.35	1.93	2.02	6.77	3.93	3.27
9	4.93	4.02	4.43	5.93	9.1	3.68	2.27	2.1	4.68	5.18	4.18	3.18
10	4.77	3.93	4.52	5.6	11.68	3.48	2.27	2.43	3.85	4.6	7.52	3.1
11	4.68	3.93	.....	4.68	11.27	3.27	2.27	2.1	3.1	4.18	7.1	3.1
12	4.43	.....	4.43	4.1	11.35	3.18	2.6	2.05	2.85	4.02	5.85	3.1
13	4.27	3.93	4.43	4.6	13.85	3.1	3.6	2.02	2.68	3.93	4.93	2.6
14	4.1	3.93	4.27	4.18	12.43	2.93	3.68	4.1	2.68	4.35	4.52	2.77
15	.....	4.1	4.68	.....	9.68	2.93	3.22	3.35	2.52	4.18	4.27	2.93
16	4.43	4.1	4.77	3.93	8.1	3.18	2.77	2.77	2.43	4.02	5.85	3.35
17	4.27	4.1	4.77	4.18	7.27	3.0	2.6	2.52	2.35	3.85	5.18	4.27
18	4.27	4.1	.....	4.6	6.43	2.85	2.52	3.6	4.02	5.27	4.35	7.1
19	4.1	.....	4.68	4.27	5.93	2.52	2.43	3.1	6.18	4.52	4.1	5.35
20	4.1	4.1	4.68	4.93	6.85	2.52	2.43	2.6	4.35	4.35	5.6	4.1
21	4.1	4.35	4.85	4.6	7.02	2.52	2.52	2.35	4.02	4.6	4.27	3.52
22	.....	4.77	7.27	4.72	5.77	2.85	2.4	2.52	7.1	4.27	4.1	6.43
23	4.02	6.27	11.02	4.85	5.68	2.02	2.27	3.6	5.27	4.02	3.52	5.6
24	4.02	5.77	7.52	4.93	6.85	4.3	2.18	2.93	4.35	3.77	3.77	5.43
25	4.02	5.35	.....	4.43	6.43	6.6	2.18	2.6	3.85	5.52	3.85	5.35
26	4.02	.....	7.1	4.93	6.85	5.77	2.1	2.5	3.52	4.6	3.6	5.52
27	4.85	5.27	6.77	5.77	6.1	5.1	2.1	2.43	7.85	4.18	4.93	6.1
28	4.85	5.1	6.85	8.1	5.35	4.1	2.1	2.52	5.02	6.6	6.85	8.77
29	.....	4.93	7.35	12.35	6.93	3.6	2.1	2.35	4.18	6.85	5.68	5.35
30	4.85	.....	10.85	15.1	6.77	3.35	2.1	2.27	3.85	5.68	4.85	4.43
31	4.85	.....	8.27	.....	5.93	.....	2.02	2.18	.....	4.77	.....	4.35

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1889												
1	3.35	4.6	3.52	3.35	5.6	2.85	2.68	4.85	1.98	3.1	3.43	.....
2	3.35	4.52	3.52	3.1	4.93	9.6	2.52	7.93	1.93	6.6	3.1	3.43
3	3.52	.....	.....	3.18	4.43	6.02	2.43	5.27	2.02	5.52	3.65	3.27
4	3.27	4.27	3.52	3.18	4.35	4.43	4.52	4.93	1.77	4.43	3.65	3.1
5	3.18	4.27	3.77	3.93	4.22	4.18	5.1	4.27	1.77	4.02	3.7	3.1
6	3.43	4.52	4.68	3.77	4.1	4.27	3.68	4.27	1.77	5.22	3.7	3.43
7	3.85	4.77	6.77	.....	4.43	4.27	3.22	3.77	2.27	6.43	4.27	3.6
8	5.77	4.43	5.93	4.77	4.43	3.93	2.77	3.27	2.27	8.35	3.93	.....
9	4.27	4.43	5.27	.....	4.43	4.77	2.77	3.18	2.27	5.6	3.77	5.1
10	8.93	3.27	.....	5.18	4.35	5.43	2.68	3.1	2.1	4.52	3.65	8.6
11	5.52	4.1	4.6	4.93	4.27	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.02	4.27	3.52	5.6
12	4.6	4.1	4.27	5.85	3.85	4.93	2.77	3.27	1.85	3.93	3.35	6.68
13	3.68	4.1	4.27	6.27	3.43	4.35	2.68	3.02	1.85	3.72	3.27	5.27
14	3.52	3.85	4.27	... ..	3.43	3.85	2.68	2.93	1.85	3.52	3.35	4.52
15	3.1	3.85	4.1	4.35	3.77	3.6	2.68	3.1	2.0	3.35	3.43	.....
16	3.1	3.85	4.1	4.6	3.52	3.6	2.52	3.35	2.18	3.18	3.1	4.1
17	3.68	.....	.....	5.18	3.35	3.6	2.43	3.1	2.27	3.1	.....	3.85
18	6.35	3.85	4.6	5.93	3.27	3.35	2.43	2.9	3.6	3.02	2.93	3.68
19	4.1	3.85	5.18	7.6	3.1	3.6	2.35	2.68	3.6	2.93	2.93	4.1
20	3.6	3.85	4.85	8.43	2.93	3.27	5.18	2.6	7.52	2.8	3.02	5.77
21	3.27	3.68	4.02	7.35	4.02	3.1	7.77	2.52	4.6	2.68	4.43	5.1
22	6.68	3.6	3.85	7.77	7.68	2.85	4.85	2.52	4.0	2.68	4.52	.....
23	5.85	3.6	4.18	5.43	5.6	2.72	3.93	2.43	3.35	2.6	5.35	4.27
24	5.85	.....	.....	4.68	4.43	2.6	3.68	2.35	3.6	2.6	.....	4.1
25	5.85	3.6	4.93	4.43	4.02	2.6	3.35	2.27	3.18	2.6	3.93	3.93
26	5.85	3.52	4.43	5.77	3.77	2.52	3.02	2.18	3.02	2.52	3.6	3.77
27	5.27	3.52	3.77	6.93	3.52	2.6	2.85	2.1	4.43	2.6	3.43	3.77
28	5.1	3.52	3.52	7.43	3.35	3.68	3.1	2.1	3.77	3.27	3.43	3.43
29	4.93	.....	3.77	8.27	3.43	3.6	2.93	2.1	3.43	4.27	4.6	.....
30	4.6	.....	3.77	6.6	3.1	4.15	7.1	2.02	3.1	4.1	3.93	2.93
31	4.6	.....	.....	.....	2.93	.....	6.35	2.02	.....	2.6	.....	3.68

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1890												
1	4.27	4.85	6.68	4.43	6.93	4.5	2.6	2.43	5.52	3.18	3.52	2.77
2	4.77	.....	.....	4.18	8.27	4.18	2.52	2.6	4.6	3.02	3.55	4.1
3	6.1	4.6	5.6	3.93	6.68	3.93	2.6	2.4	4.02	2.93	3.6	3.77
4	5.93	4.6	5.6	3.85	8.48	3.77	7.77	2.18	3.6	2.93	3.6	3.6
5	.....	4.6	5.6	6.6	10.27	4.43	4.77	2.1	3.35	3.15	3.35	4.1
6	6.1	5.27	4.93	.....	10.1	5.6	4.05	2.02	3.18	3.35	3.18	4.1
7	6.6	5.1	4.6	5.27	12.6	5.18	3.35	2.93	3.1	3.1	3.1	.....
8	6.43	4.68	4.43	5.6	8.27	4.6	3.18	2.35	3.02	3.27	3.1	3.77
9	7.1	.....	.....	5.18	6.6	4.6	3.02	2.18	2.85	4.27	3.25	3.6
10	6.6	5.77	4.43	4.93	5.93	4.02	3.02	2.15	3.6	3.85	3.43	3.52
11	6.68	5.1	4.43	5.68	7.68	3.77	2.77	2.1	3.18	3.6	3.93	3.52
12	.....	4.85	4.43	4.93	6.77	3.77	2.6	2.02	3.27	3.47	3.43	3.43
13	6.93	4.85	4.77	.....	5.77	3.68	2.5	1.93	3.85	3.35	3.35	3.27
14	6.68	4.6	7.27	8.27	6.27	4.35	2.43	1.93	11.6	3.18	3.18	.....
15	6.43	4.68	7.02	10.35	7.1	4.2	2.35	1.85	6.68	3.52	3.1	3.27
16	6.6	.....	.....	8.1	6.6	4.02	3.43	1.85	5.35	3.93	.....	3.27
17	6.43	5.85	5.43	7.1	6.18	3.6	2.85	1.85	10.68	3.6	3.35	3.27
18	6.85	5.27	5.43	6.68	5.55	3.43	2.52	1.85	10.02	5.6	5.85	3.35
19	.....	4.85	5.1	5.52	4.93	3.18	2.35	2.1	7.35	5.6	5.68	3.52
20	6.27	4.6	4.77	6.22	7.43	3.1	2.35	2.27	5.6	7.6	4.77	3.1
21	6.02	4.27	5.1	6.93	12.1	2.93	2.35	2.85	4.93	6.77	4.18	.....
22	6.02	4.27	5.52	6.02	6.77	2.85	2.27	2.52	4.27	5.35	3.85	3.1
23	5.77	.....	.....	6.6	5.6	2.77	2.18	3.6	3.93	4.77	.....	3.1
24	5.35	4.27	5.6	8.27	5.1	2.77	2.1	8.27	3.77	4.43	3.6	3.1
25	5.1	4.6	5.1	8.52	4.72	3.1	2.1	5.35	3.6	4.43	3.43	3.1
26	.....	5.43	5.1	6.77	4.35	3.35	4.6	4.02	3.35	4.15	3.35	3.1
27	5.27	.....	5.1	6.45	8.5	3.02	3.85	7.15	3.85	3.85	3.1	3.1
28	4.93	7.02	4.85	6.1	8.68	3.02	3.1	9.35	3.6	3.77	2.77	.....
29	4.93	.....	4.43	6.1	6.43	2.8	2.6	5.52	3.35	3.6	2.77	3.1
30	5.1	.....	.....	5.85	5.52	2.6	2.43	4.52	3.35	3.77	.....	3.1
31	4.85	.....	4.43	.....	4.85	.....	2.35	5.00	.....	3.68	.....	3.1

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1891												
1	3.18	.....	.....	5.43	4.93	4.05	2.35	3.02	2.85	1.6	1.65	3.77
2	3.18	5.27	5.6	5.35	5.85	3.6	2.35	3.15	3.02	1.52	1.68	3.6
3	3.35	4.93	5.43	5.1	6.0	3.43	2.27	3.27	2.93	1.52	1.77	3.43
4	.....	4.93	5.35	4.77	6.1	3.77	2.18	2.18	2.68	1.55	1.6	2.85
5	3.52	4.27	5.18	.....	5.18	4.43	2.5	2.1	2.52	1.6	1.43	7.1
6	3.52	4.27	5.1	4.18	4.6	3.6	2.85	2.02	2.93	1.52	1.43	.....
7	3.43	4.43	5.02	4.1	4.18	3.2	2.77	2.35	3.35	1.52	1.43	4.1
8	3.43	.....	....	3.93	5.02	3.2	2.77	2.27	3.02	1.68	1.5	3.6
9	3.43	4.35	5.02	3.85	3.85	3.15	3.52	2.15	2.68	2.18	1.6	3.1
10	3.43	4.35	5.35	3.27	4.72	2.77	2.77	2.02	2.43	1.85	1.6	3.1
11	.....	4.43	6.68	4.6	5.6	2.68	2.52	1.93	2.35	1.72	1.68	2.85
12	3.85	.....	6.1	10.6	5.77	2.6	2.4	1.85	2.27	1.6	4.02	2.6
13	7.68	.....	5.93	8.6	5.02	2.6	2.27	1.93	2.18	1.6	3.1	.....
14	6.6	4.18	7.35	7.1	4.68	2.5	2.1	2.02	2.1	1.68	2.6	2.6
15	5.77	.....	.....	8.6	4.6	2.43	2.02	1.85	2.1	1.77	2.35	2.35
16	5.27	4.1	6.43	8.43	4.27	2.35	2.02	2.05	2.02	1.68	2.1	3.52
17	4.93	4.35	5.68	7.85	4.1	2.27	2.02	2.27	2.02	1.68	2.1	3.27
18	.....	5.18	5.43	8.77	5.52	4.18	1.93	2.18	1.93	1.65	5.6	3.6
19	4.93	5.1	5.27	10.6	4.6	4.1	5.35	2.02	2.02	1.6	3.35	3.43
20	4.77	4.85	5.02	11.6	4.18	3.35	4.02	2.02	1.98	1.6	2.77	.....
21	4.52	4.43	4.85	9.1	4.18	3.05	2.93	1.85	1.93	2.02	2.77	3.35
22	4.52	.....	.....	8.1	5.68	2.77	2.35	4.02	1.93	2.43	.....	3.18
23	7.43	4.6	10.68	10.1	5.1	4.43	2.35	3.6	1.85	2.1	2.68	3.1
24	8.6	4.6	13.52	10.68	4.5	3.52	2.18	3.18	1.85	1.85	8.27	5.27
25	.....	4.68	12.1	7.43	3.93	3.35	3.35	3.02	1.85	1.75	5.35	8.27
26	6.43	8.6	6.77	6.4	3.93	3.02	3.05	2.77	1.77	1.68	3.93	6.35
27	6.1	9.4	5.6	5.35	3.77	2.77	2.77	2.43	1.72	1.77	3.52	.....
28	5.6	7.35	5.35	5.6	3.52	2.6	2.43	3.35	1.68	1.68	3.27	4.6
29	5.35	.....	.....	6.1	3.35	2.43	2.27	5.1	1.68	1.68	.....	3.6
30	5.18	.....	6.1	5.1	4.52	2.43	2.35	4.15	1.6	1.68	3.85	8.1
31	5.1	.....	5.6	.....	4.05	.....	2.35	3.18	.....	1.6	.....	6.85

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1892												
1	4.6	4.6	2.85	2.85	3.8	4.93	6.85	2.02	3.35	2.18	2.43	2.77
2	4.52	4.43	2.85	3.52	3.43	4.52	4.93	2.0	3.18	2.1	2.35	2.85
3	14.1	4.27	2.85	.....	3.93	4.18	6.7	1.95	2.85	2.02	2.52	2.35
4	7.43	4.02	2.6	7.1	5.85	3.93	8.85	1.93	2.68	2.1	4.43	.....
5	5.35	3.85	2.52	7.27	6.6	4.18	6.85	2.02	2.52	2.43	2.85	2.45
6	4.35	3.52	.....	7.1	4.68	4.43	5.02	2.27	2.43	2.27	3.0	2.1
7	4.27	.....	2.27	8.35	4.1	4.18	4.43	1.93	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.6
8	3.85	3.35	2.27	5.77	3.75	4.1	4.85	1.6	2.43	2.18	3.1	2.52
9	3.43	3.35	2.35	5.35	3.43	3.6	3.68	1.77	2.35	2.23	5.68	2.43
10	.....	3.35	2.85	.....	3.43	3.35	3.5	2.02	2.18	2.27	4.1	2.68
11	4.6	3.27	3.93	4.27	3.43	3.1	3.35	2.02	2.1	2.18	3.85	.....
12	4.77	3.27	3.52	3.85	5.1	3.0	3.1	2.85	2.02	2.1	3.35	2.35
13	4.88	3.1	.....	3.43	6.02	2.85	2.93	4.43	2.02	2.1	3.22	2.27
14	9.52	.....	3.43	3.35	5.1	2.68	2.68	3.93	2.02	2.1	3.1	2.1
15	11.1	3.27	3.1	3.18	5.6	2.6	2.6	3.43	8.85	2.1	3.1	2.35
16	5.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	6.1	2.6	2.52	2.85	3.52	2.22	3.6	2.18
17	.....	3.27	2.35	3.0	6.35	2.52	2.4	2.52	3.52	2.35	11.85	2.1
18	4.27	3.1	2.35	2.93	4.6	2.27	2.27	2.27	3.15	2.35	7.1	.....
19	4.27	3.1	2.18	2.85	4.1	2.48	2.35	2.1	2.77	2.35	9.1	2.1
20	4.43	.....	.....	2.85	3.77	2.68	2.27	3.1	2.6	2.35	.....	2.02
21	3.77	.....	1.85	2.85	4.18	3.85	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.43	4.85	1.85
22	3.6	3.1	2.1	3.27	6.1	3.35	2.1	2.85	2.52	2.43	4.43	1.77
23	3.6	3.1	1.93	4.6	6.43	2.93	2.02	2.43	2.35	2.22	4.02	1.68
24	.....	3.43	2.02	4.22	7.52	2.68	2.02	2.18	2.27	2.02	3.43	.....
25	3.43	3.35	2.1	3.85	5.85	3.35	2.02	2.1	2.22	1.93	3.39	1.68
26	4.77	3.27	1.85	3.52	5.6	7.52	2.02	5.85	2.18	2.18	.....	1.52
27	4.6	.....	.....	3.18	5.1	6.1	2.02	5.85	3.02	2.18	.....	.....
28	4.6	.....	2.43	3.1	6.85	9.1	1.85	7.1	2.85	2.18	3.02	1.43
29	4.85	3.02	2.6	4.68	5.72	8.52	1.85	4.85	2.43	2.1	2.85	1.35
30	5.1	.....	2.52	4.18	4.6	5.27	2.1	3.85	2.27	2.35	2.85	1.35
31	.....	.....	2.6	.....	5.85	.....	2.05	3.35	.....	2.6	.....	1.35

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1893												
1	.....	1.43	2.02	3.6	7.1	3.18	2.1	1.6	3.18	2.05	3.85	3.52
2	2.6	1.6	2.02	.....	6.85	3.1	2.1	1.85	2.85	2.02	3.43	2.85
3	3.18	1.52	1.85	4.1	6.85	3.02	2.1	1.77	2.6	1.93	3.27	.....
4	3.1	1.43	1.85	4.02	7.43	3.02	2.02	1.68	2.35	1.93	3.1	3.85
5	3.1	.....	.....	4.1	12.43	3.02	1.93	1.6	2.27	1.85	2.98	4.1
6	2.6	1.43	1.85	4.85	8.43	2.85	2.02	1.6	2.18	1.93	2.85	4.6
7	2.27	1.43	1.85	4.85	7.75	2.85	1.93	1.6	2.1	1.85	2.77	4.6
8	.....	1.43	1.85	4.6	7.1	2.6	1.93	2.93	2.35	2.15	2.6	4.35
9	1.85	1.43	1.85	.....	7.1	2.6	1.85	2.52	2.93	2.43	2.43	4.1
10	1.68	1.43	2.02	6.85	7.43	3.7	1.77	2.02	2.55	2.27	2.43	.....
11	1.68	2.35	1.85	6.1	9.85	3.75	1.77	1.68	2.18	2.1	2.43	3.85
12	1.52	.....	.....	6.6	10.6	4.85	1.77	1.6	2.02	2.02	2.4	3.6
13	1.52	4.1	4.27	7.43	10.68	3.85	1.77	1.6	1.93	1.85	2.35	3.6
14	1.52	3.85	6.43	6.85	9.6	3.18	1.6	1.6	1.85	2.02	2.27	3.35
15	.....	3.85	6.1	6.68	8.52	2.85	1.52	1.52	1.85	7.1	2.35	3.1
16	1.43	4.1	5.27	5.65	7.43	3.18	1.52	1.52	2.43	4.43	2.1	3.43
17	1.43	3.77	5.27	4.6	10.98	2.85	1.52	1.52	3.0	3.35	2.1	.....
18	1.43	3.6	5.27	4.27	10.35	2.68	1.6	1.52	3.6	3.02	2.1	3.85
19	1.43	.....	.....	4.1	7.68	2.52	1.68	1.93	3.1	2.85	.....	3.6
20	1.43	3.52	4.85	4.27	6.85	2.85	1.52	1.93	2.85	2.60	2.18	3.52
21	1.43	2.85	4.6	4.43	6.85	2.52	1.52	1.93	2.52	2.52	2.02	3.43
22	.....	3.1	4.43	4.1	6.85	2.18	1.52	1.85	2.35	2.48	2.1	3.43
23	1.43	2.68	4.27	4.4	6.02	2.1	1.68	2.18	2.35	2.43	2.85	3.35
24	1.43	2.43	4.02	4.68	6.6	2.6	1.85	2.02	2.22	5.48	2.6	.....
25	1.43	2.1	4.1	5.52	5.35	2.65	1.77	4.1	2.1	6.6	2.27	3.1
26	1.43	.....	.....	4.85	4.85	2.68	1.6	3.6	2.1	4.43	.....	3.6
27	1.43	2.1	4.6	5.35	4.35	2.43	1.6	3.0	2.43	3.6	2.1	3.35
28	1.43	2.1	4.43	4.6	4.1	2.35	1.68	2.43	2.27	7.27	2.35	3.85
29	.....	.....	4.02	5.85	3.85	2.18	1.68	2.27	2.1	7.43	5.35	3.18
30	1.43	.....	4.1	6.48	3.6	2.1	1.65	7.43	2.1	5.1	4.85	3.1
31	1.43	.....	3.85	.....	3.52	.....	1.6	4.1	.....	4.1	.....	.....

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1894												
1	3.1	3.1	3.18	.....	4.68	4.68	2.48	1.52	1.43	1.68	3.6	2.85
2	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.6	5.6	4.6	2.43	1.52	1.43	1.68	3.43	.....
3	3.1	3.1	3.35	3.68	6.1	7.1	2.43	1.6	1.43	1.68	2.85	2.68
4	3.02	.....	.....	3.6	5.18	5.35	2.68	1.85	1.43	1.68	6.1	2.68
5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.43	4.52	4.43	2.52	1.68	1.43	1.85	4.43	2.68
6	3.43	3.1	3.85	3.68	4.6	4.18	2.52	1.52	1.43	1.85	3.85	2.68
7	.....	3.1	5.1	3.6	4.68	3.93	2.68	1.52	1.43	1.75	3.27	2.68
8	3.35	3.1	7.52	.....	4.68	3.6	2.6	1.43	1.43	1.68	3.1	2.43
9	3.27	3.1	7.43	3.35	4.6	3.35	2.52	1.43	1.43	1.68	2.85	.....
10	3.1	3.1	6.6	3.35	3.68	3.1	2.43	1.43	1.43	1.85	2.77	2.27
11	3.1	.....	.....	3.35	3.27	2.85	2.27	1.43	5.93	3.6	2.68	2.35
12	3.02	3.1	6.68	3.1	3.18	2.52	2.18	1.5	2.93	3.18	2.6	2.35
13	2.85	3.1	7.1	3.43	3.0	2.6	2.10	1.6	2.18	2.85	2.35	5.6
14	.....	3.1	6.35	3.68	2.85	2.52	2.35	1.52	1.93	4.6	2.6	6.18
15	2.85	3.1	5.85	.....	2.85	2.43	2.3	1.52	1.68	3.85	2.52	4.85
16	3.1	3.1	5.18	4.85	2.68	2.35	2.27	1.6	1.65	3.1	2.35	.....
17	3.1	3.1	5.02	5.43	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.85	2.43	4.1
18	3.1	.....	.....	6.1	2.52	2.27	2.02	1.6	1.52	3.1	.....	3.6
19	3.1	3.43	4.02	6.43	2.77	3.1	1.85	1.65	1.43	2.77	2.6	3.43
20	3.1	3.6	7.02	7.1	3.1	4.43	1.77	1.68	1.52	2.52	2.1	3.6
21	.....	3.6	5.6	8.43	3.43	3.18	1.68	1.68	6.02	2.42	2.27	3.85
22	3.1	3.43	4.85	13.1	3.1	3.18	1.68	1.6	3.6	2.35	2.43	3.68
23	3.1	3.43	5.18	10.1	2.85	2.85	1.68	1.52	3.0	2.27	2.35	.....
24	3.1	3.1	4.52	8.6	2.85	2.65	1.68	1.52	2.35	2.18	2.43	2.02
25	3.27	.....	.....	7.35	3.1	2.43	1.85	1.43	2.18	2.18	.....	3.1
26	3.77	2.93	3.85	6.43	4.18	2.27	1.77	1.43	2.02	2.1	2.35	3.1
27	3.77	3.1	3.43	5.85	3.75	2.52	1.68	1.43	1.93	2.1	2.1	3.02
28	.....	3.27	3.35	6.1	3.35	2.43	1.6	1.43	1.85	2.1	2.27	3.02
29	3.35	.....	3.1	5.0	11.27	2.6	1.55	1.43	1.85	2.1	2.6	2.85
30	3.35	.....	3.1	4.93	9.6	2.52	1.52	1.43	1.75	2.02	2.68	.....
31	.....	.....	3.1	.....	5.6	.....	1.52	1.43	.....	2.02	.....	3.1

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1895												
1	3.1	2.77	2.43	2.1	6.02	3.18	2.52	2.35	2.35	4.18	2.35	.....
2	3.1	2.68	2.43	2.1	5.27	3.0	2.35	2.1	2.35	2.93	3.85	3.43
3	3.1	.....	.....	2.1	5.18	2.85	2.35	2.1	2.1	2.43	3.25	7.35
4	2.85	2.68	2.52	2.18	6.1	2.27	2.27	2.47	1.93	2 27	2.68	4.6
5	2.85	2.68	2.52	2.1	5.7	3.02	2.1	2.85	1.85	2.18	2.52	4.18
6	.....	2.6	2.43	2.1	5.35	3.1	2.02	2.52	1.85	2.1	2.6	3.85
7	2.85	2.6	2.43	.....	5.43	3.85	2.15	2.18	1.77	2 02	2.6	3.52
8	2.85	2.43	2.43	2.85	4.85	3.27	2.27	2.1	1.77	2.02	2.93	.....
9	2.85	2.43	2.43	5.68	4.93	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.77	2.1	3.1	3.35
10	2.85	.....	.....	13.52	4.43	2.77	2.18	1.93	1.77	2.02	6.6	3.6
11	2.85	2.43	2.43	8 35	3.1	2.6	2.18	1.9	1.68	1.93	5.18	4.35
12	3.18	2.52	2.43	5.85	5.1	2.52	2.02	1.85	1.93	1.93	4.02	4.85
13	.....	2.52	2.43	5.35	7.1	2.43	1.93	3.18	2.6	3.1	2.43	4.85
14	3.6	2.52	2.43	20.1	4.85	3.18	2.05	2.35	2.02	4.27	3.18	4.43
15	3.43	2.52	2.27	25.1	4 27	3.1	2.18	2.18	1.9	4.02	3.02	....
16	3.27	2.52	2.27	10.81	4.02	2.8	2.1	2.02	1.77	3.1	5.35	4.18
17	3.18	.....	.....	7.85	4.02	2.52	2.1	1.85	1.85	2.77	.....	3.68
18	3.1	2.52	2.1	7.85	3.6	2.35	2.02	2.5	1.85	2.68	3.85	3.43
19	2.02	2.52	2.1	7.85	3.45	2.27	1.93	3.1	1.77	2.52	3.43	3.43
20	.....	2.52	2.1	7.85	3.27	2.27	1.85	2.43	1.77	2.45	3.43	3.6
21	2.85	2.52	2.1	7.6	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.18	1.77	2.35	5.18	3.6
22	2.85	2.52	2.1	7.35	3.02	2.35	1.77	2.02	1.72	2.27	4.1	10.1
23	2.85	2.43	2.1	7.1	2.85	2.65	1.85	1.93	1.68	2.27	3.6	6.6
24	2.85	.....	.....	6.6	2.77	2.93	1.68	1.85	1.68	2.18	.....	4.68
25	2.85	2.43	2.1	6.1	2.68	2.93	1.68	1.8	1.68	2.18	3.85	4.1
26	2.68	2.43	2.1	7.1	2.65	2.43	1.68	1.77	1.68	2.1	3.68	3.68
27	.....	2.43	2.1	6.1	2.6	2.6	1.68	1.77	1.6	2.05	11.1	7.64
28	2.85	2 35	2.1	5.75	3.85	2.6	2.15	1.77	1.6	2.02	6.6	6.85
29	2.85	.....	2.1	5.43	4.6	2.93	2.6	1.85	1.9	2.1	5.1	.....
30	2.85	.....	2.1	5.35	3.93	2.72	2.27	2.52	2.18	2.1	4.43	4.1
31	2.85	.....	.....	.....	3.43	.....	2.18	2.35	.....	2.1	.....	10.02

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896												
1	7.94	2.85	21.1	5.18	4.35	3.27	1.77	2.1	1.85	3.43	3.4	4.52
2	5.35	.....	15.85	4.85	4.18	2.93	1.77	2.05	1.85	2.85	3.18	3.85
3	4.77	2.85	7.43	4.1	4.4	2.77	1.68	2.02	1.85	3.1	3.1	3.35
4	4.18	2.85	5.35	3.85	4.6	2.6	1.6	2.02	1.93	2.85	2.85	3.1
5	.....	2.85	5.6	.....	4.6	2.43	2.15	1.85	2.43	2.6	2.93	3.43
6	4.6	2.85	6.6	3.35	4.63	2.35	2.68	2.52	4.75	2.43	13.6	.....
7	4.52	5.98	6.35	3.35	4.1	2.48	2.18	2.93	7.1	2.35	7.85	3.35
8	4.35	5.77	.....	3.1	3.85	2.6	2.1	2.68	4.1	2.68	6.7	3.1
9	4.35	.....	5.35	3.35	3.6	3.1	2.18	2.4	3.18	3.02	5.52	2.93
10	4.35	3.6	4.35	4.35	3.7	3.68	2.02	2.1	2.85	2.68	4.52	3.1
11	4.35	4.1	3.85	4.43	3.85	3.68	1.85	2.02	2.68	2.55	4.1	3.1
12	.....	3.85	3.85	.....	3.85	3.18	1.75	1.93	2.43	2.43	3.85	3.18
13	3.68	3.85	3.6	6.6	3.43	3.1	1.68	1.85	3.25	2.35	3.85	.....
14	3.85	3.85	3.6	10.68	3.18	3.35	1.68	1.77	4.1	2.93	3.85	2.85
15	3.85	3.6	.....	8.85	3.1	2.6	1.68	2.52	3.18	5.77	3.6	2.85
16	3.68	.....	3.43	12.1	2.93	2.68	1.68	2.3	2.77	4.1	3.35	2.43
17	3.68	3.35	3.43	13.1	2.85	2.52	1.68	2.1	2.52	3.43	3.27	2.6
18	3.52	3.35	3.35	11.85	2.77	2.43	1.68	2.6	2.85	3.25	3.1	2.52
19	.....	3.18	3.27	11.0	2.77	2.43	1.65	2.18	3.02	3.1	3.18	2.52
20	3.35	3.18	3.68	10.1	2.77	2.43	1.6	2.1	6.6	3.1	3.1	.....
21	3.35	3.18	7.1	9.02	2.77	2.25	5.27	1.93	4.43	3.1	3.1	2.35
22	3.18	3.1	.....	7.1	2.6	2.1	3.77	1.85	3.43	9.6	.....	2.6
23	3.1	.....	4.43	6.6	2.6	2.18	2.85	2.6	3.1	5.6	3.1	2.6
24	3.1	3.1	3.85	5.52	2.5	2.02	2.52	3.35	2.85	4.68	3.02	2.52
25	2.85	3.1	3.6	5.35	2.43	1.93	2.35	2.85	2.68	4.48	3.1	2.27
26	.....	3.1	3.52	5.0	2.43	2.02	2.18	2.43	2.6	4.27	3.1	2.27
27	3.1	3.1	4.35	4.68	2.85	1.85	2.02	2.1	2.48	4.02	3.35	.....
28	3.1	3.1	5.52	4.85	2.68	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.35	3.68	3.5	2.35
29	2.93	3.1	.....	4.6	2.6	1.77	2.27	2.1	2.35	3.43	.....	2.35
30	2.85	.....	3.85	4.85	3.35	1.77	2.1	2.0	2.35	3.68	5.6	2.35
31	2.85	.....	4.6	.....	3.3	.....	2.1	1.85	.....	3.6	.....	2.35

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1897												
1	2.35	2.85	2.85	4.43	7.1	3.85	5.1	3.22	2.02	1.68	1.68	3.6
2	2.35	2.85	2.85	4.85	6.75	3.43	3.85	3.1	1.93	1.68	2.18	3.43
3	.....	2.85	3.02	5.6	6.43	3.35	3.35	2.93	1.85	1.6	6.85	3.18
4	2.1	2.85	3.1	... ..	6.85	3.43	3.1	2.68	1.85	1.52	4.43	3.1
5	2.52	2.85	3.1	4.6	6.6	4.1	2.85	2.68	1.85	1.6	3.52	.....
6	6.43	2.85	3.35	5.85	6.02	4.0	2.68	2.6	1.85	1.6	3.1	5.6
7	7.1	.....	.....	7.1	5.35	3.85	4.43	2.6	1.77	1.6	3.0	4.35
8	6.1	5.35	3.52	7.1	4.52	3.43	3.35	2.48	1.77	1.52	2.85	4.1
9	5.1	6.27	3.52	6.43	4.8	3.35	3.1	2.35	1.68	1.52	2.68	4.1
10	.....	4.85	3.43	5.35	4.1	10.64	2.52	2.6	1.77	1.52	4.6	3.85
11	4.85	4.27	3.52	.....	4.85	10.1	2.52	2.43	1.6	1.52	3.68	3.6
12	4.68	3.85	4.1	4.18	4.52	6.6	2.52	2.6	1.65	1.6	3.18	.....
13	4.27	3.6	4.52	4.68	6.68	5.85	3.85	2.52	1.68	4.6	3.18	6.1
14	3.43	.....	.....	4.68	14.85	5.1	14.1	2.43	1.68	2.85	2.95	4.35
15	3.18	3.52	3.85	5.98	8.1	4.85	18.85	2.25	1.68	2.35	2.68	8.85
16	3.35	3.35	3.6	9.6	6.65	4.35	8.68	2.1	1.68	2.18	2.77	12.1
17	.....	3.35	3.35	9.1	5.18	3.85	6.43	2.6	1.68	2.3	4.52	7.1
18	3.35	3.1	3.43	8.2	4.6	3.6	5.5	3.35	1.68	2.43	4.1	5.43
19	3.35	3.18	3.43	7.35	4.42	3.35	4.6	2.85	1.68	2.35	3.43	.....
20	2.85	3.1	3.85	7.1	3.85	3.9	4.1	2.6	1.68	2.02	3.27	3.43
21	2.6	.....	.....	5.68	3.6	4.43	3.85	2.68	2.02	2.02	.....	5.85
22	2.6	3.1	3.77	5.18	3.85	3.68	3.85	2.5	2.18	1.85	3.35	5.6
23	2.85	3.1	4.1	5.85	3.6	3.35	4.93	2.35	2.02	1.85	2.85	5.6
24	.....	3.1	5.85	8.6	3.35	3.1	6.02	2.1	1.85	1.8	2.6	5.43
25	2.85	3.18	5.35	9.7	3.85	5.35	6.05	2.35	1.85	1.77	2.43	5.1
26	2.85	3.18	4.85	10.85	6.1	3.68	6.1	2.68	1.85	1.77	2.35	.....
27	2.85	3.18	4.35	8.85	4.6	3.25	4.68	2.85	1.85	1.68	6.44	5.1
28	2.85	.....	.....	6.6	4.85	2.85	4.02	2.43	2.02	1.68	.....	4.85
29	2.85	.....	3.6	6.1	5.68	2.85	3.35	2.25	1.85	1.68	4.6	4.68
30	2.85	.....	3.77	5.93	5.05	2.85	3.6	2.1	1.68	1.68	4.27	4.35
31	.....	.....	4.35	.....	4.43	.....	3.35	2.1	.....	1.68	.....	4.35

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1898												
1	4.1	2.68	2.68	5.85	5.2	3.85	2.52	1.43	1.6	2.02	3.18	2.85
2	.....	2.68	2.68	5.1	5.27	3.6	2.43	1.68	1.52	1.95	3.02	3.02
3	3.68	2.52	2.68	.....	5.18	3.43	2.4	2.1	1.52	1.85	2.85	2.85
4	3.43	2.52	2.68	3.93	1.93	3.18	2.35	1.85	1.6	1.85	2.68	.....
5	3.1	2.52	2.68	4.1	4.85	3.1	2.1	1.85	1.68	1.93	2.6	2.6
6	3.1	.....	.....	3.85	5.18	3.02	2.1	2.52	1.77	2.1	2.7	2.93
7	3.1	2.52	2.68	3.77	5.02	2.85	2.1	2.2	1.68	2.27	2.85	2.85
8	3.1	2.52	2.68	3.6	4.8	2.85	1.93	1.85	1.93	2.1	2.85	2.77
9	.....	2.6	2.85	3.85	4.6	2.85	1.93	1.85	2.02	2.15	2.6	2.43
10	3.1	2.6	2.85	.....	4.35	3.18	1.9	1.85	1.77	2.18	2.52	2.35
11	3.1	2.85	2.85	4.68	4.35	2.77	1.85	1.68	1.65	2.02	4.1	.....
12	3.1	2.85	3.43	5.6	5.52	3.2	1.85	1.68	1.52	1.93	4.42	2.6
13	4.43	.....	.....	6.68	11.1	3.68	1.77	1.6	1.52	2.02	3.85	2.43
14	4.6	3.1	7.85	6.85	6.85	3.85	1.77	1.55	1.52	2.02	3.27	2.43
15	4.52	3.35	7.1	6.85	6.1	5.85	1.68	1.52	1.43	2.1	3.27	2.43
16	.....	3.1	6.1	6.85	5.35	3.35	1.68	1.52	1.43	2.45	3.1	2.6
17	3.85	2.85	4.68	7.0	4.85	3.35	1.65	1.52	1.43	2.77	3.18	2.6
18	3.6	2.68	4.85	7.1	4.85	3.27	1.6	1.52	1.43	2.43	3.18	.....
19	3.35	2.68	5.1	6.6	4.6	4.55	1.6	1.6	1.43	2.25	3.68	2.6
20	3.35	.. ..	.....	5.68	5.1	5.85	1.6	2.68	1.43	2.52	.....	2.6
21	3.35	2.68	9.1	5.43	5.35	4.43	1.77	2.25	1.43	3.18	5.18	2.6
22	3.35	2.68	6.43	5.35	4.9	4.02	2.1	1.85	1.43	3.1	4.27	2.6
23	.....	2.68	5.35	5.1	4.43	4.63	1.85	1.93	1.52	3.75	3.68	2.85
24	3.1	2.68	6.1	7.4	4.43	3.85	1.7	2.02	3.18	4.43	3.43	4.6
25	3.1	2.68	5.35	9.68	5.6	3.35	1.6	2.27	3.15	3.02	3.35	.....
26	3.1	2.68	5.52	8.52	5.85	3.2	1.6	2.35	3.1	2.85	3.1	3.35
27	3.1	.....	.....	6.6	5.18	3.02	1.6	2.1	2.6	7.85	.....	2.85
28	2.85	2.68	6.85	5.85	5.35	2.85	1.6	1.95	2.68	6.1	2.85	2.85
29	2.85	.....	6.6	5.35	4.9	2.68	1.52	1.77	2.43	4.43	2.85	2.85
30	.....	.....	7.68	5.1	4.43	2.6	1.52	1.6	2.18	3.93	2.85	2.85
31	2.68	.....	7.1	.....	4.1	.....	1.48	1.6	.....	3.43	.....	2.85

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1899												
1	.....	2.6	3.1	4.85	11.1	2.85	1.77	1.68	1.43	1.85	2.68	2.02
2	3.1	2.6	3.43	.....	11.93	2.68	1.7	1.68	1.35	1.85	5.18	1.93
3	3.1	2.6	3.43	4.27	11.1	2.52	1.6	2.27	1.48	1.77	3.6	.....
4	2.85	2.6	3.35	3.85	8.6	2.45	1.6	2.27	1.6	1.6	2.94	2.6
5	2.85	.....	.....	3.85	6.68	2.35	1.6	1.85	1.43	1.6	2.8	2.85
6	2.85	2.6	3.85	3.85	6.1	2.35	1.6	1.8	1.43	1.6	2.68	2.43
7	2.85	2.6	4.43	4.27	6.15	2.18	1.6	1.77	1.27	1.52	2.6	2.43
8	.....	2.6	3.52	4.6	6.18	2.18	2.1	1.6	1.27	1.52	2.43	2.35
9	2.85	2.6	3.93	.....	5.43	2.18	2.45	1.6	1.27	1.52	2.28	2.35
10	2.85	2.6	3.77	5.68	5.43	2.1	2.77	1.52	1.27	1.52	2.18	.....
11	2.6	2.43	3.6	5.43	4.81	2.0	2.52	1.6	1.27	1.43	2.18	2.27
12	2.6	.....	.....	4.85	4.84	1.85	2.1	1.68	1.27	1.43	1.9	2.27
13	2.6	2.43	4.1	4.18	4.84	1.85	1.93	1.75	1.27	1.43	1.6	8.27
14	2.6	2.27	5.85	4.68	4.5	1.85	1.85	1.77	1.27	1.43	1.68	4.6
15	.....	2.43	5.35	6.43	4.18	1.85	1.68	1.68	1.27	1.40	1.93	3.6
16	3.35	2.43	4.6	7.1	3.84	3.18	1.7	1.52	1.27	1.35	2.1	3.1
17	3.1	2.43	4.27	6.27	3.27	2.93	1.77	1.43	1.27	1.35	2.1	.....
18	3.1	2.43	3.85	6.6	3.27	2.5	2.1	1.43	1.27	1.43	2.1	2.93
19	2.85	.....	.....	7.35	3.35	2.1	1.93	1.43	1.27	1.6	.....	2.93
20	2.85	2.6	4.1	8.85	3.85	2.02	1.77	1.43	1.35	1.86	2.27	4.85
21	2.6	2.6	3.85	6.85	3.6	2.27	1.77	1.43	1.43	1.77	2.68	4.1
22	.....	2.77	3.85	7.1	3.35	2.02	1.77	1.35	1.68	1.7	2.43	3.6
23	2.6	2.85	3.85	8.43	3.27	1.93	1.9	1.43	1.6	1.6	2.43	3.18
24	2.6	2.85	3.85	10.6	3.18	1.85	2.02	1.43	1.55	1.6	2.43	.....
25	2.6	2.85	3.68	10.1	3.02	1.85	1.85	1.43	1.52	1.52	2.35	2.93
26	2.6	.....	.....	10.43	3.02	1.85	1.77	1.43	1.52	1.52	.....	2.93
27	2.6	2.85	3.68	11.35	2.93	1.85	2.35	1.43	2.77	1.52	2.1	2.6
28	2.6	3.1	3.68	9.68	3.18	1.77	2.18	1.43	2.52	1.77	2.1	2.43
29	.....	.....	3.93	9.85	3.43	1.85	1.85	1.43	2.1	3.05	2.1	2.43
30	2.6	.....	5.6	9.6	3.1	1.93	1.8	1.43	1.85	4.35	2.02	2.43
31	2.6	.....	5.43	.....	3.02	.....	1.77	1.43	.....	3.02	....	.....

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1900												
1	2.1	3.35	9.1	.....	8.02	3.63	1.8	1.6	1.44	1.94	1.86	3.43
2	2.1	3.43	9.93	8.02	6.1	3.52	1.85	1.6	1.43	1.85	1.85	.....
3	2.1	3.43	11.1	8.27	5.35	3.55	1.77	1.6	1.43	1.77	1.85	3.1
4	2.1	.....	.....	8.35	8.52	3.6	1.77	1.6	1.43	1.68	1.85	3.02
5	2.35	3.43	9.52	8.1	6.18	3.35	1.68	1.55	1.43	1.68	1.85	4.1
6	2.35	3.85	8.85	7.52	5.48	7.18	1.68	1.52	1.44	1.77	1.78	3.1
7	.....	4.1	8.35	7.52	4.78	3.02	1.6	1.52	1.44	1.85	1.77	3.27
8	2.1	3.93	8.35	.....	4.52	2.86	1.65	1.6	1.43	1.93	2.18	2.94
9	2.1	3.93	8.27	5.27	4.85	2.94	1.68	1.68	1.43	3.68	7.43	.....
10	2.1	4.18	8.27	4.35	5.6	2.72	1.68	1.68	1.43	2.77	7.85	2.68
11	2.1	.....	.....	4.18	4.52	2.6	1.68	1.6	1.52	5.6	6.0	2.6
12	2.1	3.94	7.93	4.94	4.27	2.6	1.6	1.65	1.44	4.18	4.18	2.77
13	2.18	4.1	7.93	4.52	4.65	2.43	1.77	1.68	1.43	3.27	3.85	2.77
14	... ..	19.1	7.85	4.93	5.02	2.44	1.94	1.6	1.36	3.0	3.6	2.68
15	2.27	10.1	7.77	.....	6.35	3.02	1.85	2.85	1.43	2.77	3.27	2.35
16	2.27	8.27	7.68	5.94	8.27	2.6	1.77	2.02	1.4	3.02	3.1	.....
17	2.27	7.6	7.6	7.1	5.68	2.42	1.77	2.27	1.36	2.85	2.85	2.43
18	2.27	.....	.....	8.52	5.27	2.27	1.78	2.27	1.36	2.77	.....	2.43
19	2.27	8.77	7.35	11.43	4.94	2.1	1.68	2.1	1.36	2.6	2.77	2.6
20	2.27	8.77	7.52	13.6	10.43	2.27	1.68	1.93	1.43	2.52	4.18	2.6
21	7.1	8.6	7.52	11.68	6.93	2.02	1.68	1.85	1.44	2.4	6.1	2.52
22	5.68	8.6	7.43	11.15	5.68	1.93	1.68	1.77	2.6	2.27	6.93	2.52
23	5.02	8.6	7.43	10.6	5.1	2.1	1.68	1.68	2.22	2.18	4.85	.....
24	4.1	8.44	8.1	10.68	4.93	2.0	1.6	1.68	1.85	2.1	4.27	2.68
25	3.85	.....	.....	9.35	4.86	1.93	1.6	1.68	1.78	2.52	.....	5.93
26	3.77	11.35	7.93	7.77	4.6	1.93	3.1	1.68	1.68	2.35	4.68	4.85
27	3.6	9.85	7.92	6.93	4.42	1.85	2.27	1.68	1.68	2.27	5.77	4.68
28	.....	9.35	7.93	5.77	4.27	1.68	1.94	1.52	2.43	2.15	4.85	4.68
29	3.35	.....	7.93	5.9	3.85	1.77	1.8	1.52	2.1	2.02	4.1	4.52
30	3.27	.....	7.6	6.02	3.68	1.77	1.68	1.52	2.0	1.93	3.77	.....
31	3.43	.....	7.6	.....	3.6	.....	1.68	1.44	.....	1.93	.....	3.43

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1901												
1	3.27	2.27	2.35	4.1	5.77	4.93	2.1	3.1	1.85	1.93	2.1	.....
2	3.43	2.35	2.35	4.1	5.52	4.65	2.02	2.85	1.85	1.85	2.02	2.1
3	3.43	.....	.....	4.85	5.18	4.35	2.02	2.52	1.77	1.77	2.0	2.02
4	3.44	2.35	2.1	8.1	4.85	4.68	1.93	2.65	1.85	1.85	1.93	1.93
5	3.43	2.27	2.27	7.43	4.47	4.18	1.93	2.77	1.78	1.85	1.93	1.93
6	.....	2.1	2.18	6.18	4.1	3.85	2.02	2.27	1.77	1.8	1.93	1.86
7	3.1	2.1	2.18	9.1	3.85	3.52	2.3	2.6	1.68	1.77	1.85	1.85
	2.95	2.18	2.27	11.06	4.35	3.77	2.6	7.1	1.65	1.68	1.85	.....
9	2.85	2.18	2.27	8.78	4.68	3.8	2.27	4.27	1.6	1.85	1.93	2.1
10	2.77	.....	.....	7.52	4.52	3.55	2.27	3.93	1.6	1.78	1.85	2.6
11	2.68	2.18	2.85	7.18	6.55	3.6	2.1	3.5	1.6	1.68	1.77	4.85
12	2.68	2.27	3.35	6.85	6.33	3.27	2.1	3.1	1.6	1.68	1.93	4.43
13	.....	2.27	3.18	6.68	6.1	3.1	2.02	2.93	1.68	1.9	2.6	3.85
14	2.77	2.35	3.1	.....	5.52	2.85	1.98	2.85	1.85	2.1	2.35	3.35
15	2.68	2.35	3.1	7.35	4.77	2.77	1.94	2.68	1.95	5.6	2.27	.....
16	2.6	2.35	3.1	6.85	4.35	2.65	1.93	3.85	2.02	4.52	2.18	15.6
17	2.77	.....	.....	6.27	3.85	2.52	1.93	3.77	2.1	3.68	.....	6.6
18	2.85	2.27	3.02	7.35	3.77	2.35	2.6	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.02	4.1
19	3.43	2.27	2.93	6.6	6.95	2.27	3.02	2.68	2.02	2.77	1.94	4.1
20	.....	2.27	2.93	6.52	10.1	2.35	2.52	2.43	1.94	2.7	2.1	3.93
21	3.52	2.18	3.1	8.0	7.27	2.27	2.35	2.35	1.93	2.68	2.1	3.85
22	3.43	2.18	5.22	9.43	5.35	2.27	2.18	2.27	1.9	2.6	2.02	.....
23	3.27	2.18	7.1	10.35	4.77	2.45	2.02	2.27	1.85	2.35	2.02	4.02
24	3.1	.....	.....	8.68	4.77	2.6	1.93	2.18	1.78	2.27	.....	4.02
25	2.85	2.27	5.6	7.52	5.85	2.77	1.93	2.15	1.77	2.6	2.27	4.27
26	2.85	2.27	5.68	6.93	5.85	2.35	1.85	2.1	1.77	2.52	2.68	4.18
27	.....	2.43	7.43	6.1	6.6	2.35	1.85	2.1	1.68	2.4	2.35	3.93
28	2.68	2.43	9.52	6.0	6.6	2.18	2.7	2.02	1.68	2.27	2.18	3.6
29	2.6	.....	7.1	5.85	6.93	2.1	3.6	1.93	1.75	2.18	2.18	.....
30	2.6	.....	6.18	6.6	6.1	2.1	3.27	1.93	1.85	2.18	2.1	5.6
31	2.35	.....	.....	.....	5.18	.....	4.6	1.85	.....	2.1	.....	4.85

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1902												
1	4.27	4.93	8.6	7.85	10.1	4.1	3.43	2.43	2.02	3.6	4.43	2.77
2	3.93	.....	.....	6.35	7.77	3.1	3.85	2.27	2.02	3.52	4.3	2.77
3	3.6	4.43	18.1	6.68	6.27	4.18	3.68	2.27	2.02	3.35	4.18	2.78
4	3.68	3.85	11.27	5.27	5.9	4.02	5.18	2.27	1.93	3.1	3.93	2.77
5	.....	3.77	6.1	4.77	5.52	4.1	4.43	2.43	2.43	3.1	3.85	2.68
6	3.77	3.6	5.35	.....	6.1	3.35	4.0	2.27	2.35	3.1	3.68	2.68
7	3.77	3.6	4.6	4.27	5.93	3.68	3.6	2.6	2.45	4.77	3.6	.....
8	3.68	3.52	4.18	4.18	5.6	4.35	3.35	2.52	2.52	3.77	3.52	2.68
9	3.68	.....	.....	4.1	5.1	5.02	3.1	2.68	2.52	3.35	3.35	2.6
10	3.68	3.43	3.02	7.1	4.43	4.27	3.02	2.55	6.1	3.18	3.18	2.6
11	3.68	3.27	3.85	5.68	4.1	3.93	3.35	2.43	4.6	3.18	3.18	2.6
12	.....	3.18	3.6	5.18	3.77	3.6	3.18	3.1	3.18	3.1	3.1	2.52
13	3.52	3.18	6.43	.....	3.1	3.52	3.05	3.35	2.85	3.02	3.18	2.52
14	3.43	3.18	7.6	4.85	3.1	3.52	2.93	3.02	3.4	3.02	3.77	.....
15	3.36	3.1	5.93	4.43	2.93	3.5	3.85	3.18	3.93	2.93	3.6	2.52
16	3.35	.....	.....	4.1	2.77	3.43	3.6	2.68	3.35	2.93	.....	2.44
17	3.27	3.1	7.27	4.1	2.27	7.1	3.35	2.55	3.18	2.85	3.43	4.68
18	3.18	3.1	9.68	4.1	2.1	4.85	3.18	2.43	2.85	2.68	3.35	7.1
19	.....	3.1	6.02	4.02	1.93	4.27	3.1	3.35	2.52	4.05	3.27	5.02
20	3.02	3.02	5.18	4.2	3.1	3.68	3.4	3.35	3.93	5.43	3.18	4.6
21	3.02	2.93	5.18	4.35	3.1	3.43	3.68	2.27	3.68	4.6	3.18	.....
22	3.43	2.93	6.1	4.52	3.02	3.65	3.52	2.77	3.43	4.1	3.18	5.18
23	9.52	.....	.....	5.18	2.77	3.85	3.85	2.6	2.93	3.68	.....	4.85
24	6.1	2.93	6.43	6.27	2.68	3.35	3.77	2.45	2.77	3.43	3.1	7.43
25	4.6	2.85	5.35	5.1	3.65	3.18	3.77	2.27	2.6	3.35	2.93	5.93
26	.....	2.77	5.02	5.68	4.6	4.1	3.27	2.18	2.43	3.25	2.94	.....
27	4.85	2.77	4.93	6.4	7.1	6.02	3.1	2.18	2.35	3.18	2.93	6.02
28	5.1	4.1	4.93	7.1	10.1	4.52	2.93	2.1	2.95	9.1	2.93	.....
29	5.02	.....	6.43	5.6	8.6	4.0	2.85	2.1	3.52	13.1	2.85	5.77
30	5.18	.....	.....	5.77	6.6	3.43	2.77	2.1	4.02	7.52	....	5.35
31	5.18	.....	8.52	.....	5.1	.....	2.6	2.05	.....	5.35	.....	5.27

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903												
1	5.02	.....	.....	7.52	5.52	2.18	2.85	2.43	2.27	1.75	2.2	1.8
2	4.85	4.85	8.43	5.35	4.85	2.1	2.68	2.35	2.18	1.62	2.1	1.75
3	4.77	4.77	6.6	5.27	4.35	2.1	2.6	2.27	2.18	1.52	2.1	1.7
4	....	4.77	6.02	6.85	3.85	2.1	2.43	2.18	1.9	1.45	2.05	1.72
5	4.85	4.68	5.93	.....	4.02	2.02	2.35	2.18	1.92	1.62	2 0	1.7
6	4.77	4.6	5.77	5.68	3.77	2.02	2 27	2.18	1.9	1.78	2.35	1.75
7	4.6	4.43	5.68	5.35	3.68	2 02	2.27	2.35	2.02	1.98	2.52	1.78
8	4.52	.....	.....	5.35	3.68	2.02	2.18	2.27	2.05	1.82	2.35	1.8
9	4.43	4.43	8.6	6.02	3.93	2.43	2.18	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.15	1.75
10	4.43	4.35	11.52	6.1	3.9	2.52	2.1	2.18	1.9	2.78	2.05	1.8
11	.....	4.27	12.1	5.18	3.85	2.35	2.1	2.18	1.78	2.4	2.1	1.82
12	4.27	4.1	16.6	.....	3.6	2.36	2.1	3.52	1.82	2.2	2.0	1.8
13	4.18	4.27	9.1	4.93	3.6	9.43	2.1	3.35	1.6	2.1	1.98	1.9
14	4.18	5.27	8.52	4.77	3.35	7.5	2.1	3.18	1.62	2.1	1.9	2.42
15	4.1	.....	.....	4.68	3.27	5.52	2.02	2.93	1.6	2.0	1.95	2.55
16	4.1	4.85	6.68	4.6	3.27	4.35	1.94	2.8	1.52	1.88	1.9	2.48
17	4.1	4.77	5.85	4.6	3.1	3.85	1.94	2.68	1.42	1.88	2.02	2.4
18	.....	4.77	6.27	4.43	2.93	3.35	2.18	2.52	1.72	3.65	2.42	2.22
19	4.02	4.68	6.18	3.2	2.85	3.35	2.15	2.43	2.1	3.65	2.6	2.28
20	3.92	4.6	8.43	2.02	2.85	3.1	2.1	2.43	2.0	2.78	2.45	2.9
21	4.6	4.43	12.18	3.85	2.77	5.85	4.93	4.27	1.82	2.58	2.1	^a 6.4
22	4.35	.....	.....	3.77	2.6	8.6	4.02	3.18	1.72	2.48	2.1	7.18
23	4.1	4.35	8.52	3.68	2.52	5.68	3.52	2.85	1.65	2.3	2.05	6.52
24	4.1	3.93	10.27	3.6	2.5	4.52	3.18	2.52	1.62	2.38	2.15	6.48
25	.....	3.77	10.93	3.43	2.43	3.68	2.93	2.43	1.58	2.3	2.38	6.32
26	4.18	3.68	8.68	3.5	2.35	4.02	2.75	2.35	1.52	2.12	2.3	6.0
27	4.18	3.6	6.6	3.52	2.1	3.52	2.6	2.35	1.45	2.15	1.9	5.9
28	4.1	4.1	6.27	3.52	2.1	3.25	2.52	2.27	1.5	2.05	1.78	5.8
29	4.1	.....	.....	3.35	2.1	3.18	2.85	2.85	1.82	1.95	1.7	5.65
30	4.27	.....	4.93	5.1	2.27	2.93	2.52	2.55	1.78	2.1	1.8	5.4
31	4.52	.....	4.68	.....	2.2	.....	2.52	2.28	.....	2.1	.....	5.2

^a River frozen December 21 to 31, 1903.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904												
1	5.2	e3.9	.....	.....	8.85	2.85	2.05	1.78	1.82	5.55	2.82	2.2
2	5.15	.....	.....	6.7	7.85	2.8	3.0	1.88	1.9	4.55	2.72	2.2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.88	2.62	3.0	1.98	1.72	3.9	2.7	2.2
4	a4.75	.....	f4.65	.....	7.12	2.48	2.55	2.48	2.2	3.5	2.62	1.75
5	.....	e3.65	.....	k6.12	7.3	2.4	2.1	1.98	2.35	3.2	2.55	2.2
6	.....	.....	.....	3.42	6.75	2.72	2.06	1.98	1.9	3.05	2.5	1.9
7	.....	.....	g4.6	5.8	5.8	2.98	2.01	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.0
8	b3.9	e4.25	.....	5.5	6.0	3.2	1.85	1.82	1.98	2.88	2.4	2.0
9	.....	.....	g8.6	7.2	5.68	3.15	1.88	1.72	1.8	2.7	2.35	1.95
10	.....	.....	.....	9.4	6.45	2.78	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.75	2.2	2.05
11	c4.2	.....	.....	7.88	8.25	2.55	1.78	1.7	1.45	2.82	2.15	1.95
12	.....	f3.3	h6.7	6.45	6.45	2.35	1.72	2.1	1.8	2.95	2.2	2.0
13	.....	.....	.....	5.55	5.28	2.32	1.82	2.05	1.62	2.82	2.1	1.8
14	.....	.....	h6.65	4.78	4.82	2.25	1.92	1.85	1.62	2.88	2.4	2.0
15	d4.4	f4.1	.....	4.48	4.7	2.15	1.82	1.8	4.65	2.72	2.1	1.9
16	.....	.....	.....	4.18	8.02	2.0	1.72	2.0	4.82	2.6	2.2	1.9
17	.....	.....	.....	3.95	9.9	1.88	1.7	1.98	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.0
18	d4.3	.....	.....	3.8	6.28	1.95	1.62	1.92	2.95	2.35	2.15	1.9
19	.....	f4.15	i4.3	4.05	6.82	1.9	1.68	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.15	2.1
20	.....	.....	.....	4.28	9.5	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.35	2.2	2.05
21	.....	.....	.....	3.92	6.62	1.95	1.62	6.62	2.8	3.2	2.35	2.05
22	d4.1	g4.2	j5.1	3.92	5.4	2.0	1.58	3.8	2.85	7.88	2.6	1.9
23	.....	.....	.....	4.32	4.75	2.12	1.52	3.22	2.48	5.6	2.4	1.9
24	.....	.....	.....	5.25	4.35	2.0	1.45	2.85	2.4	3.88	2.2	2.05
25	d4.2	.....	.....	6.7	3.98	1.98	1.58	2.5	5.3	3.42	2.2	2.2
26	.....	.....	8.3	7.52	3.8	1.95	1.58	2.32	3.75	3.35	2.3	2.1
27	.....	g4.5	12.45	7.28	3.48	1.9	1.98	2.2	3.72	4.28	2.45	2.15
28	.....	.....	.....	7.82	3.42	1.88	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.62	2.45	2.3
29	d4.3	f4.55	10.0	8.88	3.3	1.92	2.05	1.9	3.0	3.25	2.4	2.3
30	.....	.....	.....	9.68	3.08	1.98	2.32	1.85	7.22	3.15	2.3	2.3
31	.....	.....	8.4	.....	2.95	.....	1.85	1.85	.....	2.98	.....	2.25

See note on next page.

NOTE.—River frozen January 1 to April 4, 1904. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice. The following additional data was obtained during 1904:

Date.	Thick- ness of ice.	Date.	Thick- ness of ice.
1904.	<i>Feet.</i>	1905.	<i>Feet.</i>
<i>a</i> January 4.....	1.4	<i>i</i> March 19.....	2.3
<i>b</i> January 8.....	1.5	<i>j</i> March 22.....	2.2
<i>c</i> January 11.....	1.55	<i>k</i> April 5 ice went out.	
<i>d</i> January 15, 18, 22, 25 and 29..	1.6		
<i>e</i> February 1, 5 and 8.....	1.65		
<i>f</i> February 12, 15, 19 and 29, and March 4.....	1.7		
<i>g</i> February 22 and 27 and March 7 and 9.....	1.8		
<i>h</i> March 12 and 14.....	2.8		

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1905												
1	2.2	.....	.. ....	7.55	4.4	2.6	2.8	4.35	3.6	2.35	2.0	2.65
2	2.22	e3.1	i3.1	5.6	3.9	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.8
3	2.32	.....	.....	4.6	3.6	2.35	6.0	2.8	4.8	2.3	2.0	3.6
4	2.42	.....	.....	4.4	4.2	2.4	4.05	2.5	8.8	2.25	2.15	6.3
5	2.5	.....	.....	4.2	4.3	2.35	3.3	2.3	7.15	2.2	2.4	4.15
6	.....	.....	.....	5.7	4.0	3.3	2.95	2.15	5.2	2.15	2.45	3.75
7	.....	.....	.....	6.3	5.15	3.6	2.8	2.1	4.25	2.0	2.5	3.3
8	a3.4	.....	.....	5.05	4.75	3.05	2.6	2.1	3.6	2.0	2.6	3.1
9	4.1	f2.85	j2.85	4.6	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.25	2.05	2.55	2.9
10	4.25	.....	.....	4.6	4.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.65
11	4.02	.....	.....	5.65	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.8
12	.....	.....	.....	5.8	3.4	2.7	2.15	1.9	3.0	3.1	2.25	3.45
13	.....	.....	.....	5.6	3.3	4.55	2.5	1.8	4.3	3.65	2.25	3.45
14	.....	.....	.....	5.1	3.2	3.6	2.25	1.9	3.4	3.9	2.3	3.0
15	3.7	.....	.....	5.0	3.2	3.1	2.25	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.1
16	.....	g3.25	k2.65	4.35	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.25	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.4
17	.....	.....	.....	4.0	3.55	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.6
18	.....	.....	.....	3.65	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	6.2	2.15	1.95	3.5
19	b3.2	.....	.....	3.4	3.85	2.4	2.1	2.2	8.15	2.3	1.85	3.4
20	.....	.....	.....	3.35	3.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	5.1	2.65	1.8	3.3
21	.....	.....	4.85	4.05	3.3	2.35	2.2	1.9	5.65	2.9	2.05	3.1
22	c3.2	.....	.....	6.9	3.1	3.35	2.05	1.75	4.35	2.65	2.2	3.1
23	.....	h2.95	4.15	5.2	2.9	3.1	1.85	1.8	3.6	2.4	1.95	3.1
24	.....	.....	.....	4.4	2.8	2.7	1.85	1.7	3.3	2.35	1.95	3.0
25	.....	.....	3.9	4.3	2.65	2.45	1.9	1.7	3.05	2.15	2.0	2.8
26	d3.25	.....	8.6	4.15	2.6	2.95	1.75	1.7	3.0	2.15	2.4	2.9
27	.....	.....	9.15	4.5	2.85	6.3	1.8	2.2	2.85	2.2	2.45	2.75
28	.....	.....	13.1	4.7	2.9	4.25	1.8	2.8	2.7	1.85	2.2	2.7
29	.....	.....	11.85	4.7	2.75	3.6	1.8	2.35	2.6	1.95	2.4	2.7
30	.....	.....	8.65	4.5	2.7	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.9	5.0	4.0
31	.....	.....	9.25	.....	2.7	.....	5.3	4.0	.....	2.05	.....	3.75

See note on next page.

NOTE.—River frozen January 5 to March 28, 1905. Ice jam in latter part of March affected gage heights. Ice went out March 28. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice, except January 15 and March 21, when readings were taken to the top of the ice. The following comparative readings were taken during 1905:

Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thick-ness of ice.	Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thick-ness of ice.
1905.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	1905.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
<i>b</i> January 19..	3.2	3.3	0.6	<i>g</i> February 16.	3.25	3.5	1.3
<i>c</i> January 22...	3.2	3.3	.7	<i>h</i> February 23.	2.95	3.15	1.3
<i>d</i> January 26..	3.25	3.4	1.0	<i>i</i> March 2....	3.1	3.3	1.3
<i>e</i> February 2..	3.1	3.3	1.1	<i>j</i> March 9.....	2.85	3.0	1.4
<i>f</i> February 9...	2.85	3.0	1.2	<i>k</i> March 16....	2.65	2.85	1.0

a January 8, water on top of ice.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1906									
1	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.8	4.4	3.35	2.8	1.6
2	3.2	2.9	3.55	2.9	4.8	4.05	2.9	2.4	1.55
3	2.85	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.9	4.1	2.6	2.2	1.5
4	2.9	3.15	2.75	3.3	5.2	3.7	2.65	2.1	1.6
5	3.5	3.45	2.8	3.55	4.9	3.4	3.3	1.95	1.7
6	3.5	3.55	2.9	4.7	4.7	3.85	2.8	1.85	1.55
7	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	4.45	5.8	2.45	1.8	1.5
8	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.35	4.1	4.7	2.3	1.7	1.5
9	2.8	3.5	2.35	3.3	4.4	4.75	2.2	1.75	1.45
10	3.0	3.7	2.25	3.1	6.6	4.0	2.3	1.7	1.5
11	3.0	3.3	2.2	3.1	5.0	3.85	2.2	1.7	1.4
12	3.1	3.4	2.1	3.25	4.6	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.4
13	2.85	3.4	2.2	3.35	6.2	3.15	2.0	1.65	1.5
14	3.05	3.35	2.15	4.15	5.5	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
15	2.8	3.3	2.4	9.0	4.5	2.75	1.85	1.6	1.45
16	2.85	3.2	2.15	12.35	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.55	1.5
17	3.05	3.15	2.0	8.35	4.5	2.65	1.9	1.5	1.4
18	2.9	3.15	1.9	7.8	5.85	3.7	2.1	1.5	1.4
19	2.8	3.1	2.3	6.9	5.05	3.2	1.9	1.45	1.4
20	2.7	3.1	2.2	6.6	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.3
21	2.75	3.0	2.0	7.1	3.7	2.55	1.8	1.45	1.3
22	3.25	3.1	1.9	7.2	3.5	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.25
23	6.05	3.6	1.85	6.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.3
24	10.75	3.3	1.7	4.95	3.3	5.1	1.9	1.5	1.4
25	6.25	3.1	1.85	4.25	3.9	3.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
26	4.75	2.9	1.9	4.0	4.2	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.3
27	4.25	3.35	1.95	4.0	5.6	2.85	1.7	1.55	1.3
28	3.75	3.2	2.6	4.05	11.45	2.6	1.7	3.65	1.3
29	3.35	.....	3.8	3.9	9.75	2.55	1.7	2.3	1.4
30	2.9	.....	4.1	4.35	6.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.3
31	3.1	.....	3.8	.....	5.2	.....	4.2	1.7	.....

See note on next page.

NOTE.—The following ice conditions prevailed during 1906. River frozen over part of time, in left channel only, January 1 to 23; ice went out January 23. During February left channel near gage was frozen over; right channel near gage was open for a width of about 70 feet; open water strip extended upstream nearly to Baker's River, and some 500 feet downstream from gage. During March the open water strip in right channel narrowed down to 60 feet width, and extended but a short distance above and below the gage. Ice began to wear away again about March 24, and went out completely April 6 during the morning. During the frozen season gage readings are to surface of water, the gage being over the right channel, which remained open. The average thickness of ice for the left channel and for the frozen portion near the gage upstream and downstream was as follows:

Date.	Thick- ness of ice.	Date.	Thick- ness of ice.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
February 7.....	0.3	March 3.....	0.9
February 17.....	0.7	March 10.....	0.9
February 24.....	0.7	March 17.....	1.1

RATING TABLE FOR PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLY-
MOUTH, N. H., FROM SEPTEMBER 5, 1903, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1904.^a

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
1.25	117	2.70	780	4.90	2,860	8.20	8,370
1.30	124	2.80	860	5.00	2,980	8.40	8,770
.....	.....	2.90	940	5.10	3,100	8.60	9,170
1.40	140	3.00	1,020	5.20	3,220	8.80	9,570
.....	.....	3.10	1,110	5.30	3,350	9.00	9,970
1.50	160	3.20	1,200	5.40	3,480	9.20	10,370
.....	.....	3.30	1,290	5.50	3,620	9.40	10,790
1.60	185	3.40	1,380	5.60	3,770	9.60	11,210
.....	.....	3.50	1,470	5.70	3,920	9.80	11,630
1.70	215	3.60	1,560	5.80	4,080	10.00	12,050
.....	.....	3.70	1,650	5.90	4,240	10.50	13,100
1.80	250	3.80	1,740	6.00	4,400	11.00	14,150
.....	.....	3.90	1,830	6.20	4,720	11.50	15,200
1.90	290	4.00	1,920	6.40	5,060	12.00	16,250
.....	.....	4.10	2,020	6.60	5,400	12.50	17,300
2.00	340	4.20	2,120	6.80	5,750	13.00	18,350
2.10	395	4.30	2,220	7.00	6,110	14.00	20,450
2.20	455	4.40	2,320	7.20	6,470	15.00	22,550
2.30	515	4.50	2,420	7.40	6,830	16.00	24,650
2.40	575	4.60	2,530	7.60	7,210	17.00	26,750
2.50	640	4.70	2,640	7.80	7,590	18.00	28,850
2.60	710	4.80	2,750	8.00	7,970	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on fifteen discharge measurements made during 1903 and 1904. It is well defined between gage heights 1.6 and 6.7 feet. Above 6.7 feet the curve depends on one measurement at 10.3 feet. Above gage height 9.2 feet the rating curve is a tangent, the difference being 210 per tenth.

^a The above table has been assumed to apply to the gage height records of this station from January 1, 1886, to September 4, 1903. In view of change in rating time during 1905 (see rating table for 1905-'06) this assumption may be considerably in error previous to 1903.

RATING TABLE FOR PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLY-
MOUTH, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1, 1905,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
.....	.....	2.00	465	3.00	1,190	4.00	2,130
.....	.....	2.10	525	3.10	1,275	4.10	2,235
.....	.....	2.20	585	3.20	1,365	4.20	2,340
1.25	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.30	183	2.30	650	3.30	1,455	4.30	2,445
1.40	211	2.40	720	3.40	1,545	4.40	2,555
1.50	243	2.50	790	3.50	1,640	4.50	2,665
1.60	278	2.60	865	3.60	1,735	4.60	2,780
1.70	317	2.70	945	3.70	1,830	4.70	2,895
1.80	361	2.80	1,025	3.80	1,930	4.80	3,010
1.90	410	2.90	1,105	3.90	2,030	4.90	3,130

RATING TABLE FOR PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.—*Concluded.*

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
5.00	3,250	6.00	4,590	7.00	6,185	8.00	7,970
5.10	3,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.20	3,500	6.20	4,890	7.20	6,525	.....	.....
.....
5.30	3,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.40	3,760	6.40	5,200	7.40	6,875	.....	.....
5.50	3,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.60	4,030	6.60	5,520	7.60	7,230	.....	.....
5.70	4,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.80	4,305	6.80	5,850	7.80	7,595	.....	.....
5.90	4,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on twelve discharge measurements made during 1905 and 1906, and the form of the 1904 rating curve. It is well defined. Above 8.00 feet use 1904 rating table.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

(Drainage area, 615 square miles.)

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1886.							
April 15-30.....	13,310	2,805	7,247	11.78	6.57	.....	.....
May.....	4,975	1,182	2,334	3.80	4.38	.....	.....
June.....	2,350	593	1,085	1.76	1.96	.....	.....
July.....	1,713	395	551	.896	1.04	.....	.....
August.....	1,407	305	475	.772	.890	.....	.....
September... ..	2,896	185	540	.878	.980	.....	.....
October.....	2,070	350	653	1.06	1.22	.....	.....
November 1-15....	3,770	964	1,828	2.97	1.66	.....	.....
1887.							
April 15-30.....	15,720	2,717	7,295	11.86	6.62	.....	.....
May.....	16,460	2,190	6,871	11.17	12.88	.....	.....
June.....	20,450	766	3,006	4.89	5.46	.....	.....
July.....	8,970	766	2,002	3.26	3.76	.....	.....
August... ..	2,020	593	1,040	1.69	1.95	.....	.....
September.....	900	350	565	.919	1.03	.....	.....
October.....	1,263	350	473	.763	.887	.....	.....
November 1-15....	497	350	413	.672	.372	.....	.....

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

(Drainage area, 615 square miles.)

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-foot per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1888.							
April 15-30.....	22,760	1,858	5,309	8.64	4.82	.....	.....
May.....	20,140	3,415	8,756	14.24	16.42	.....	.....
June.....	5,400	350	1,867	3.04	3.39	107	3.17
July.....	1,632	350	697	1.13	1.30	82	1.58
August.....	2,020	305	684	1.11	1.28	33	3.91
September... ..	7,685	350	1,816	2.95	3.29	41	8.06
October.....	6,290	1,335	2,729	4.44	5.12	99	5.18
November 1-15....	7,020	1,857	3,066	4.99	2.78	.....	a 5.28
December.....							2.28
The period.....							29.46
1889.							
January.....							4.29
February.....							2.86
March.....							2.24
April 15-30.....	8,870	2,350	5,315	8.64	4.82	.....	a 1.60
May.....	7,400	964	2,092	3.40	3.92	180	2.21
June.....	11,210	554	2,183	3.55	3.96	86	4.61
July.....	7,495	545	1,700	2.76	3.18	68	4.67
August.....	7,875	350	1,362	2.21	2.55	80	3.17
September.....	7,020	239	1,077	1.75	1.95	42	4.63
October.....	8,670	651	2,018	3.28	3.78	91	4.14
November 1-15....	2,190	1,110	1,548	2.52	1.40	.....	a 4.66
December.....							5.09
The year.....							44.17

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-foot per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1890.							
January							3.85
February....							4.82
March.....							4.41
April 15-30.....	8,970	3,620	5,714	9.29	5.18		α 2.19
May	17,510	2,270	6,619	10.76	12.41	200	6.24
June.....	3,770	720	1,690	2.75	3.07	100	2.95
July..	7,495	395	1,154	1.88	2.17	49	4.46
August	10,680	270	1,671	2.72	3.14	56	5.60
September.....	15,410	900	3,302	5.37	5.99	110	5.63
October	7,210	964	2,101	3.42	3.94	80	4.93
November 1-15....	1,857	1,110	1,360	2.21	1.24		α 2.05
December..							3.94
The year							51.07
1891.							
January							6.09
February							3.35
March.....							3.85
April 15-30.....	15,410	3,100	8,380	13.63	7.60		α 2.31
May.....	4,560	1,335	2,705	4.40	5.07	220	2.28
June.....	2,350	493	1,190	1.93	2.15	75	2.86
July.....	3,415	305	783	1.27	1.46	26	5.58
August.....	3,100	270	809	1.32	1.52	29	5.29
September.....	1,335	185	515	.837	.934	76	1.23
October.....	593	165	234	.380	.438	26	1.66
November 1-15....	1,940	145	421	.685	.382		α 3.26
December.							5.45
The year.....							43.21

α Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1892.							
January.....							5.01
February.....							1.93
March.....							1.67
April 15-30.....	2,618	900	1,467	2.39	1.33	.....	α 1.04
May.....	7,020	1,407	3,277	5.33	6.13	110	5.53
June.....	10,170	497	2,290	3.72	4.15	61	6.76
July.....	9,670	270	1,695	2.76	3.18	190	1.66
August... ..	6,290	185	1,211	1.97	2.27	21	10.85
September.....	9,670	350	1,029	1.67	1.86	170	1.10
October.....	710	327	466	.755	.870	46	1.90
November 1-15...	3,920	545	1,385	2.25	1.25	.....	α 4.29
December.....							.95
The year.....							42.69
1893.							
January.....							2.48
February.....							5.73
March.....							2.78
April 15-30.....	5,230	2,020	2,923	4.75	2.65	.....	α 2.42
May.....	17,200	1,488	7,117	11.57	13.34	290	4.61
June.	2,805	395	958	1.56	1.74	91	1.92
July.....	395	165	241	.392	.452	20	2.27
August.....	6,925	165	692	1.13	1.30	22	6.01
September.....	1,560	270	.619	1.01	1.13	59	1.92
October.....	6,925	270	1,648	2.68	3.09	57	5.46
November 1-15...	1,785	497	864	1.41	.787	.....	α 2.57
December.....							4.02
The year.....							42.19

 α Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1894.							
January.....							2.01
February.....							2.75
March.....							1.84
April 15-30.....	18,560	2,805	6,513	10.59	5.91	.....	a 1.67
May.....	14,680	654	2,519	4.10	4.73	110	4.36
June.....	6,290	497	1,380	2.24	2.50	68	3.70
July.....	766	165	419	.681	.785	32	2.43
August.....	270	145	170	.276	.318	10	3.12
September.....	4,400	145	593	.972	1.08	25	4.32
October.....	2,530	209	635	1.03	1.19	31	3.83
November 1-15....	4,560	545	1,337	2.17	1.21	... ..	a 2.27
December.....							1.88
The year.....							34.18
1895.							
January.....							2.47
February.....							.30
March.....							1.66
April 15-30.....	13,730	3,415	6,432	10.46	5.84	.....	a 7.21
May.....	6,290	710	2,313	3.76	4.33	180	2.46
June....	1,785	395	845	1.37	1.53	41	3.75
July.....	710	209	388	.631	.728	23	3.12
August.....	1,182	239	469	.763	.880	22	3.99
September.....	710	185	294	.478	.533	15	3.53
October.....	2,190	305	677	1.10	1.27	64	2.00
November 1-15....	5,400	545	1,457	2.37	1.32	.....	a 5.26
December.....							5.52
The year.....							41.27

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1896.							
January.....							.39
February.....							5.51
March.....							7.83
April 15-30.....	18,560	2,530	7,986	12.99	7.25		a .94
May.....	2,618	593	1,358	2.21	2.55	150	1.69
June.....	1,632	239	716	1.16	1.29	96	1.34
July.....	3,285	185	497	.808	.932	32	2.92
August.....	1,335	239	493	.802	.925	25	3.61
September.....	6,290	270	1,298	2.11	2.35	42	5.55
October.....	11,210	545	1,738	2.83	3.26	64	5.09
November 1-15....	19,610	900	3,560	5.79	3.23		a 5.26
December.....							1.07
The year.....							41.20
1897.							
January.....							3.27
February.....							2.79
March.....							3.49
April 15-30.....	13,840	3,220	7,497	12.19	6.80		a 1.60
May....	22,240	1,335	4,085	6.64	7.66	167	4.57
June.....	13,420	900	2,658	4.32	4.83	88	5.49
July.....	30,640	654	3,878	6.21	7.27	107	6.77
August.....	1,335	395	698	1.13	1.30	51	2.53
September.....	443	185	259	.421	.470	51	.92
October.....	2,530	165	363	.590	.680	36	1.87
November 1-15....	5,840	209	1,493	2.43	1.36		a 5.17
December.....							4.80
The year.....							43.27

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1893.							
January.....							5.38
February.....							3.56
March.....							1.26
April 15-30.....	11,420	3,100	5,395	8.77	4.89		a 2.83
May.....	14,260	2,020	3,460	5.63	6.49	220	2.90
June.	4,160	710	1,517	2.47	2.76	95	2.92
July.....	654	156	290	.472	.544	23	2.31
August.....	766	145	302	.491	.566	11	5.29
September.....	1,182	145	341	.554	.618	14	4.47
October.....	7,685	270	1,122	1.82	2.11	53	3.98
November 1-15....	2,340	654	1,147	1.87	1.04		a 3.64
December.....							1.72
The year.....							40.26
1899.							
January.....							2.83
February.....							2.06
March.....							5.70
April 15-30.....	14,880	4,805	9,448	15.36	8.57		a 1.77
May.....	16,140	961	3,680	5.98	6.89	590	1.17
June.....	1,182	239	458	.745	.831	30	2.74
July.....	836	185	317	.516	.595	17	3.44
August.....	497	132	197	.320	.369	13	2.87
September.....	836	120	193	.315	.351	12	3.09
October.....	2,270	132	307	.499	.575	33	1.78
November 1-15....	3,220	185	788	1.28	.713		a 1.54
December.....							1.78
The year.....							30.77

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1900.							
January.....							4.86
February.....							6.44
March.....		.....					4.75
April 15-30.....	19,610	4,000	9,870	16.05	9.25	.....	<i>a</i> .65
May.....	13,000	1,560	3,953	6.42	7.40	430	1.72
June.....	6,470	209	900	1.46	1.63	67	2.44
July.....	1,110	185	263	.428	.493	16	3.22
August.....	900	147	250	.407	.469	19	2.42
September.....	710	134	215	.350	.390	24	1.61
October.....	3,770	209	730	1.19	1.37	35	3.94
November 1-15....	7,685	239	1,866	3.03	1.69	.....	<i>a</i> 6.15
December.....							.97
The year.....							39.17
1901.							
January.....							1.52
February.....							.42
March.....							4.30
April 15-30.....	12,780	4,160	6,706	10.90	6.08	.....	<i>a</i> 4.48
May.....	12,260	1,713	3,895	6.33	7.30	134	5.44
June.....	2,896	395	1,170	1.90	2.12	121	1.75
July.....	2,530	270	571	.928	1.07	16	6.79
August.....	6,290	270	1,016	1.65	1.90	43	4.37
September.....	395	185	259	.421	.470	19	2.42
October.....	3,770	209	660	1.07	1.23	90	1.37
November 1-15....	710	239	361	.587	.327	.....	<i>a</i> 1.77
December.....							6.20
The year.....							41.33

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1902.							
January.							2.27
February.....							1.83
March.....							4.37
April 15-30.....	6,290	1,940	3,266	5.31	2.96	.....	α 3.41
May.....	12,260	305	3,377	5.49	6.33	210	3.02
June.....	6,290	1,110	2,044	3.32	3.70	82	4.52
July.....	3,220	710	1,431	2.33	2.69	84	3.20
August.....	1,335	365	696	1.13	1.30	34	3.86
September..	4,560	305	1,128	1.83	2.04	36	5.72
October.....	18,560	766	2,538	4.13	4.76	110	4.27
November 1-15....	2,350	1,110	1,617	2.63	1.47	.....	α 1.16
December.....							5.22
The year.....							42.85
1903.							
January.....							3.92
February.....							3.14
March.....							5.29
April 15-30.	3,100	350	1,729	2.81	1.56	.....	α 1.33
May.....	3,620	395	1,285	2.09	2.41	1,600	.15
June.	10,900	350	2,009	3.41	3.80	60	6.34
July.....	2,896	310	725	1.18	1.36	31	4.44
August.....	2,190	443	758	1.23	1.42	43	3.28
September.....	497	144	264	.429	.479	66	.73
October.....	1,605	149	486	.790	9.11	23	3.94
November.....	710	215	412	.670	.748	50	1.50
December 1-20....	940	215	376	.611	.454	.....	α 2.53
The year.....							36.59

 α Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1904.							
January.....							2.05
February.....							1.32
March.....							2.84
April 5-30.....	11,420	1,398	4,607	7.49	7.24		a 5.58
May.	11,840	980	4,741	7.71	8.89	170	5.14
June.....	1,200	282	537	.873	.974	43	2.26
July.....	1,020	149	338	.550	.634	15	4.14
August	5,400	215	594	.966	1.11	27	4.18
September	6,470	149	1,045	1.70	1.90	30	6.40
October.....	7,780	545	1,522	2.47	2.85	94	3.04
November	876	340	554	.901	1.01	120	.84
December....	515	232	372	.605	.698	54	1.28
The year.....							39.07
1905.							
January.....							3.30
February.....							1.52
March.....							2.86
April	7,140	1,500	3,185	5.18	5.78	315	1.83
May.	3,438	865	1,687	2.74	3.16	190	1.66
June.....	5,045	650	1,276	2.07	2.31	50	4.66
July	4,590	317	920	1.50	1.73	43	4.04
August.....	2,500	317	702	1.14	1.31	27	4.80
September.....	9,570	790	2,457	4.00	4.46	51	8.76
October.....	2,030	386	732	1.19	1.37	63	2.17
November	3,250	3.61	687	1.12	1.25	50	2.51
December.....	5,045	3.61	1,470	2.39	2.76	86	3.22
The year.....							41.33

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF PEMIGEWASSET
RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-foot per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1906.							
January.....							2.42
February.....							2.32
March.....							3.15
April 6-30.....	16,980	1,275	4,180	6.80	6.32	265	a 2.38
May.....	15,100	1,365	3,695	6.01	6.93	131	5.27
June.	4,305	720	1,695	2.76	3.08	80	3.87
July.....	2,340	317	688	1.12	1.29	35	3.64
August.....	1,782	211	394	.641	.739	46	1.59
September.....	317	170	222	.361	.403	27	1.50

a Rainfall for complete month.

CONNECTICUT RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

Connecticut River has its source in Connecticut Lake, in northern New Hampshire. Its extreme headwaters, however, lie in the province of Quebec and in the mountains on the northern boundary of New Hampshire; thence the river flows in a southerly direction between New Hampshire and Vermont and through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound. The total drainage area is 11,085 square miles, of which 155 square miles lie in the province of Quebec. Its total length from Connecticut Lake to Long Island Sound is 345 miles. On its banks are many cities and towns of importance. It is in general closely followed by one or more railroad lines. Water power is used at several points, notably at Windsor Locks in Connecticut, Holyoke and Turner's Falls in Massachusetts, and Bellows Falls and Wilder in Vermont. The valley of Connecticut River proper is very generally in farm lands. Many of its tributary basins, however, especially in the northern portions, are heavily wooded.

DRAINAGE AREA OF CONNECTICUT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

River.	Locality.	Area.
		<i>Square miles.</i>
Connecticut...	Mouth.....	11,085
Connecticut...	Hartford, Conn.....	10,235
Connecticut...	Orford, N. H., at gaging station.....	3,305
Connecticut...	In Canada.....	155
Ashuelot.....	Winchester, N. H., at gaging station.....	385
White.....	Sharon, Vt , at gaging station.....	680
Ammonoosuc .	Bretton Woods, N. H., at gaging station...	34
Zealand.....	Mouth and at gaging station.....	14
Israel.....	Below South Branch at gaging station.....	21.2
Israel.....	Above South Branch at gaging station.....	8.7
Little	Twin Mt., N. H., at gaging station.....	11
Little	Twin Mt., N. H., at mouth.....	12

ISRAEL RIVER (ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH) NEAR
JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

This station was established September 2, 1903, by N. C. Grover. It is located at a small wooden highway bridge in the town of Randolph, about halfway between the railway stations of Jefferson Highlands and Bowman, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from either place. The headwaters of the river lie on the slopes of Mount Adams and Mount Jefferson, at elevations approximating 5,000 feet. The length of the river from its source to the gaging station is about five miles. The elevation at the gaging station is about 1,400 feet. All slopes are steep; many are precipitous. There is no pondage or artificial storage of water. The underlying rock is granite, exposed in the mountain tops. The basin is generally in heavy virgin forest.

The channel is straight for 100 feet above and 50 feet below the station, and is about 20 feet wide. The banks are subject to overflow in extreme freshets. The current is strong at high and medium at low stages. The bed is gravelly and permanent.

Discharge measurements at high and ordinary stages are made from the bridge. Low-water measurements are made by wading about 20 feet above the bridge.

A standard chain gage, which is read once each day by E. A. Crawford, is attached to the upstream truss of the bridge. The length of the chain is 15.35 feet. The gage is referred to bench marks as follows: (1) Marked point on east end of cross timber of bridge; elevation, 8.50 feet. (2) Top of boulder 150 feet east of bridge, 30 feet south of river; elevation, 12.10 feet. Elevations are above datum of gage.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF ISRAEL RIVER (ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH) NEAR JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft. per sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1903 Sept. 2	H. K. Barrows.. .. .	19	14.1	0.67	1.20	9.4
Sept. 18	H. K. Barrows.....	19	14.1	.57	1.17	8.1
Oct. 9	N. C. Grover.....	18	12.6	.46	1.15	5.8
1904 April 16	N. C. Grover.....	20.5	23	.94	1.44	22
April 18	N. C. Grover.....	21	24	.92	1.48	22
May 1	S. K. Clapp.....	25	46	2.18	2.33	100
May 11	S. K. Clapp.....	25	48	2.44	2.35	117
May 25	S. K. Clapp.....	21	29	1.14	1.60	33
June 15	S. K. Clapp.....	21	16	.41	1.08	6.6
July 22	S. K. Clapp.....	8	3.1	1.26	1.04	3.9
Aug. 10	S. K. Clapp.....	9	3.0	1.43	1.04	4.3
Sept. 24	H. K. Barrows.....	20	17	1.04	1.41	18
Oct. 13	T. W. Norcross.....	19	17	.75	1.32	12
1905 May 5	T. W. Norcross.....	22	35	1.69	1.92	60
Aug. 3	T. W. Norcross.....	23	29	1.34	1.73	39
Aug. 24a	T. W. Norcross.....	21.5	12.0	.87	1.27	10.5
Oct. 26b	T. W. Norcross.....	21	11.6	1.09	1.29	12.7
1906 May 1	T. W. Norcross.....	25	33	1.46	1.83	48
Aug. 22	G. M. Brett.....	9.2	5.0	0.84	1.03	4.2
Aug. 22	G. M. Brett.....	9.2	4.9	0.84	1.03	4.1
Oct. 1	F. E. Pressey.....	18	12.8	0.51	1.13	6.5

a By wading; meter on rod.*b* By wading.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER
(ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.

Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903					1903				
1	.....	1.08	1.22	a1.08	17	1.1	1.18	1.18	a1.8
2	1.2	1.15	1.2	1.08	18	1.18	1.5	a1.32	1.6
3	1.2	1.12	1.2	1.2	19	1.1	1.28	1.55	1.4
4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	20	1.1	1.25	1.55	1.4
5	1.2	1.58	1.22	1.6	21	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.2
6	1.2	1.2	1.38	1.7	22	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.4
7	1.2	1.15	1.32	1.7	23	1.1	1.2	1.32	2.5
8	1.1	1.15	1.2	1.6	24	1.1	1.3	1.12	2.5
9	1.1	1.2	1.08	1.5	25	1.1	1.25	1.62	2.4
10	1.1	1.15	1.08	1.3	26	1.08	1.2	1.4	2.0
11	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	27	1.08	1.15	1.3	2.0
12	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	28	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.1
13	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	29	1.1	1.18	1.38	1.4
14	1.1	1.2	1.18	2.2	30	1.1	1.25	1.08	1.4
15	1.1	1.2	1.18	2.2	31	.....	1.22	.....	1.2
16	1.1	1.18	1.18	2.0					

a Anchor ice, November 18 to December 31, 1903.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER
(ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904												
1	a1.2	a0.8	a0.8	1.4	2.35	1.35	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.45	1.2
2	1.2	.8	.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.18	1.32	1.6	1.45	1.2
3	1.1	.8	.8	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.45	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2
4	1.05	.78	.8	1.3	2.1	1.35	1.45	1.3	1.55	1.5	1.35	1.2
5	1.0	.78	.8	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.35	1.18
6	b1.0	.78	.8	1.25	2.0	1.3	1.25	1.15	1.4	1.6	1.35	1.18
7	.9	1.8	.8	1.65	2.1	1.45	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.18
8	.9	2.5	.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.15	1.05	1.35	1.6	1.3	1.15
9	.85	2.8	.8	1.5	2.0	1.35	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.55	1.25	1.15
10	.85	3.0	.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.05	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.25	1.15
11	.85	2.5	.8	1.5	2.35	1.25	1.0	1.05	1.25	1.5	1.2	1.12
12	.85	1.5	.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	.95	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.12
13	.82	1.3	.8	1.7	1.7	1.15	1.2	1.35	1.15	1.35	1.2	1.1
14	.82	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.15	1.1	1.3	1.15	1.3	1.6	1.1
15	.82	1.0	3.2	1.5	1.65	1.12	1.08	1.62	2.15	1.3	1.3	1.1
16	.8	1.0	3.0	1.45	2.0	1.12	1.05	1.55	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1
17	.8	.95	2.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.1
18	.8	.92	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.1	.98	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	a
19	.8	.9	3.2	1.45	2.25	1.05	.98	1.3	1.2	1.28	1.4	.....
20	.8	.88	4.3	1.45	2.3	1.0	.98	1.25	1.7	1.28	1.6	.....
21	.8	.88	4.0	1.45	2.0	.95	.98	1.68	1.6	1.28	1.6	.....
22	.8	.88	3.4	1.5	2.0	1.35	.95	1.62	1.6	1.25	1.5	.....
23	.8	.88	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.25	.95	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	.....
24	.8	.85	4.4	1.68	1.75	1.25	.98	1.55	1.4	1.9	1.2	.....
25	.8	.85	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.2	.....
26	.8	.85	4.7	1.7	1.65	1.25	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	.....
27	.8	.82	4.0	1.7	1.65	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.75	1.6	.....
28	.8	.82	2.0	1.9	1.55	1.1	1.15	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	.....
29	.8	.82	1.7	2.9	1.5	1.15	1.18	1.15	2.0	1.6	1.4	.....
30	.8	.....	1.4	2.3	1.45	1.15	1.2	1.15	1.9	1.55	1.2	.....
31	.8	.....	1.4	.....	1.4	.....	1.15	1.1	.....	1.55	.....	.....

a River frozen January 1 to March 13, and December 18-31, 1904.

b January 6, 1904, ice 1.0 foot thick—.5 foot solid ice and .5 foot anchor ice.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER
(ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1905								
1.	1.35	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.75	1.5	1.2	1.25
2....	1.35	1.85	2.25	1.45	1.75	1.45	1.2	1.25
3.....	1.3	1.7	1.85	3.3	1.7	1.45	1.2	1.25
4.....	2.7	1.6	1.65	2.7	1.6	1.45	1.2	1.25
5.....	1.9	1.5	1.55	2.4	1.85	1.45	1.3	2.15
6.....	1.85	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.1
7.....	1.9	1.5	1.45	1.8	1.75	1.4	1.3	1.85
8.....	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.75	1.4	1.3	1.8
9.....	1.55	1.65	1.35	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.75
10.....	1.85	1.55	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.35	1.3	1.65
11.....	1.7	1.7	1.25	1.5	1.6	1.35	1.35	1.55
12.....	1.6	1.95	1.25	1.5	1.55	1.55	1.3	1.6
13.....	1.7	1.75	1.45	1.7	1.55	1.5	1.25	1.55
14.....	1.65	1.65	1.4	1.5	1.65	1.5	1.25	1.5
15.....	1.65	1.55	1.4	1.45	1.65	1.45	1.25	1.4
16.....	1.9	1.5	1.35	1.4	1.6	1.45	1.2	1.35
17.....	1.6	1.45	1.45	1.4	1.55	1.4	1.2	<i>a</i>
18.....	1.85	1.45	1.4	1.35	2.5	1.4	1.55	.....
19.....	1.8	1.65	1.35	1.3	2.1	1.65	1.5	.....
20.....	1.75	1.5	1.3	1.25	1.95	1.6	1.4	.....
21.....	1.7	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.7	1.5	1.4	.....
22.....	1.75	1.4	1.2	1.35	1.65	1.4	1.35	.....
23.....	1.65	1.35	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.35	1.35	.....
24.....	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.45	1.55	1.35	1.3	.....
25.....	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.35	1.3	.....
26.	1.95	1.9	1.35	1.35	1.75	1.3	1.3	... ..
27....	2.3	1.75	1.3	1.4	1.7	.....	1.25	.....
28.....	2.45	1.65	1.35	1.45	1.6	.....	1.3	.....
29.....	2.05	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.55	.....	1.3	.....
30.....	1.8	1.45	1.3	1.35	1.55	.....	1.25	.....
31.....	1.65	.....	1.35	1.3	.....	.....	.....	... ..

a River frozen January 1 to April 30 and December 17-31, 1905. Gage heights are somewhat unreliable owing to carelessness of gage reader.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER
(ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Day.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906								
1.....	1.73	1.6	1.4	1.15	1.2	.....	.....	.....
2.....	1.6	1.5	1.35	1.1	1.2	.....	.....	.....
3.....	1.95	1.9	1.35	1.05	1.85	.....	.....	.....
4.....	1.7	1.6	1.45	1.05	1.5	.....	.....	.....
5.....	2.15	1.9	1.45	1.05	1.3	.....	.....	.....
6.....	1.8	1.7	1.35	1.05	1.25	.....	.....	.....
7.....	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.45	1.2	.....	.....	.....
8.....	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....
9.....	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.15	1.25	.....	.....	.....
10.....	1.8	1.95	1.3	1.1	1.35	.....	.....	.....
11.....	1.5	1.75	1.45	1.1	1.2	.....	.....	.....
12.....	1.55	1.7	1.3	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
13.....	2.75	1.65	1.3	1.05	1.2	.....	.....	.....
14.....	1.9	1.6	1.25	1.0	1.2	.....	.....	.....
15.....	1.7	1.55	1.2	1.05	1.2	.....	.....	.....
16.....	1.6	1.4	1.15	1.05	1.2	.....	.....	.....
17.....	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
18.....	2.0	1.5	1.35	1.0	1.15	.....	.....	.....
19.....	2.25	1.45	1.2	1.0	1.15	.....	.....	.....
20.....	1.6	1.4	1.15	1.0	1.1	.....	.....	.....
21.....	1.7	1.35	1.15	1.05	1.1	.....	.....	.....
22.....	1.6	1.3	1.35	1.05	1.1	.....	.....	.....
23.....	1.65	1.3	1.3	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
24.....	1.75	1.6	1.25	1.2	1.1	.....	.....	.....
25.....	1.75	1.45	1.2	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....
26.....	2.2	1.45	1.2	1.05	1.1	.....	.....	.....
27.....	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.15	1.1	.....	.....	.....
28.....	2.6	1.35	1.15	1.95	1.1	.....	.....	.....
29.....	2.5	1.45	1.25	1.45	1.05	.....	.....	.....
30.....	2.3	1.4	1.35	1.2	1.15	.....	.....	.....
31.....	1.6	.....	1.3	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

RATING TABLE FOR ISRAEL RIVER (ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H., FROM SEPTEMBER 2, 1903, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
0.80	1.0	1.60	30	2.60	158	3.60	338
.85	1.2	1.70	38	2.70	176	3.70	356
.90	1.6	1.80	46	2.80	194	3.80	374
.95	2.2	1.90	55	2.90	212	3.90	392
1.00	3.0	2.00	67	3.00	230	4.00	410
1.10	5.3	2.10	79	3.10	248	4.20	446
1.20	8.6	2.20	93	3.20	266	4.40	482
1.30	13	2.30	108	3.30	284	4.60	518
1.40	18	2.40	124	3.40	302	4.80	554
1.50	24	2.50	140	3.50	320	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on discharge measurements made during 1903-'06. It is fairly well defined between gage heights 1.04 feet and 2.40 feet. Above 2.50 feet the curve is a tangent, the difference being 18 per tenth.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ISRAEL RIVER
(ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.

[Drainage area, 8.7 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1903.							
September 2-30...	8.6	4.8	6.09	0.700	0.755	.....	a1.23
October.....	29	4.8	9.28	1.07	1.23	51	2.43
November 1-17....	17	4.8	8.70	1.00	.632	... ..	a1.41
December.....							2.02
1904.							
January.....							2.58
February.....							1.22
March 14-31.	554	18	259	29.77	19.93	.....	a2.31
April.....	212	11	39	4.48	5.00	150	3.37
May.....	266	18	66	7.59	8.75	200	4.46
June.....	21	2.2	10.1	1.16	1.29	65	1.97
July.....	21	2.2	6.46	.743	.857	23	3.66
August.....	36	3.0	14.3	1.64	1.89	36	5.32
September.....	86	5.3	24.7	2.84	3.17	52	6.06
October*.....	67	11.6	26.4	3.63	3.49	134	2.60
November.....	30	8.6	17.5	2.01	2.24	162	1.38
December 1-17....	8.6	5.3	6.85	.787	.498	.. ..	a0.65
The year.....							35.58

* Discharge interpolated October 27-31, 1905.

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ISRAEL RIVER
(ABOVE SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N H.—*Concluded.*

[Drainage area, 8.7 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-foot per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1905.							
January.....							2.20
February.....							2.70
March.....							2.15
April.....							0.35
May.....	176	13	48.4	5.56	6.41	157	4.07
June.....	61	13	31.1	3.57	3.98	96	4.14
July.....	100	8.6	19.6	2.25	2.59	69	3.74
August.....	284	11	42.5	4.89	5.64	119	4.72
September.....	140	27	41.5	4.77	5.32	167	3.19
October.....	34	8.6	18.7	2.15	2.48	223	a 1.11
November.....	27	8.6	13.1	1.51	1.68	75	2.24
December 1-16....	86	11	32.5	3.74	2.22		a 2.68
The year.....							33.29
1906.							
January.....							1.30
February.....							1.20
March.....							1.40
April.....							.73
May.....	230	24	63.8	7.33	8.45		
June.....	124	13	33.1	3.80	4.24		
July.....	21	6.8	12.4	1.43	1.65		
August.....	61	3.0	7.84	.901	1.04		
September.....	50	4.0	9.59	1.10	1.23		

a Rainfall for complete month.

ISRAEL RIVER, BELOW SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR
JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

This station was established September 2, 1903, by N. C. Grover. It is located at a small wooden highway bridge about two miles from the railway station at Jefferson Highlands, in the town of Jefferson. South Branch of Israel River has its mouth above this station and below the station previously described (page 45). South Branch drains an area of 10.5 square miles; its headwaters are on the slopes of Mount Jefferson and Mount Dartmouth, at elevations of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. The extreme length from its source to its mouth is about five miles. The elevation at its mouth is about 1,350 feet. As all the slopes are steep there is little or no storage of water. The underlying rock is granite, exposed in the mountain peaks. The basin has been generally "hard cut," as the lumbermen say, but has not been burned.

The channel is straight for 100 feet above and below the station, and is about 20 feet wide. The bed is rough and rocky but permanent. The banks are subject to overflow in extreme freshets. The current is strong at high and well sustained at low stages.

Discharge measurements are made from the upstream side of the bridge. The initial point for soundings is the right abutment of the bridge.

A standard chain gage, which was read once each day by E. A. Crawford previous to 1906—since that time by William Russell, is attached to the down-stream truss of the bridge; length of chain, 12.99 feet. The gage is referred to bench marks, as follows: (1) Marked point on center cross timber of bridge; elevation, 8.14 feet. (2) Top of boulder 50 feet north of bridge, 15 feet west of highway; elevation, 5.20 feet. Elevations are above datum of the gage.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF ISRAEL RIVER (BELOW
SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON HIGH-
LANDS, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft. pr sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1903						
Sept. 2	H. K. Barrows.....	15	13.3	1.35	1.13	17.9
Sept. 18	H. K. Barrows.....	15	12.3	1.21	1.10	14.9
Oct. 9	N. C. Grover.....	15	10.4	1.11	1.03	11.5
1904						
April 16	N. C. Grover.....	15	16	2.55	1.43	42
April 18	N. C. Grover.....	16	18	2.87	1.49	52
April 30	S. K. Clapp	44	64	4.75	2.55	304
May 1	S. K. Clapp	41	54	4.29	2.28	232
May 11	S. K. Clapp	42	57	4.80	2.40	273
May 25	S. K. Clapp	23.8	24	3.33	1.64	80
June 15	S. K. Clapp	12.3	12	1.25	1.09	15
July 22	S. K. Clapp	16	10.4	.79	.94	8.2
Aug. 10	S. K. Clapp	15	11.5	.82	1.00	9.4
Sept. 24	Barrows and Norcross..	16	18.5	2.00	1.40	37
Oct. 13	T. W. Norcross	14	17	1.63	1.36	25
Nov. 18	T. W. Norcross.....	16	27	.89	1.98	24
1905						
May 5 ^a	T. W. Norcross.....	41	44	3.01	1.94	132
Aug. 3	T. W. Norcross.....	19	23	2.81	1.60	65
Aug. 23	T. W. Norcross.....	15	15.8	1.30	1.20	20.6
Aug. 24 ^b	T. W. Norcross.....	20	18.0	1.18	1.20	21.3
Oct. 26	T. W. Norcross.....	16	16.4	1.36	1.23	22.3
1906						
May 1	T. W. Norcross.....	40	30	3.27	1.80	98
Aug. 22	G. M. Brett	15.6	13	.90	1.07	11.8
Oct. 1	F. E. Pressey.....	16	13.9	1.01	1.20	14.0

^a Measurement made from downstream side of bridge.

^b By wading about forty feet above bridge; meter on a rod.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER
(BELOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.

Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903 1	.....	1.0	1.12	<i>a</i> 1.18	1903 17	1.0	1.02	1.15	<i>a</i> 1.6
2	1.1	1.12	1.05	1.18	18	1.1	1.55	1.28	1.4
3	1.1	1.02	1.05	1.18	19	1.02	1.25	1.28	1.4
4	1.1	1.0	1.05	1.18	20	1.02	1.22	1.28	1.3
5	1.2	1.42	1.12	1.18	21	1.0	1.1	1.28	2.5
6	1.1	1.15	1.3	1.18	22	1.0	1.08	<i>a</i> 1.58	2.6
7	1.1	1.08	1.28	1.18	23	1.0	1.08	1.3	2.8
8	1.1	1.05	1.2	1.15	24	1.0	1.2	1.02	2.1
9	1.1	1.05	1.1	1.15	25	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.1
10	1.1	1.02	1.1	1.12	26	.98	1.08	1.92	2.7
11	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.12	27	.95	1.05	1.58	2.5
12	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.12	28	1.05	1.05	1.68	2.1
13	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	29	1.0	1.05	1.5	1.1
14	1.0	1.05	1.1	2.2	30	1.0	1.15	1.18	1.6
15	1.0	1.05	1.1	2.2	31	.....	1.12	.....	1.6
16	1.0	1.02	1.12	1.8					

a Anchor ice, November 22 to December 31, 1903.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER
(BELOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904												
1	a1.6	a0.85	a0.85	1.4	2.35	1.35	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.45	1.8
2	1.4	.85	.85	1.35	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.15	1.3	1.6	1.45	1.7
3	1.1	.82	.82	1.35	1.9	1.4	1.45	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6
4	1.08	.82	.82	1.35	2.1	1.35	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.35	1.6
5	1.0	.82	.82	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.35	1.4
6	b1.0	.82	.82	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.25	1.1	1.45	1.5	1.35	1.2
7	.95	c1.9	.82	1.7	2.1	1.45	1.2	1.05	1.45	1.6	1.3	1.2
8	.92	2.7	.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.15	1.05	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2
9	.9	3.3	.8	1.6	1.9	1.35	1.1	1.0	1.35	1.55	1.3	1.15
10	.9	3.0	.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.05	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.28	1.15
11	.9	2.1	.8	1.5	2.4	1.25	1.0	1.1	1.25	1.5	1.25	1.15
12	.9	1.2	.8	1.5	1.85	1.2	.95	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.25	1.15
13	.88	1.2	.8	1.7	1.75	1.15	1.2	1.3	1.15	1.35	1.22	1.15
14	.88	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.15	1.1	1.2	1.15	1.3	1.65	1.15
15	.88	1.0	3.5	1.5	2.05	1.12	1.08	1.6	2.22	1.3	1.4	1.15
16	.85	1.0	3.4	1.45	2.1	1.12	1.05	1.5	1.6	1.28	1.2	1.15
17	.85	.9	3.0	1.4	3.25	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.28	1.6	1.15
18	.85	.9	3.7	1.4	2.05	1.1	.98	1.3	1.35	1.28	1.95	a
19	.85	.9	3.7	1.45	2.3	1.05	.98	1.2	1.2	1.25	1.9	.....
20	.85	.9	3.7	1.45	2.35	1.0	.98	1.15	1.7	1.25	1.6	.....
21	.85	.9	4.4	1.5	2.1	.95	.98	1.7	1.6	1.25	1.4	.....
22	.85	.88	4.2	1.5	2.0	1.35	.95	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.2	.....
23	.85	.88	3.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	.95	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.2	.....
24	.85	.88	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.25	.98	1.5	1.4	1.92	1.2	.....
25	.85	.88	4.7	2.7	1.65	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.85	1.2	.....
26	.85	.85	5.2	1.9	1.65	1.25	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	.....
27	.85	.85	5.0	1.8	1.75	1.15	1.2	1.25	1.5	1.7	1.6	.....
28	.85	.85	4.0	1.9	1.55	1.15	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	.....
29	.85	.85	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.15	2.05	1.5	1.9	.....
30	.85	.....	1.7	2.3	1.45	1.1	1.2	1.15	1.9	1.5	1.9	.....
31	.85	.....	1.4	.....	1.4	.....	1.15	1.1	.....	1.48	.....	.....

a River frozen January 1 to March 13, and December 18 to 31, 1904.

b January 6, 1904, ice 1.2 feet thick—.7 foot solid ice and .5 foot anchor ice.

c Anchor ice caused back water, February 7 to 16, 1904, approximately.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER (BE-
LOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1905.								
1.....	1.35	1.9	1.4	1.45	1.7	1.45	1.15	1.2
2.....	1.35	1.8	2.15	1.45	1.7	1.4	1.15	1.2
3.....	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.15	1.2
4.....	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.15	1.2
5.....	1.95	1.5	1.55	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.25	2.0
6.....	1.85	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.35	1.25	2.1
7.....	1.95	1.5	1.45	2.2	1.7	1.35	1.2	1.8
8.....	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.65	1.35	1.2	1.7
9.....	1.5	1.6	1.35	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
10.....	1.85	1.5	1.35	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5
11.....	1.75	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.55	1.3	1.25	1.5
12.....	1.65	1.9	1.25	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.25	1.6
13.....	1.75	1.75	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.45	1.2	1.5
14.....	1.7	1.65	1.45	1.6	1.6	1.45	1.2	1.45
15.....	1.7	1.55	1.45	1.55	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
16.....	1.95	1.45	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.15	1.35
17.....	1.75	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.5	1.35	1.15	a
18.....	1.85	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.35	1.35	.....
19.....	1.8	1.6	1.35	1.35	2.0	1.55	1.35	.....
20.....	1.75	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.35	.....
21.....	1.7	1.45	1.25	1.3	1.65	1.5	1.35	.....
22.....	1.75	1.45	1.25	1.35	1.6	1.4	1.3	.....
23.....	1.65	1.4	1.2	1.45	1.55	1.3	1.3	.....
24.....	1.5	1.35	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.25	.....
25.....	1.5	1.35	1.2	1.35	1.7	1.3	1.25	.....
26.....	1.9	1.95	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.25	1.25	.....
27.....	2.2	1.8	1.35	1.35	1.6	.....	1.2	.....
28.....	2.45	1.65	1.35	1.4	1.55	.....	1.25	.....
29.....	2.0	1.55	1.3	1.35	1.5	.....	1.25	.....
30.....	1.8	1.45	1.3	1.3	1.5	.....	1.2	.....
31.....	1.7	.....	1.35	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

a River frozen January 1 to April 30 and December 17-31. Gage heights are somewhat unreliable, owing to carelessness of gage reader.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ISRAEL RIVER (BE-
LOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Day.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906.								
1.....	1.8	1.8	1.50	1.20	1.25	.....	.....	.....
2.....	1.7	1.75	1.45	1.15	1.20	.....	.....	.....
3.....	1.9	2.05	1.45	1.15	1.95	.....	.....	.....
4.....	1.8	1.8	1.50	1.10	1.70	.....	.....	.....
5.....	2.2	1.7	1.50	1.10	1.40	.....	.....	.....
6.....	2.0	1.7	1.45	1.10	1.30	.....	.....	.....
7.....	1.9	2.2	1.35	1.60	1.25	.....	.....	.....
8.....	1.7	1.8	1.35	1.35	1.20	.....	.....	.....
9.....	1.65	1.8	1.35	1.20	1.25	.....	.....	.....
10.....	2.0	1.7	1.40	1.15	1.45	.....	.....	.....
11.....	1.65	1.75	1.45	1.15	1.30	.....	.....	.....
12.....	1.65	1.65	1.40	1.15	1.25	.....	.....	.....
13.....	2.8	1.6	1.35	1.15	1.20	.....	.....	.....
14.....	2.05	1.55	1.30	1.10	1.20	.....	.....	.....
15.....	1.8	1.5	1.25	1.10	1.20	.....	.....	.....
16.....	1.8	1.45	1.20	1.10	1.20	.....	.....	.....
17.....	1.9	1.45	1.20	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
18.....	2.05	1.5	1.35	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
19.....	2.25	1.5	1.20	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
20.....	1.8	1.45	1.20	1.05	1.15	.....	.....	.....
21.....	1.85	1.4	1.20	1.15	1.15	.....	.....	.....
22.....	1.6	1.35	1.45	1.15	1.15	.....	.....	.....
23.....	1.55	1.35	1.25	1.10	1.20	.....	.....	.....
24.....	1.6	1.7	1.25	1.30	1.15	.....	.....	.....
25.....	1.7	1.55	1.25	1.10	1.15	.....	.....	.....
26.....	2.2	1.5	1.20	1.10	1.15	.....	.....	.....
27.....	2.95	1.45	1.15	1.10	1.15	.....	.....	.....
28.....	2.6	1.4	1.15	2.00	1.15	.....	.....	.....
29.....	2.2	1.45	1.10	1.45	1.10	.....	.....	.....
30.....	2.05	1.4	1.35	1.20	1.20	.....	.....	.....
31.....	1.9	.....	1.30	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

RATING TABLE FOR ISRAEL RIVER (BELOW SOUTH
BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.,
FROM SEPTEMBER 2, 1903, TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
0.80	2.5	.....	.....	2.40	268	3.50	576
.85	3.7	1.40	40	2.50	296	3.60	604
.90	5.3	1.50	52	2.60	324	3.70	632
.95	7.4	1.60	67	2.70	352	3.80	660
1.00	10	1.70	86	2.80	380	4.00	716
.....	.....	1.80	108	2.90	408	4.20	772
1.10	16	1.90	132	3.00	436	4.40	828
.....	.....	2.00	157	3.10	464	4.60	884
1.20	22	2.10	184	3.20	492	4.80	940
.....	.....	2.20	212	3.30	520	5.00	996
1.30	30	2.30	240	3.40	548	5.20	1,052

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on discharge measurements made during 1903 and 1904. It is well defined between gage heights 0.94 foot and 2.60 feet. Above gage height 2.10 feet the rating curve is a tangent, the difference being 28 per tenth.

RATING TABLE FOR ISRAEL RIVER (BELOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
.. .. .	.....	1.50	51	2.00	154	2.50	298
1.10	15	1.60	66	2.10	182	2.60	327
1.20	21	1.70	84	2.20	211	2.70	356
1.30	29	1.80	105	2.30	240	2.80	385
1.40	39	1.90	128	2.40	269	2.90	414

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on discharge measurements made during 1905-1906. It is well defined between gage heights 0.9 foot and 2.6 feet.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ISRAEL RIVER
(BELOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.

[Drainage area, 21.2 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1903.							
September 2-30...	22	7	12.7	0.599	0.646	.....	α1.23
October.....	59	10	17.0	.802	.925	38	2.43
November 1-17...	30	13	17.7	.835	.528	.....	α1.41
December.....							2.02
1904.							
January.....							2.58
February.....							1.22
March 14-31.....	1,052	40	573	27.26	18.25	.....	α2.31
April.....	352	30	86.5	4.08	4.55	140	3.37
May.....	506	40	152	7.17	8.27	190	4.46
June.....	46	7.4	25.0	1.18	1.32	67	1.97
July.....	46	7.4	17.4	.821	.946	26	3.66
August.....	86	10	30.4	1.43	1.65	31	5.32
September.....	218	16	57.4	2.71	3.02	50	6.06
October.....	157	26	62.3	2.94	3.39	130	2.60
November.....	144	22	53.3	2.51	2.80	203	1.33
December 1-17....	108	19	35.6	1.63	1.06	.....	α0.65
The year.....							35.53

α Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ISRAEL RIVER
(BELOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Continued.*

[Drainage area, 21.2 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1905.							
January.....							2.20
February.....							2.70
March.....							2.15
April							0.35
May	356	29	109	5.14	5.93	146	4.07
June.....	141	34	69.0	3.25	3.63	88	4.14
July.....	196	21	43.9	2.07	2.39	64	3.74
August.....	414	25	102	4.81	5.54	117	4.72
September.....	240	51	78.0	3.68	4.11	129	3.19
October *.....	58	18	35.3	1.67	1.92	173	1.11
November.....	34	18	33.7	1.59	1.77	79	2.24
December 1-16....	182	21	63.2	2.98	1.77	.....	a 2.68
The year.....							33.29

* Discharge interpolated October 27-31, 1905.

a Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ISRAEL RIVER
(BELOW SOUTH BRANCH), NEAR JEFFERSON
HIGHLANDS, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1906.							
January.....							1.30
February.....							1.20
March.....							1.40
April.....							0.73
May.....	428	58	149	7.03	8.10		
June.....	211	34	73.1	3.45	3.85		
July.....	51	15	32.1	1.51	1.74		
August.....	154	12	23.9	1.13	1.28		
September.....	141	15	28.3	1.33	1.48		

AMMONOOSUC RIVER AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

This station was established August 28, 1903, by N. C. Grover. It is located at the steel highway bridge near Mount Pleasant House, at Bretton Woods. The drainage area at this point is 34 square miles. The headwaters of the river come from the westerly slopes of Mount Jefferson and Mount Washington and the lesser peaks of the White Mountains lying to the south. The underlying rock is granite, which is exposed at points in the river bed and on the various mountain summits. The slopes and valleys are usually well forested, with a preponderance of evergreen growth. The area was cut in large part for spruce several years ago, but now has a thick forest cover. There is no pondage or artificial storage. The slope of the river is steep.

The channel is straight for 300 feet above and 200 feet below the measuring section, and is about 35 feet wide. The banks are high and not subject to overflow except in extreme freshet. The bed is somewhat rocky, but permanent. The current is medium at ordinary and sluggish at low stages.

Discharge measurements at high and ordinary stages are made from a footbridge located about 300 feet downstream from the highway bridge. Low-water measurements are made by wading at various sections in the vicinity where better velocities are found.

A standard chain gage, which is read twice each day by John Paige, is attached to the floor on the downstream side of the highway bridge; length of chain, 18.88 feet. The gage is referred to the following bench marks: (1) Marked point on bridge near gage; elevation, 17.33 feet. (2) Northwest corner of east abutment; elevation, 14.46 feet. (3) Top of boulder 100 feet below bridge, between the river and tracks of Boston and Maine Railroad; elevation, 17.02 feet. Elevations are above the datum of the gage.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF AMMONOOSUC RIVER
AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
1903		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft. pr sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
Aug. 28	H. K. Barrows.....	32	69	0.65	1.65	45
Sept. 2	H. K. Barrows.....	32	62	.50	1.50	31
Sept. 3	H. K. Barrows.....	32	63	.46	1.48	29
Sept. 17	H. K. Barrows... ..	24	45	.33	1.26	15
Sept. 17	H. K. Barrows	26	32	.50	1.26	16
Oct. 10	N. C. Grover.....	32	62	.65	1.64	40
1904						
April 15	N. C. Grover.....	37	94	.95	2.00	89
May 2	S. K. Clapp.....	40	166	2.81	3.20	467
May 9	S. K. Clapp.	40	175	3.62	3.47	634
May 10	S. K. Clapp.....	40	175	3.58	3.51	627
May 20	S. K. Clapp.....	39	167	2.99	3.15	499
May 25	S. K. Clapp.	32	91	1.35	2.19	123
June 10	S. K. Clapp.....	30	66	.65	1.60	43
July 21a	S. K. Clapp.....	14	16	1.12	1.24	18
Aug. 9b	S. K. Clapp.....	14	17	1.36	1.30	23
Aug. 23	H. K. Barrows.....	35	82	.82	1.89	67
Aug. 24c	H. K. Barrows.....	22	25	1.76	1.67	44
Sept. 25	Barrows and Norcross...	58	94	1.25	2.26	118
Oct. 11	T. W. Norcross.....	38	79	.78	1.84	62
Nov. 17	T. W. Norcross.....	35	62	.46	1.51	28
1905						
May 4	T. W. Norcross.....	40	157	3.40	3.61	534
July 5	Murphy and Barrows....	38	83	.65	1.80	54
Aug. 1d	T. W. Norcross.....	40	106	1.22	2.40	129
Aug. 4	T. W. Norcross.....	39	89	.70	1.93	62
Aug. 24e	T. W. Norcross.....	30	28	1.14	1.58	32
Oct. 27f	T. W. Norcross.....	24	28	1.07	1.57	30
1906						
May 2	T. W. Norcross.....	40	117	1.36	2.50	159
Aug. 21	G. M. Brett....	27.5	22	0.95	1.51	21
Oct. 1	F. E. Pressey.....	31	34	0.74	1.65	25

a Measured 400 feet above gage.

b Measured 300 feet above gage.

c Wading below gage.

d Meter in poor condition.

e By wading 150 feet above gage, meter on a rod.

f From upstream side of highway bridge.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF AMMONOOSUC RIVER
AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

Day.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903						1903					
1	1.55	1.35	1.7	1.3	17	.....	1.28	1.45	1.5	<i>a</i>
2	1.55	1.42	1.62	1.3	18	.....	1.55	2.6	1.68	.....
3	1.48	1.38	1.58	1.3	19	.....	1.4	1.95	1.65	1.5
4	1.42	1.35	1.5	1.35	20	.....	1.38	1.75	1.6	.....
5	1.52	1.52	1.58	1.35	21	.....	1.35	1.6	1.55	2.82
6	1.48	1.52	2.05	1.35	22	.....	1.32	1.6	1.5	2.62
7	1.44	1.45	1.55	1.35	23	.....	1.3	1.68	1.5	2.22
8	1.44	1.48	1.55	1.35	24	.....	1.3	1.78	1.48	1.78
9	1.4	1.65	1.55	1.35	25	.....	1.3	1.65	1.45	1.6
10	1.4	1.7	1.55	1.4	26	.....	1.3	1.65	1.4	1.6
11	1.4	1.65	1.5	1.4	27	.....	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.65
12	1.32	1.6	1.5	1.35	28	1.6	1.4	1.55	1.35	1.7
13	1.32	1.52	1.5	1.52	29	.....	1.38	1.55	1.3	1.65
14	1.32	1.5	1.5	2.12	30	1.52	1.35	1.6	1.32	1.6
15	1.32	1.45	1.5	<i>a</i>	31	1.55	.....	1.65	.....	1.6
16	1.28	1.45	1.5	. ....					

a River frozen December 15-31, 1903.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF AMMONOOSUC RIVER
AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904												
1	1.55	.....	.....	1.85	3.78	1.88	1.4	1.4	1.35	2.75	1.85	1.5
2	1.5	.....	.....	1.9	3.2	1.75	1.78	1.38	1.48	2.55	1.8	1.55
3	.....	.....	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.75	2.02	1.58	1.48	2.4	1.8	1.55
4	1.55	.....	.....	1.9	3.3	1.7	1.65	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.55
5	.....	.....	1.88	1.88	3.45	1.7	1.62	1.38	1.58	2.1	1.8	1.52
6	.....	a1.4	.....	1.95	2.95	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.78	1.5
7	.....	.....	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.72	1.42	1.38	1.48	2.08	1.8	1.5
8	.....	.....	.....	2.6	3.18	1.78	1.38	1.32	1.45	1.72	1.72	1.5
9	1.5	.....	.....	3.35	2.9	1.68	1.35	1.3	1.42	1.9	1.7	f1.45
10	1.5	.....	.....	4.25	3.32	1.6	1.35	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.7	.....
11	1.45	.....	e1.75	2.95	3.5	1.55	1.35	1.48	1.38	1.82	1.58	.....
12	1.45	.....	e1.75	2.55	2.92	1.5	1.35	1.68	1.35	1.78	1.58	.....
13	1.45	b1.35	.....	2.35	2.78	1.5	1.45	1.55	1.4	1.8	1.55	.....
14	1.4	.....	.....	2.05	2.6	1.48	1.38	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.55	.....
15	.....	.....	1.5	2.0	2.92	1.45	1.3	1.75	3.15	1.78	1.55	.....
16	.....	.....	1.5	1.8	3.85	1.42	1.3	1.48	2.2	1.75	1.62	.....
17	1.4	.....	1.55	1.9	4.22	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.65	g1.4
18	.....	.....	.....	2.0	2.98	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	.....
19	.....	c1.4	1.5	2.1	3.35	1.35	1.28	1.35	2.15	1.68	1.58	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	2.1	3.2	1.35	1.25	1.92	1.82	1.65	1.52	.....
21	.....	.....	1.5	2.0	2.82	1.35	1.25	2.3	2.7	3.55	1.58	.....
22	.....	2.5	1.55	2.0	2.58	2.02	1.25	1.82	2.25	3.05	1.6	.....
23	2.1	2.4	2.15	2.02	2.45	1.65	1.25	1.95	1.85	2.48	1.6	.....
24	2.2	2.32	2.4	2.48	2.32	1.48	1.25	1.7	1.92	2.25	1.55	1.35
25	.....	2.15	3.05	3.25	2.22	1.4	1.25	1.58	2.12	2.2	1.5	.....
26	.....	.....	7.6	2.82	2.18	1.68	1.3	1.52	2.0	2.28	1.52	.....
27	.....	d1.5	4.02	3.05	2.25	1.48	1.6	1.5	1.92	2.32	1.62	.....
28	.....	.....	2.32	3.3	2.08	1.45	1.35	1.42	1.82	2.2	1.5	.....
29	1.6	.....	2.0	3.95	1.95	1.4	1.45	1.4	1.9	2.35	1.5	.....
30	.....	.....	2.0	3.75	1.9	1.4	1.42	1.4	2.9	2.0	1.5	.....
31	.....	.....	1.85	.....	1.85	.....	1.35	1.35	.....	1.98	.. ..	h1.3

River frozen January 1 to March 25 and December 9-31, 1904. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice. The following additional data was obtained during 1904:

Date.	Thick- ness of ice.	Date.	Thick- ness of ice.
1904	<i>Feet.</i>	1904	<i>Feet.</i>
<i>a</i> February 6.....	.65	<i>f</i> December 9.....	.15
<i>b</i> February 13.....	.85	<i>g</i> December 17.....	.6
<i>c</i> February 19.....	.9	<i>h</i> December 31.....	.75
<i>d</i> February 27.....	.4		
<i>e</i> March 11 and 12.....	.5		

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF AMMONOOSUC RIVER
AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1905.												
1	2.72	2.52	1.92	1.75	2.48	2.1	1.72	1.62	1.95
2	2.28	2.38	1.85	2.18	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9
3	2.15	2.35	2.28	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.68	1.5	2.4
4	e1.5	h .7	2.02	3.55	2.02	1.88	1.98	2.7	1.65	1.52	2.65
5	2.0	2.88	1.95	1.75	1.9	2.65	1.65	1.58	2.15
6	2.92	3.2	2.55	1.68	1.88	2.5	1.62	1.5	1.75
7	a3.1	.....	.....	2.68	3.45	2.2	1.62	1.82	2.25	1.6	1.52	1.58
8	2.22	3.02	2.0	1.6	1.85	2.12	1.6	1.55	1.55
9	2.12	2.8	1.98	1.6	2.02	1.98	1.58	1.55	1.55
10	2.28	2.75	1.85	1.55	1.85	1.88	1.55	1.52	1.55
11	e1.6	i .5	2.45	2.55	1.98	1.55	1.72	1.85	1.55	1.5	1.55
12	2.62	2.52	2.35	1.52	1.68	2.12	2.25	1.5	1.55
13	2.62	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.98	1.98	1.5	1.55
14	b1.85	.....	.....	2.55	2.42	2.75	1.5	1.68	1.92	1.92	1.4	1.5
15	2.42	2.75	2.25	1.5	1.75	1.82	1.78	1.42	1.5
16	2.28	2.7	2.05	1.5	2.75	1.8	1.72	1.48	.....
17	2.12	2.7	1.98	1.78	2.15	1.8	1.7	1.5	.....
18	f .9	j .6	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.42	.....
19	1.88	2.72	1.98	1.65	1.68	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.5
20	1.58	2.55	1.88	1.88	1.65	2.08	1.72	1.35	1.5
21	c1.5	.....	2.2	2.6	2.42	1.88	1.65	1.65	2.02	1.7	1.35	1.5
22	2.3	2.9	2.35	1.9	1.52	1.65	1.9	1.68	1.35	1.48
23	1.68	2.42	2.18	1.82	1.48	1.65	1.85	1.62	1.4	1.45
24	1.5	2.2	2.08	1.7	1.45	1.65	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.45
25	g .8	2.3	2.28	2.0	1.62	1.5	1.6	1.88	1.58	1.65	1.45
26	3.4	2.45	2.0	2.12	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.55	1.65	1.45
27	3.0	2.55	2.5	2.3	1.48	2.55	1.82	1.55	1.6	1.45
28	d1.4	.....	2.88	2.68	2.28	2.0	1.42	2.05	1.82	1.55	1.6	1.45
29	2.98	2.65	2.22	1.85	1.4	1.75	1.8	1.55	1.7	1.62
30	3.58	2.8	2.15	1.75	1.65	1.98	1.75	1.55	2.1	2.0
31	3.58	.....	2.02	.....	3.05	2.15	.....	1.55	.....	1.7

NOTE.—River frozen January 1 to March 20 and December 16-18, 1905. Readings are to the surface of the water in a hole cut in the ice. The following comparative readings were taken during 1905:

Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.	Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.
1905.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	1905.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
<i>a</i> January 7*....	<i>f</i> February 18.	.9	1.5	1.9
<i>b</i> January 14....	1.8	<i>g</i> February 25.	.8	1.4	1.9
<i>c</i> January 21....	1.9	<i>h</i> March 4....	.7	1.2	1.9
<i>d</i> January 28....	1.4	2.1	1.9	<i>i</i> March 11....	.5	1.15	1.9
<i>e</i> February 4, 11.	1.9	<i>j</i> March 18....	.6	1.5	1.9

*Water flowing over the ice.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF AMMONOOSUC RIVER
AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906.												
1	1.55	1.75	.....	1.8	2.84	2.58	2.58	1.68	1.62	.....	.....	.....
2	1.55	1.75	.....	1.54	2.58	2.55	2.38	1.62	1.6	.....	.....	.....
3	1.55	1.75	.....	1.52	3.05	2.8	1.95	1.52	1.92	.....	.....	.....
4	1.58	1.75	.....	1.54	2.85	2.58	2.68	1.5	2.1	.....	.....	.....
5	1.6	1.75	.....	1.7	3.15	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	.....	.....	.....
6	1.6	.....	.....	1.7	2.82	2.75	2.08	1.65	1.68	.....	.....	.....
7	1.6	.....	1.6	1.54	2.72	3.1	1.95	1.72	1.62	.....	.....	.....
8	1.6	.....	1.5	1.52	2.55	2.72	1.88	1.62	1.6	.....	.....	.....
9	1.55	1.7	1.5	1.52	2.68	2.52	1.85	1.55	1.6	.....	.....	.....
10	1.55	1.6	1.5	1.52	2.95	2.35	1.9	1.5	2.1	.....	.....	.....
11	1.5	.....	1.5	1.47	2.6	2.28	1.88	1.5	1.75	.....	.....	.....
12	1.5	.....	.....	1.47	2.52	2.22	1.82	1.5	1.62	.....	.....	.....
13	1.5	.....	.....	1.6	3.8	2.1	1.78	1.5	1.6	.....	.....	.....
14	1.5	.....	.....	1.77	2.98	2.02	1.72	1.5	1.6	.....	.....	.....
15	1.52	1.5	1.5	3.37	2.85	1.98	1.75	1.48	1.6	.....	.....	.....
16	1.62	.....	.....	3.2	2.78	1.92	1.75	1.45	1.6	.....	.....	.....
17	1.58	1.5	.....	2.87	2.7	2.05	1.72	1.42	1.6	.....	.....	.....
18	1.55	.....	.....	2.77	2.6	2.18	1.72	1.4	1.58	.....	.....	.....
19	1.55	.....	.....	2.8	2.58	2.02	1.62	1.4	1.52	.....	.....	.....
20	1.55	1.5	.....	2.92	2.52	1.95	1.6	1.42	1.5	.....	.....	.....
21	1.55	1.58	1.35	3.27	2.48	1.85	1.88	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	.....
22	2.45	1.8	1.35	2.94	2.42	1.85	1.88	1.48	1.52	.....	.....	.....
23	3.68	1.7	1.38	2.62	2.3	1.88	1.8	1.68	1.6	.....	.....	.....
24	3.75	1.58	1.4	2.42	2.35	2.25	1.75	1.82	1.5	.....	.....	.....
25	2.5	1.58	1.4	2.1	3.08	2.05	1.62	1.62	1.45	.....	.....	.....
26	2.25	1.7	1.4	2.07	2.78	1.98	1.58	1.58	1.45	.....	.....	.....
27	2.15	1.62	1.58	2.07	4.65	1.88	1.52	2.2	1.6	.....	.....	.....
28	2.05	.....	2.08	2.02	4.2	1.75	1.5	2.7	1.62	.....	.....	.....
29	1.85	.....	1.7	2.17	3.55	2.48	1.5	1.95	1.52	.....	.....	.....
30	1.8	.....	1.7	2.82	2.8	2.58	1.95	1.75	1.9	.....	.....	.....
31	1.8	.....	1.68	.....	2.7	.....	1.95	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The following ice conditions prevailed during 1906. River open January 1 to February 5, frozen most of time from February 5 to March 21, except for narrow open water strips just above and below gage. During frozen season gage heights are to water surface in hole cut in ice. Ice went out about March 21; anchor ice reported in river on April 1 and April 5.

The following comparative readings were taken:

Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.	Date.	Water surface.	Top of ice.	Thickness of ice.
1906.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	1906.	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
February 9.....	1.7	2.1	0.4	March 15.....	1.5	1.75	0.35
February 10.....	1.6	2.1	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
February 15.....	1.5	1.75	0.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
February 17.....	1.5	1.95	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

RATING TABLE FOR AMMONOOSUC RIVER AT BRETTON
WOODS, N. H., FROM AUGUST 28, 1903,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
1.25	15	1.80	58	2.70	238	3.80	820
1.30	18	.....	.....	2.80	277	3.90	880
.....	.....	1.90	68	2.90	318	4.00	940
1.40	24	.....	.....	3.00	365	4.20	1,060
.....	.....	2.00	80	3.10	415	4.40	1,180
1.50	31	2.10	93	3.20	465	4.60	1,300
.....	.....	2.20	108	3.30	520	4.80	1,420
1.60	39	2.30	125	3.40	580	5.00	1,540
.....	.....	2.40	146	3.50	640	5.50	1,840
1.70	48	2.50	172	3.60	700	6.00	2,140
.....	.....	2.60	203	3.70	760	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on 21 discharge measurements made during 1903 and 1904. It is fairly well defined between gage heights 1.25 feet and 3.50 feet. Above gage height 3.30 feet the rating curve is a tangent, the difference being 60 per tenth.

RATING TABLE FOR AMMONOOSUC RIVER AT BRET-
TON WOODS, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>
.....	.....	2.00	75	3.00	310	4.00	726
.....	.....	2.10	88	3.10	348	4.10	770
.....	.....	2.20	103	3.20	388	4.20	815
.....	.....	2.30	120	3.30	428	4.30	860
1.35	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.40	20	2.40	139	3.40	469	4.40	905
1.50	26	2.50	160	3.50	510	4.50	950
1.60	33	2.60	185	3.60	552	4.60	995
1.70	42	2.70	213	3.70	595	4.70	1,040
1.80	52	2.80	243	3.80	638	.....	.....
1.90	63	2.90	275	3.90	682	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on discharge measurements made during 1905, and the form of the 1904 curve. It is fairly well defined.

RATING TABLE FOR AMMONOOSUC RIVER AT BRET-
TON WOODS, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>
.....	.....	1.50	20	2.00	70	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.60	27	2.10	84	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.70	36	2.20	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.80	46	2.30	118	.....	.....
1.35	13	1.90	57	2.40	138	.....	.....
1.40	15	.....	.....	2.50	160	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on discharge measurements made during 1906 and the form of the 1904 curve. It is not well defined. Above gage height 2.50 feet use the 1905 rating table.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF AMMONOOSUC
RIVER AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

[Drainage area, 34 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1903.							
September.....	35	17	23.3	0.685	0.764	.....	<i>a</i> 0.97
October.....	203	21	42.5	1.25	1.44	52	2.77
November.....	86	18	34.1	1.00	1.12	97	1.16
December 1-14....	96	18	27.0	.794	.413	.....	<i>b</i> 3.84
1904.							
January.....							1.94
February.....							.48
March 26-31.....	3,100	63	734	21.59	4.82	.....	<i>b</i> 2.53
April.....	1,090	58	245	7.21	8.04	574	1.40
May.....	1,072	63	362	10.65	12.28	419	2.93
June.....	82	21	37.5	1.10	1.23	.....	.....
July.....	82	15	25.5	.750	.865	26	3.19
August.....	125	18	35.6	1.05	1.21	27	4.48
September.....	440	21	80.5	2.37	2.64	34	7.81
October.....	670	43	123	3.62	4.17	1.12	3.72
November.....	63	31	42.5	1.25	1.40	61	2.30
December 1-9....	35	27	32.1	.944	.316	.....	.....

a Rainfall, September 15-30, 1903.*b* Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF AMMONOOSUC
RIVER AT BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—*Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1905.							
March 21-31.....	544	26	256	7.53	3.08	.....	a 3.76
April	282	32	147	4.32	4.82	243	1.98
May	531	75	192	5.65	6.51	197	3.30
June.....	228	35	86.7	2.55	2.84	72	3.92
July.....	329	20	47.6	1.40	1.61	41	3.92
August.....	228	33	69.1	2.03	2.34	41	5.65
September.....	213	47	86.7	2.55	2.84	62	4.55
October	111	29	41.0	1.21	1.40	80	1.76
November.....	88	17	29.1	.856	.955	60	1.59
December 1-15....	199	26	58.0	1.71	.934	.....	a .92
1906.							
January.....							.40
February.....							.62
March 21-31.....	81	13	27.1	.797	.326	...	.....
April	457	18	132	3.88	4.33	333	1.30
May.....	1,020	118	290	8.53	9.83	178	5.50
June	348	41	122	3.59	4.00	89	4.50
July.....	207	20	59.6	1.75	2.02	60	3.34
August	213	15	34.6	1.02	1.18	27	4.30
September	84	17	32.5	.956	1.07	35	3.03

a Rainfall for complete month.

ZEALAND RIVER NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

This station was established August 29, 1903, by N. C. Grover. It is located about 800 feet above the mouth of the river, which empties into the Ammonoosuc at a point midway between Fabyans and Twin Mountain, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from either place. The headwaters lie on the slopes of a spur of the White Mountains, at elevations of 2,500 to 3,000 feet. The length of the river from its headwaters to its mouth is about seven miles. The elevation at the mouth is approximately 1,500 feet. All slopes within the basin are steep. There is no pondage or artificial storage of water. The underlying rock is granite, which is exposed in the mountain peaks. About ten or twelve years ago this basin was entirely deforested and burned over. At the present time there is a thick stand of deciduous growth, consisting of poplar and bird cherry, averaging 18 to 20 feet in height, which affords a thick covering during the summer months, but practically no cover during the winter and spring. Within the basin we find the usual conditions of this stage of reforestation after a thorough burning.

The bed is rough and rocky, but permanent. The current is swift at high and medium at low stages. The banks are high and subject to overflow only in extreme freshets.

Discharge measurements at high stages are made from a highway bridge near the gage. At medium and low water measurements are made by wading close by.

A standard chain gage, which is read once each day by Charles Cote, is attached to trees on the bank just above the highway bridge; length of chain 12.38 feet. This gage has required frequent change in length of chain owing to the settling of one of the trees to which the gage is fastened. The gage is referred to a bench mark as follows: Top of large bowlder under the gage; elevation 3.56 feet above datum of gage.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF ZEALAND RIVER NEAR
TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
1903		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft. pr sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
Aug. 29a	H. K. Barrows.....	21	29	0.45	2.01	13.1
Sept. 3a	H. K. Barrows.....	21	27	.40	1.98	10.7
Sept. 18a	H. K. Barrows.....	34	34	.68	2.22	23
Oct. 10a	N. C. Grover.....	22	35	.77	2.29	27
1904						
April 15	N. C. Grover.....	19	25	1.92	2.52	48
April 30	S. K. Clapp.....	44	79	4.09	3.55	323
May 10	S. K. Clapp.....	36	56	3.25	3.00	182
May 19	S. K. Clapp.....	46	80	4.60	3.60	368
May 20	S. K. Clapp.....	38	54	3.37	3.08	182
May 25	S. K. Clapp.....	20	21	2.10	2.49	44
June 10	S. K. Clapp.....	9	10	2.10	2.18	21
July 21	S. K. Clapp.....	7	6.8	1.12	1.88	7.6
Aug. 9	S. K. Clapp.....	8	8.4	1.49	1.94	12.5
Aug. 23a	H. K. Barrows.....	36	40	.95	2.39	38
Sept. 25a	Barrows and Norcross..	35	46	1.48	2.65	68
Oct. 12	Barrows and Norcross..	28	33	.69	2.21	23
1905						
May 3a	T. W. Norcross.....	44	35	1.99	2.67	70
Aug. 4a	T. W. Norcross.....	17	13	1.13	2.08	14.7
Aug. 25b	T. W. Norcross.....	13	9.8	.95	1.99	9.3
1906						
May 2	T. W. Norcross.....	46	37	2.60	2.85	96
Aug. 21	G. M. Brett.....	20	12	0.55	2.01	6.8
Aug. 21	G. M. Brett.....	12.2	6.2	1.22	2.06	7.6
Oct. 3	F. E. Pressey.....	25	13.5	0.48	2.02	6.4

a By wading.

b By wading; meter on a rod.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ZEALAND RIVER
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

Day.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903						1903					
1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	17	.....	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
2	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.15	18	.....	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
3	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	19	.....	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	20	.....	2.0	2.3	2.25	2.4
5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	21	.....	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	22	.....	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
7	2.0	1.95	2.2	2.3	23	.....	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
8	2.0	1.95	2.3	2.25	24	.....	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3
9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	25	.....	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
10	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	26	.....	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4
11	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	27	.....	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4
12	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	28	.....	2.0	2.25	2.2	2.4
13	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	29	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.15	<i>a</i>
14	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.25	30	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	.....
15	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	31	2.2	.....	2.3	.....	.....
16	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2						

a River frozen December 29-31, 1903.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ZEALAND RIVER
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904										
1.....	<i>a</i>	2.4	3.5	2.4	1.84	1.84	1.74	4.34	3.25	2.35
2.....		2.45	3.4	2.4	1.84	1.84	1.94	4.14	3.35	2.45
3.....		2.3	3.3	2.3	1.74	1.94	1.94	3.44	2.85	2.45
4.....		2.3	3.1	2.2	1.74	1.94	1.84	2.84	2.75	2.75
5.....		2.4	3.0	2.2	1.74	2.04	1.84	3.04	2.75	2.75
6.....		2.4	3.0	2.1	1.74	1.84	2.04	2.84	2.65	2.55
7.....		2.5	2.9	2.1	1.74	1.84	2.04	2.84	2.85	<i>a</i>
8.....		2.7	2.7	2.1	1.84	1.94	1.94	2.74	2.85	.....
9.....		2.7	2.6	2.0	1.84	1.84	1.94	2.44	2.65	...
10.....		3.0	2.6	2.1	1.74	1.84	1.84	2.64	2.75	.....
11.....		3.2	2.7	2.1	1.74	1.84	1.84	2.84	2.75	.....
12.....		3.0	2.7	2.1	1.94	1.84	1.94	2.84	2.65	.....
13.....		2.9	2.6	2.05	1.94	1.74	1.94	2.64	2.85	.....
14.....		2.8	2.7	2.0	1.84	1.74	4.34	2.34	2.75	.....
15.....		2.7	2.5	2.0	1.84	1.84	3.24	2.24	2.85	.....
16.....		2.6	2.5	2.0	1.84	1.84	2.84	2.24	2.85	.....
17.....		2.45	2.8	1.95	1.84	1.74	2.34	2.94	2.65	.....
18.....		2.4	3.0	2.0	1.74	1.94	2.24	2.84	2.65	.....
19.....		2.4	2.9	2.0	1.84	1.94	1.84	2.74	2.65	.....
20.....		2.4	2.7	2.0	1.84	1.84	2.24	1.94	2.85	.....
21.....		2.3	2.7	2.0	1.84	2.84	2.84	3.84	2.95	.....
22.....		2.3	2.5	1.9	1.94	2.24	2.64	4.34	2.95	.....
23.....		2.4	2.5	2.1	1.94	2.44	2.34	3.84	2.85	.....
24.....		2.5	2.4	2.1	1.84	2.24	2.34	3.74	2.85	.....
25.....		2.6	2.4	2.0	1.74	1.94	2.64	3.74	2.85	.....
26.....		2.6	2.4	1.9	1.84	1.84	3.84	3.31	2.65	.....
27.....	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.34	1.84	2.84	3.24	2.75	.....
28.....	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.14	1.84	2.84	2.84	2.75	.....
29.....	2.5	4.0	2.4	1.9	1.94	1.94	2.64	2.84	2.55	.....
30.....	2.5	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.94	1.94	2.24	3.24	2.35	.....
31.....	2.4	.....	2.3	.....	1.84	1.84	.....	3.24	.....	.....

a River frozen January 1 to March 26 and December 7-31, 1904.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ZEALAND RIVER
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN. N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1905									
1.....	a	2.85	2.35	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.6
2.....		3.25	2.4	2.9	2.35	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.5
3.....		3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.0
4.....		3.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.2
5.....		3.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.85	2.3	2.35	3.0
6.....		3.4	3.0	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.3	a
7.....		3.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.65	2.3	2.35	.....
8.....		3.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.25	2.35	.....
9.....		3.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.25	2.3	.....
10.....		3.1	2.45	2.2	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.3	.....
11.....		3.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	.....
12.....		3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	.....
13.....		2.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	.....
14.....		2.9	2.7	2.2	2.25	2.45	2.7	2.2	.....
15.....		2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.35	2.45	2.2	.....
16.....		2.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	.....
17.....		2.6	2.4	2.3	2.55	2.3	2.4	2.15	.....
18.....		2.75	2.3	2.3	2.35	3.2	2.4	2.15	.....
19.....		2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.65	2.7	2.1	.....
20.....		2.65	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	.....
21.....		2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	.....
22.....		2.5	2.55	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.45	2.2	.....
23.....		2.5	2.3	2.1	2.15	2.45	2.45	2.2	.....
24.....		2.45	2.3	2.15	2.15	2.35	2.4	2.3	.....
25.....		2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.45	2.4	2.4	.....
26.....		2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....
27.....	3.15	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.75	2.4	2.35	2.4	.....
28.....	3.05	2.5	2.4	2.15	2.4	2.35	2.5	2.4	.....
29.....	2.95	2.45	2.35	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	.....
30.....	2.85	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	.....
31.....		2.35	.....	2.9	3.2	.....	2.5	.....	.....

a River frozen January 1 to April 26 and December 6-31, 1905.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF ZEALAND RIVER
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.—*Continued.*

Day.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		3.45	2.6	2.6	2.35	2.3	.....	.....	.....
2.....		3.0	2.6	2.45	2.3	2.15	.....	.....	.....
3.....		3.3	2.8	2.25	2.25	2.2	.....	.....	.....
4.....		3.2	2.6	2.65	2.25	2.1	.....	.....	.....
5.....		3.3	2.55	2.55	2.25	2.05	.....	.....	.....
6.....		2.9	3.2	2.45	2.25	2.0	.....	.....	.....
7.....		3.0	3.0	2.35	2.25	2.0	.....	.....	.....
8.....	2.55	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.35	2.0	.....	.....	.....
9.....	2.55	2.9	2.8	2.35	2.3	2.3	.....	.....	.....
10.....	2.55	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	.....	.....	.....
11.....	2.45	2.9	2.7	2.35	2.25	2.0	.....	.....	.....
12.....	2.35	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.25	1.95	.....	.....	.....
13.....	2.25	3.7	2.55	2.25	2.2	1.9	.....	.....	.....
14.....	2.55	3.05	2.5	2.15	2.15	1.9	.....	.....	.....
15.....	4.05	2.9	2.45	2.25	2.2	1.85	.....	.....	.....
16.....	3.55	2.95	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.05	.....	.....	.....
17.....	3.45	2.95	2.5	2.3	2.15	2.05	.....	.....	.....
18.....	3.55	2.9	2.45	2.35	2.1	2.15	.....	.....	.....
19.....	3.35	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.05	2.1	.....	.....	.....
20.....	3.85	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.05	2.05	.....	.....	.....
21.....	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.15	2.0	.....	.....	.....
22.....	3.15	2.45	2.35	2.5	2.15	2.0	.....	.....	.....
23.....	2.85	2.45	2.4	2.55	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	.....
24.....	2.75	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.35	.....	.....	.....
25.....	2.75	3.2	2.6	2.35	2.15	2.25	.....	.....	.....
26.....	2.75	2.7	2.15	2.25	2.15	2.25	.....	.....	.....
27.....	2.75	4.0	2.35	2.2	3.05	2.15	.....	.....	.....
28.....	2.65	3.8	2.35	2.15	2.65	2.15	.....	.....	.....
29.....	2.7	3.25	2.75	2.2	2.45	2.15	.....	.....	.....
30.....	3.75	2.85	2.7	2.6	2.35	2.35	.....	.....	.....
31.....		2.75	.....	2.5	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....

RATING TABLE FOR ZEALAND RIVER NEAR TWIN
MOUNTAIN, N. H., FROM AUGUST 29, 1903, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
1.75	4	2.20	22	2.70	82	3.60	368
1.80	5	.....	.....	2.80	109	3.70	402
.....	.....	2.30	28	2.90	139	3.80	436
1.90	8	.....	.....	3.00	170	3.90	470
.....	.....	2.40	35	3.10	202	4.00	504
2.00	12	.....	.....	3.20	234	4.10	538
.....	.....	2.50	45	3.30	266	4.20	572
2.10	16	.....	.....	3.40	300	4.30	606
.....	.....	2.60	61	3.50	334	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based upon 16 discharge measurements made during 1903 and 1904. It is well defined between gage heights 1.88 feet and 3.60 feet. Above gage height 3.30 feet the rating curve is a tangent, the difference being 34 per tenth.

RATING TABLE FOR ZEALAND RIVER, NEAR TWIN
MOUNTAIN, N. H. FROM JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Second-ft.</i>
2.00	10	2.70	78	3.40	293	4.10	567
2.10	14	2.80	100	3.50	330	4.20	609
2.20	20	2.90	127	3.60	368	4.30	652
2.30	27	3.00	156	3.70	406	4.40	696
2.40	35	3.10	188	3.80	445	4.50	740
2.50	46	3.20	222	3.90	485	.....	.....
2.60	60	3.30	257	4.00	526	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on 18 discharge measurements made during 1903-1905. It is well defined between gage heights 1.9 feet and 2.6 feet.

RATING TABLE FOR ZEALAND RIVER NEAR TWIN
MOUNTAIN, N. H., FROM JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-feet.</i>
1.85	3	2.10	11	2.40	34	.....	.....
1.90	4	2.20	17	2.50	45	.....	.....
2.00	6	2.30	24	2.60	60	.....	.....

The above table is applicable only for open-channel conditions. It is based on three discharge measurements made during 1906, and is merged with the 1905 rating curve at gage height 2.60 feet. It is fairly well defined. Above gage height 2.60 feet use 1905 rating table.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ZEALAND RIVER
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

[Drainage area, 14 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1903.							
September.....	22	8	10.5	0.750	0.837	.....	<i>a</i> 0.97
October	35	8	17.8	1.27	1.46	54	2.77
November	28	16	23.6	1.69	1.89	160	1.16
December 1-28....	45	16	29.0	2.07	2.16	.....	<i>b</i> 3.84
1904.							
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.94
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48
March 27-31.....	170	35	75.4	5.39	1.00	.....	<i>b</i> 2.53
April	504	28	97.9	6.99	7.80	560	1.40
May.....	334	28	101	7.21	8.31	280	2.93
June.....	35	8	15.0	1.07	1.19	.....	.....
July.....	30	4	7.35	.525	.605	19	3.19
August.....	121	4	18.0	.929	1.07	24	4.48
September.....	620	4	76.4	5.46	6.09	78	7.81
October	620	10	213	15.21	17.54	472	3.72
November	283	31	119	8.50	9.48	412	2.30
December 1-6....	95	31	58.8	4.20	.937	.....	.....

a Rainfall, September 15-30, 1903.*b* Rainfall for complete month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF ZEALAND RIVER
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.—*Concluded.*

[Drainage area, 14 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off.			Rainfall in inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Second-feet per square mile.	Depth in inches.	Per cent. of rainfall.	
1905.							
January.....							
February.....							
March.....							3.76
April.....							1.98
May.....	293	31	120	8.57	9.88	299	3.30
June.....	156	20	48.2	3.44	3.84	98	3.92
July.....	127	10	29.7	2.12	2.44	62	3.92
August.....	222	10	38.3	2.74	3.16	56	5.65
September.....	222	27	65.1	4.65	5.19	114	4.55
October..	100	20	40.4	2.89	3.33	189	1.76
November....	330	14	41.3	2.95	3.29	207	1.59
December 1-5....	222	46	128	9.14	1.70		α 0.92
1906.							
January.....							.40
February.....							.62
March.....							
April 8-30.....	546	20	190	13.57	11.61		α 1.30
May.....	526	39	169	12.07	13.91	253	5.50
June.....	222	24	64.8	4.63	5.17	115	4.50
July..	100	14	34.2	2.44	2.81	84	3.34
August.....	172	8	25.8	1.84	2.12	49	4.30
September.....	29	3	12.2	.871	.972	32	3.03

 α Rainfall for complete month.

LITTLE RIVER NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

This station was established January 21, 1904, by F. E. Pressey, and discontinued September 15, 1905. It was located at the rough wooden highway bridge about two miles southwest of Twin Mountain, and about two miles above the entrance of Little River into the Ammonoosuc. The area of the drainage basin at this point is about eleven square miles. This drainage basin is adjacent to that of Zealand River, previously described, and practically all forest cover has been removed from it. The slopes are steep, and there is no pondage or artificial storage. This station was established in order to obtain comparative data as to the time and duration of freshets. A few discharge measurements have been made during 1904 and 1905, but it is not intended to make any estimates of discharge for this point.

The channel is straight for about 50 feet above and 800 feet below the station. The banks are rocky, low, and clean, and liable to overflow. The bed of the stream is of large boulders and extremely rough. The current is swift at all stages.

A standard chain gage, which was read twice each day by Edward Lynch, is attached to the floor on the downstream side of the bridge; length of chain, 12.32 feet. The gage is referred to bench marks as follows: (1) A marked point on the floor of the bridge near the zero of the gage scale; elevation, 10.73 feet. (2) A cross on a boulder on right bank, about 32 feet from end of gage box; elevation, 9.05 feet. Elevations refer to gage datum.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF LITTLE RIVER NEAR
TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Mean velocity.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
1904.		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Ft. pr. sec.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
Aug. 23 ^a	H. K. Barrows.....	22	26	2.04	5.58	53
Sept. 25 ^a	Barrows and Norcross..	22	32	2.06	5.75	66
Oct. 12 ^b	T. W. Norcross.....	21	28	.94	5.30	26
1905.						
May 3 ^c	T. W. Norcross.....	28	33	2.18	5.80	72
Aug. 25 ^d	T. W. Norcross.....	24	18.3	.72	4.86	13.2

^a By wading one mile below the gage.^b By wading.^c From the bridge.^d By wading; meter on a rod.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF LITTLE RIVER,
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904												
1	.....	4.6	4.7	4.9	6.15	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	6.05	5.2	5.1
2	.....	4.65	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.05	5.0	5.75	5.2	5.1
3	.....	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.85	5.05	5.35	5.15	5.1	5.65	5.2	5.1
4	.....	4.6	5.85	4.95	6.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.55	5.2	5.1
5	.....	4.65	5.05	5.05	6.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.15	5.45	5.2	5.1
6	.....	4.6	4.7	5.05	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.55	5.15	5.1
7	.....	5.1	4.65	5.45	6.05	5.0	4.95	5.0	5.1	5.45	5.1	5.1
8	.....	6.05	7.2	5.65	6.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1
9	.....	4.8	5.0	6.15	6.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.35	5.1	5.1
10	.....	4.7	4.95	6.2	5.85	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.25	5.1
11	.....	4.6	4.8	5.8	6.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.25	5.1
12	.....	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.9	4.90	4.9	5.15	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1
13	.....	4.6	4.7	5.45	5.85	4.90	5.25	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	.....
14	.....	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.85	4.95	5.05	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	.....
15	.....	4.6	4.7	5.35	5.95	5.0	5.0	5.2	6.6	5.2	5.1	.....
16	.....	4.6	4.7	5.3	6.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.85	5.2	5.1	.....
17	.....	4.6	4.7	5.35	6.25	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	.....
18	.....	4.6	4.7	5.15	6.05	4.95	4.9	5.1	5.35	5.2	5.4	.....
19	.....	4.6	4.7	5.0	6.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.75	5.2	5.45	.....
20	.....	4.6	4.6	5.4	6.15	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.15	.....
21	4.65	4.6	4.6	5.15	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.85	5.95	6.2	5.25	.....
22	4.65	6.2	4.65	5.4	5.8	5.05	4.8	5.55	5.55	6.1	5.1	.....
23	5.05	5.0	6.85	5.15	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.75	5.45	5.9	5.1	.....
24	4.85	4.65	5.5	5.35	5.65	5.0	4.8	5.35	5.5	5.55	5.1	.....
25	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.95	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.75	5.5	5.1	.....
26	4.7	4.6	6.45	5.75	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.25	5.55	5.65	5.1	.....
27	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.55	5.55	4.9	5.1	5.15	5.45	5.55	5.2	.....
28	4.7	4.7	5.25	5.55	5.45	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.35	5.1	.....
29	4.65	4.7	5.15	6.0	5.3	4.9	5.45	5.1	5.45	5.3	5.4	.....
30	4.6	.....	5.2	6.1	5.25	4.9	5.15	5.05	6.05	5.25	5.1	.....
31	4.6	.....	5.1	.....	5.2	.....	5.0	5.0	.....	5.2	.....	.....

a November 10 to December 31, 1904, gage heights probably affected by anchor ice.

DAILY GAGE HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF LITTLE RIVER,
NEAR TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H.—*Concluded.*

Day	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Day	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.
1905							1905						
1	<i>a</i>	5.75	5.25	5.0	5.0	5.55	17	<i>a</i>	6.25	5.3	5.1	5.05	.....
2	5.65	5.2	5.45	4.8	5.5	18	.....	6.45	5.3	5.0	4.9	.....
3	5.75	5.45	5.5	4.8	6.1	19	.....	6.35	5.4	4.95	4.85	.....
4	6.35	5.4	5.35	4.75	5.8	20	.....	6.05	5.2	4.9	4.8	.....
5	6.3	5.25	5.15	4.7	5.5	21	.....	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.75	.....
6	6.5	5.85	5.05	4.7	5.4	22	.....	5.85	5.15	4.8	4.7	... ..
7	6.85	5.45	5.0	4.7	5.4	23	.....	5.6	5.05	4.8	4.8	.....
8	6.45	5.45	5.0	4.95	.....	24	.....	5.55	5.0	4.8	4.7	.....
9	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.95	.....	25	6.05	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.55	.....
10	6.3	5.25	4.9	4.75	.....	26	6.05	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	.....
11	6.3	5.2	4.9	4.7	.....	27	6.0	6.15	5.55	4.8	5.4	.....
12	6.25	5.6	4.9	4.7	.....	28	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.95	.....
13	6.1	5.55	4.9	4.75	.....	29	6.15	5.75	5.25	4.7	4.9	.....
14	6.05	5.65	5.0	4.7	.....	30	6.25	5.75	5.15	4.9	5.7	.... .
15	6.1	5.4	4.95	4.75	.....	31	.....	5.55	.....	5.35	5.85	.....
16	6.15	5.3	4.9	5.5	.....						

a River frozen January 1 to April 24, 1905.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

In the previous report upon the Hydrography of the White Mountain Region, the hydrographic data obtained were considered in two parts: first, the records for the drainage basin of the Pemigewasset River, and second, the data which had been collected for the several basins during 1903-'04.

For the Pemigewasset basin there was available the records of gage heights, extending back to January 1, 1886, and rainfall records beginning with June, 1888, beside the data obtained by the survey. In the light of gagings made since 1904, it is probable that the bed of the river near the Plymouth gaging station changes in condition slightly from time to time, and a different rating curve has been used for 1905-'06. Consequently the estimates of flow made previous to September, 1903, may be considered as subject to some error, although it is believed that this is not very large. The following tables, regarding Pemigewasset River at Plymouth, continue the data presented in similar form in the first report, bringing it up to the present season:

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.—TABLE
SHOWING RATIO OF RUN-OFF TO RAINFALL FROM
JUNE TO OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE, DURING THE PERIOD
1888 TO 1906.

Year.	Run-off. (Inches.)	Rainfall. (Inches.)	Ratio of run-off to rainfall.
1888.....	14.39	21.90	0.66
1889.....	15.42	21.22	0.73
1890.....	18.31	23.57	0.77
1891.....	6.51	16.62	0.39
1892.....	12.34	22.27	0.55
1893.....	7.71	17.58	0.44
1894.....	5.87	17.40	0.34
1895.....	4.95	16.39	0.30
1896.....	8.75	18.51	0.47
1897.....	14.55	17.58	0.83
1898.....	6.58	18.97	0.35
1899.....	2.74	13.92	0.20
1900.....	4.36	13.63	0.32
1901.....	6.79	16.70	0.41
1902.....	14.49	21.57	0.67
1903.....	7.97	18.73	0.43
1904.....	7.48	20.02	0.37
1905.....	11.18	24.43	0.46
1906 (June to September, inclusive)	5.51	10.60	0.52

Considering the 18 years, from 1888 to 1905, inclusive, and dividing this period into three parts,—six years, from 1888 to 1893, inclusive; six years, from 1894 to 1899, inclusive; and six years, from 1900 to 1905, inclusive. The average ratio of run-off to rainfall in the first period is 0.59; in the second period is 0.42 and in the third period is 0.44. Considering the 17 years, 1888–1904, inclusive, and omitting the five years, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1897 and 1902, as these show abnormally high ratios—perhaps due to exceptional conditions of ground water—we have 12 years. Dividing this into two periods of six years each, we find the ratio of run-off to rainfall in the first is 0.42 and in the second is 0.35.

In the following table have been arranged in cubic feet per second per square mile the minimum recorded run-off in each year, the mean for the lowest month and the mean for the three lowest months. The years from 1886 to 1906 have been divided into three periods of seven years each, and the average run-off in cubic feet per second per square mile for each period computed.

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER.

Year.	Minimum in cubic feet per second per sq. mile.	Mean for lowest month in cubic feet per second per sq. mile.	Average minimum for three low months in cubic feet per second per sq. mile.
1886.....	.30	.77	.85
1887.....	.57	.77	.79
1888.....	.50	1.11	1.73
1889.....	.39	1.75	2.16
1890.....	.44	1.88	2.45
1891.....	.24	.38	.63
1892.....	.30	.76	1.47
1893.....	.27	.39	.85
1894.....	.24	.28	.64
1895.....	.30	.48	.62
1896.....	.30	.80	.92
1897.....	.27	.42	.71
1898.....	.24	.47	.50
1899.....	.20	.32	.38
1900.....	.22	.35	.40
1901.....	.30	.42	.65
1902.....	.50	1.13	1.76
1903.....	.23	.43	.63
1904.....	.24	.55	.68
1905.....	.52	1.12	1.15
1906 (up to October 1).....	.28	.36	.71
1st period (7 years).....	.39	1.06	1.44
2d period (7 years).....	.26	.45	.66
3d period (7 years).....	.33	.62	.85

From the data which have been collected since September, 1903, the following tables are compiled, based on records of gage heights and numerous current meter measurements, and the rainfall records at the stations previously noted. The first of these tables shows the ratio of run-off to rainfall by months, of the different drainage areas. The second shows the average ratio of run-off to rainfall for the three months of July, August and September, 1904-'05-'06. The third shows the minimum recorded discharge in cubic feet per second per square mile for each of the three months, July, August and September, 1904-'05-'06; and the fourth shows the mean run-off in cubic feet per second per square mile for each of the stations for the months of July, August and September, 1904-'05-'06.

TABLE SHOWING RATIO OF RUN-OFF TO RAINFALL, BY MONTHS, FOR DIFFERENT DRAINAGE AREAS.

Rivers.	1903.	1904.								
	Oct.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Saco.....	0.51	2.10	2.20	0.74	0.38	0.20	0.22	0.73	.....	.....
Pemigewasset...	0.23	.....	1.70	0.43	0.15	0.27	0.30	0.94	1.20	.54
Israel (above)...	0.51	1.50	2.00	0.65	0.23	0.36	0.52	1.34	1.62	.....
Israel (below)...	0.38	1.40	1.90	0.67	0.26	0.31	0.50	1.30	2.03	.....
Ammonoosuc....	0.52	5.74	4.19	0.63	0.26	0.27	0.34	1.12	.61	.....
Zealand.....	0.54	5.60	2.80	0.61	0.19	0.24	0.78	4.72	4.12	.....

1905.

Rivers.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Saco.....	2.32	1.99	.55	.26	.43	.65	.88	.59
Pemigewasset..	3.15	1.90	.50	.43	.27	.51	.63	.50
Israel (above)...	1.57	.96	.69	1.19	1.67	2.23	.75
Israel (below)...	1.46	.88	.64	1.17	1.29	1.73	.79
Ammonoosuc...	2.43	1.97	.72	.41	.41	.62	.80	.60
Zealand.....	2.99	.98	.62	.56	1.14	1.89	2.07

1906.

Rivers.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Saco.....	3.09	1.25	.59	.50	.28	.24
Pemigewasset.....	1.31	.80	.35	.46	.27
Israel (above).....
Israel (below).....
Ammonoosuc.....	3.33	1.78	.89	.60	.27	.35
Zealand.....	2.53	1.15	.84	.49	.32

a Using rainfall at Jefferson Highlands.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE RATIO OF RUN-OFF TO
RAINFALL FOR THE THREE MONTHS OF JULY,
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1904-'05-'06.

Rivers.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Mean.
Saco.....	.27	.45	.34	.35
Pemigewasset....	.24	.40	.36	.33
Israel (above).....	.37	1.18	.....	.....
Israel (below).....	.36	1.00	.....	.....
Ammonoosuc.....	.29	.48	.41	.39
Zealand.....	.40	.77	.55	.57

TABLE SHOWING THE MINIMUM DAILY RUN-OFF IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND PER SQUARE MILE FOR SEVERAL RIVER BASINS, FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1904-'05-'06.

Rivers.	Area.	1904.			1905.			1906.			Mean for three months.				Mean three years.
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	1904.	1905.	1906.		
Saco.....	385	.41	.39	.31	.56	.71	1.38	.66	.40	.28	.37	.88	.45	.57	
Pemigewasset.....	615	.24	.35	.24	.51	.51	1.28	.51	.34	.28	.28	.77	.38	.48	
Israel (above).....	8.7	.25	.34	.61	.99	1.26	3.10	.78	.35	.46	.40	1.78	.53	.90	
Israel (below).....	21.2	.35	.47	.75	.99	1.18	2.40	.71	.57	.71	.52	1.52	.66	.90	
Ammonoosuc.....	34	.44	.53	.62	.59	.97	1.38	.59	.44	.50	.53	.98	.51	.67	
Zealand.....	14	.28	.28	.28	.71	.71	1.93	1.00	.57	.21	.28	1.12	.59	.66	

TABLE SHOWING MEAN MONTHLY RUN-OFF IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND PER SQUARE MILE
FOR SEVERAL RIVER BASINS, FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,
1904-'05-'06.

Rivers.	Area.	1904.			1905.			1906.			Mean for three months.			Mean three years.
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
Saco.....	385	.65	.72	1.07	2.17	2.01	3.98	1.35	.68	.41	.81	2.72	.81	1.45
Israel (above).....	8.7	.74	1.64	2.84	2.25	4.89	4.77	1.43	.90	1.10	1.71	3.97	1.14	2.27
Israel (below).....	21.2	.82	1.43	2.71	2.07	4.81	3.68	1.51	1.13	1.33	1.65	3.52	1.32	2.16
Israel (between).....	12.5	.87	1.29	2.62	1.94	4.76	2.92	1.58	1.28	1.50	1.59	3.21	1.45	2.08
Ammonoosuc.....	34	.75	1.05	2.37	1.40	2.03	2.55	1.75	1.02	.96	1.39	1.99	1.28	1.55
Zealand.....	15	.53	.93	5.46	2.12	2.74	4.65	2.44	1.84	.87	2.31	3.17	1.72	2.40
Pemigewasset.....	615	.55	.97	1.70	1.50	1.14	4.00	1.12	.64	.36	1.07	1.88	.71	1.22

DISCUSSION OF TABLES.

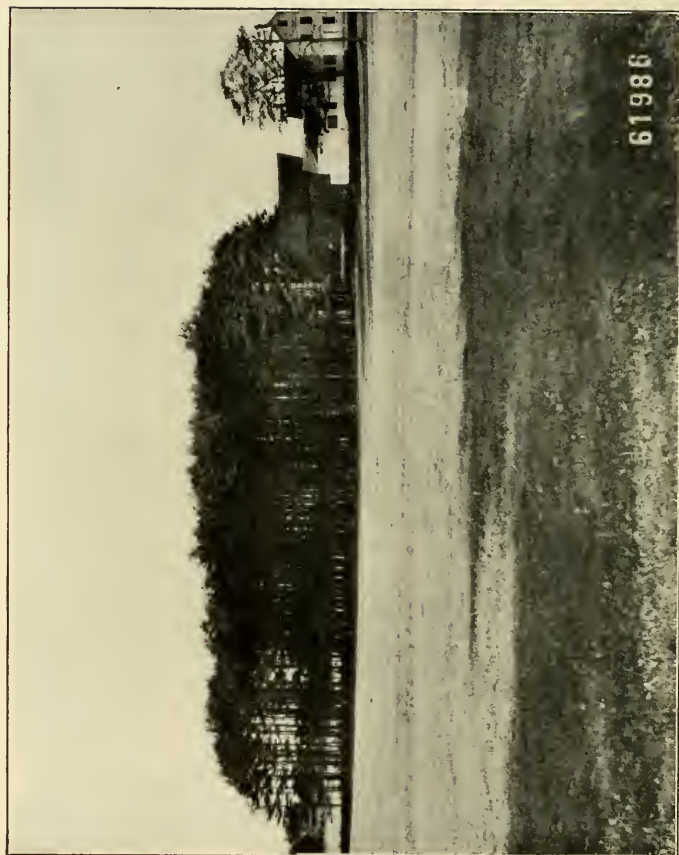
The first two tables are of doubtful value, and indicate plainly that in many cases the *average* precipitation over the various drainage basins was not obtained. These ratios for Israel River seem to be most widely at variance, indicating a much greater rainfall upon this basin than that shown at Jefferson Highlands.

The tables of minimum and mean run-off for the three summer months are of more definite value, although the number of years covered is too small to warrant definite conclusions.

It is evident that thus far the run-off has been rather high, as shown by the table of means for the three months. No *very dry* year has occurred as yet, although the present season (1906) has been one with considerably less than the average precipitation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is not possible to draw definite conclusions regarding the effect of deforestation upon run-off from the few years' data at hand. A good beginning has been made, however, in the study of this important question, and valuable information obtained, and it is hoped that the work can be carried on for several years to come and perfected more in detail, in the light of the experience gained in the past.



NO. 1.—A WHITE PINE WOODLOT.

FOREST CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY

CHARLES A. LYFORD, M. F.

and

LOUIS MARGOLIN, F. E.

November, 1906.

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FOREST CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

INTRODUCTION.

In March, 1905, the New Hampshire Legislature passed the following resolution, supplementary to one passed in February, 1903, which authorized the Forest Service (then the Bureau of Forestry) to conduct a general examination of the forests of the White Mountain region:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court convened, That the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by Chapter 139, Laws of 1903, be, and hereby is, placed at the disposal of the Forestry Commission for use in the completion of the forest survey of the State, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same.

Approved March 10, 1905.

The results of the study authorized by the resolution of February, 1903, have already been published as Bulletin 55 of the Bureau of Forestry. The study of forest conditions in southern New Hampshire, authorized by the resolution just given, the results of which are here presented, completes the forest survey of the state.

The report may briefly be summarized as follows:

1. The area included is about 3,500,000 acres, or 57 per cent. of the entire state.
2. The present forest consists entirely of second growth, chiefly in small lots, but occupying about two thirds of the total land area. The forest area has been greatly extended by the abandonment of improved farm land, in rapid progress since 1880. White pine and gray birch have been the most aggressive in the process of restocking.

3. White pine, red oak and chestnut are the most important trees, and lend themselves the most readily to forest management. Methods of managing the various types of forest are proposed.

Under average conditions, the rate of growth in value for fully stocked white pine stands falls below 4 per cent. between fifty-five and sixty years of age.

Forest planting, both as a means of rendering productive abandoned fields and pastures and of assisting reproduction on lands already partially stocked with seedlings, should receive serious consideration.

With land at \$5 and cost of planting at \$7 an acre, and with money valued at 4 per cent., the financial rotation for white pine falls at fifty-five years.

4. The mill tallies show that:

(a) Under the present system of grading and with present prices, the appreciation in value of lumber due to improvement in quality with age is enough to prolong the financial rotation of white pine ten years.

(b) The appreciation in value of chestnut lumber due to improvement in quality with age may be left out of account for trees over sixteen inches in diameter.

(c) With present prices there is a slight advantage in cutting chestnut logs less than nineteen inches in diameter outside bark into switch ties, and larger logs into plank.

5. The forest fire problem is not a serious one, the chief demands being a further education of public sentiment, and a division of the expense of fire protection between the state and the towns.

6. The summer resort business is growing in importance, and should be encouraged by avoiding unnecessary clear cutting near places of special interest, and by leaving strips of woods along the roads.

7. The present method of taxing forests is unjust and the need for revision is urgent. A plan for taxing the gross income from forests at the time of final cutting is proposed.

8. A state forester is recommended to be head of the fire warden service, to furnish expert advice to forest owners, to collect and publish forest statistics, and to establish a state nursery.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Area.—The territory covered by this report and in it referred to as southern New Hampshire, is that part of the state lying south of an east and west line drawn through the northeast corner of the town of Freedom and passing through Tamworth and Sandwich in Carroll County, and through Campton, Rumney, Wentworth and Orford, in Grafton County. The area included is about 3,500,000 acres, or 57 per cent. of the entire state.

TOPOGRAPHY.

New Hampshire, south of the White Mountains, may be divided into four topographic regions: (1) A hilly or mountainous area in the western portion, several miles wide and about eighty miles long, extending from the Massachusetts line near Winchendon northeastward to the center of Grafton County. The average height of this ridge is about 1,500 feet, the most prominent elevation being Monadnock, about 3,200 feet. Its western slopes are drained by the Connecticut River and its tributaries, the Mascoma, Sugar and Ashuelot rivers. The eastern slopes are drained by the Merrimack; (2) The southeastern portion of the state, extending about twenty-five miles inland from the coast, a low, level basin with only occasional hills. It is drained by the Piscataqua River, and its principal tributary the Salmon Falls River; (3) Between these two regions a well-drained, rolling stretch of country over 3,500 square miles in extent, with an average elevation of less than 600 feet. Occasional eminences like Kearsarge Mountain and the Mink Hills reach a much greater height. It is drained by the Merrimack River, which is formed by

the junction of the Pemigewasset, draining Squam and New-found lakes, and the Winnepesaukee River, draining the lake of the same name; (4) The lake district, consisting of the large basin of Winnepesaukee, Squam and Ossipee lakes, lying mostly in Carroll County. This is essentially a plain with four isolated mountains imposed upon it, of which Gunstock and Ossipee reach a height of almost 2,400 feet.

Soil.—There are four general classes of rocks underlying the surface of New Hampshire, and in consequence four general classes of soil. In the Connecticut River Valley north of Claremont, and in the extreme northern part of the state, in the vicinity of Colebrook, the rock is mostly limestone. The soil is fertile and here is the best agricultural land. South of Claremont, in the eastern part of the valley, the rocks are slates and schists, and the soil therefore contains a large percentage of lime and magnesia. This is fertile and well suited for agriculture. A soil very similar to this is produced by the rocks bordering the coast of Rockingham County, and extending northward up the Piscataqua River. The remainder of the state is underlain by gneiss and granite, which produce soil of various qualities according to the local character of the country.

During the glacial period rocks were ground up and the soil was transported long distances. For this reason fertile lime soils are now found in many places south and south-east of Colebrook and Claremont. In the south-central part of the state the pulverization and solution of the granite rocks by the ice and water added potash to the soil, thus benefiting it.

Though often fertile, by far the largest portion of southern New Hampshire is rendered unfit for agriculture by the great mass of boulders covering the surface of the land, or because the soil is not deep enough, or because it is too sandy.

Climate.—The climate of southern New Hampshire is in

the main much like that of the rest of New England. The following table gives the average temperature for a number of years :

	Mean temperature		
	Yearly	Summer	Winter
In the vicinity of Manchester, N. H.,	48°F.	70°F.	26°F.
In the Monadnock region,	42°	64°	21°
In southern New Hampshire,	44-48°	66-70°	21-26°

The average annual amount of precipitation in this region is between thirty-five and forty inches, which is more than enough to support a good forest growth. The amount of rainfall varies from place to place. In the southwestern part of the state it is forty-three inches. Near Portsmouth it is thirty-five inches, while it is forty-five inches in the Merrimack Valley between Manchester and Nashua.

THE ORIGINAL FOREST.

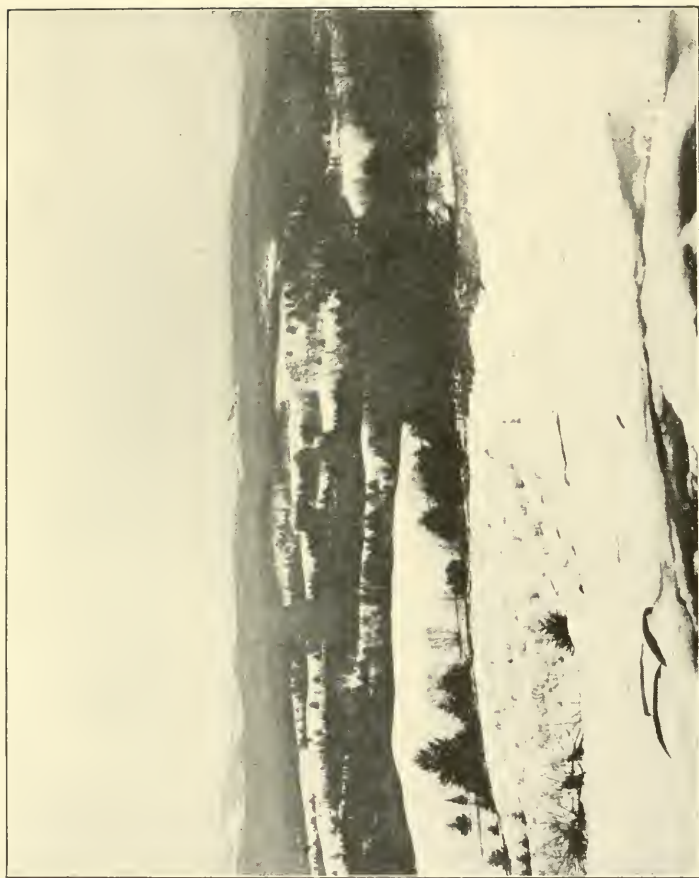
Of the original forest which once covered southern New Hampshire practically nothing remains. From few small virgin stands, a study of the present second-growth forests, and bits of local history, however, a general idea of its composition can be gathered.

Along the river valleys and on the sandy soils in the eastern part of Rockingham County, white pine was predominant, with red and pitch pine occupying the drier, gravelly soils. On the higher elevations, with a lower limit approximating the 1,500-foot contour, red spruce found its home. The intermediate uplands, comprising the bulk of the area, supported a growth of mixed hardwoods and hemlock, with white pine scattered singly or in groups. In the swamps, which, although small, are common at all elevations, grew red maple, black and white ash, black gum, balsam, spruce, tamarack and, near the coast, white cedar.

The composition of the hardwood mixtures was variable. Associated with pine in the low-lying region, from the

lower Merrimack Valley to the coast, were white oak, black oak and red maple, with smaller proportions of red oak, black and paper birch, hickory, black cherry, elm, basswood, white ash, sugar maple, and beech. With the increase in elevation north and west, black oak disappeared, white oak became less common, and red oak appeared among the leading species, which, with considerable local variation, comprised red oak, red and sugar maple, black and yellow birch, beech, and, within their commercial range (see map), chestnut and white oak. Species of secondary importance were paper and gray birch, popple, white ash, elm, basswood, black cherry, butternut, and hickory. Above 1,200 feet elevation, yellow birch, sugar maple and beech became more prominent, and, in mixture with spruce, reached an altitude of 2,400 feet.

With the settlement of the country, lumbering and fire began to have their effect upon the forest, gradually transforming it from a few uniform, relatively permanent types to an irregular mixture of temporary types, all with a tendency to revert naturally to the original type. At first only the more valuable pine and oak were cut, and this culling process, by encouraging the less valuable species, exerted an unfavorable influence upon the composition of the forest. The demands of an increasing population, however, with the consequent improvement of transportation facilities, gradually led to the utilization of inferior material, and thus encouraged clear cutting. This clearing of the forests, supplemented by fire, was followed by an even-aged second-growth, the composition of which was largely determined by the relative abilities of the various species to reproduce under the conditions thus brought about. The hardwoods, which all sprout from the stump, were given an advantage over the softwoods, which do not sprout. White pine, although further handicapped by the infrequency of its seed years, escaped serious depletion by virtue of its rapid and vigorous growth. The slow-growing hemlock quickly overtopped in the competition for growing



NO. 2.--GENERAL VIEW, SHOWING BROKEN CHARACTER OF WOODLAND.

space, was enabled to continue the struggle for existence by its extreme tolerance of shade. Paper birch, gray birch and popple, with their light, wind-blown seed and rapid growth, became more abundant. Oak and chestnut, superior in sprouting capacity, at least held their own. And pitch pine, with its thick, fire-resisting bark and its meager demand for moisture, came to be the sole survivor on sandy or gravelly soils repeatedly swept by fire.

A third factor of importance in transforming past to present conditions has been the reversion of cleared land to forest. According to the reports of the United States Census, about one million acres of improved farm land has been abandoned in New Hampshire, mostly since 1880. This amounts to one fourth of the area included as southern New Hampshire. In restocking this land, white pine and gray birch have been most aggressive; and since gray birch is a short-lived, thin-foliaged tree, easily crowded out of existence, this process has greatly extended the area occupied by pine. But, as a result of insufficient seeding, most of the stands thus established were too open for proper development. Consequently the trees are many of them bushy in form, and much growing space has been wasted.

At the present time stands over eighty years old are rare. Below this all ages are well represented. In the vicinity of the older settlements, however, especially in the southeastern part of the state, most of the woodland has been cut over two or three times, and sapling stands are more abundant than elsewhere.

THE PRESENT FOREST.

Extent.—The present forest occupies about 66 per cent. of the total land area. The greater part of it is composed of small lots, rarely exceeding 200 acres in extent, with cleared land interspersed. This necessitates a broad classification of the area according to the proportion of forest

and cleared land. On the accompanying map the area is divided into four classes as follows:

	Land area		Forest area	
	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
I. Over 90 per cent. forest (average 95 per cent.).	816,694	24.5	775,859	35.3
II. 50 to 95 per cent. forest (average 75 per cent.).	1,689,446	50.7	1,267,084	57.6
III. 10 to 50 per cent. forest (average 25 per cent.).	605,907	18.3	151,477	6.9
IV. Less than 10 per cent. forest (average 2 per cent.).	216,621	6.5	4,332	.2
Total,	3,328,668	100.0	2,198,752	100.0

The averages given are rough estimates, and the forest areas which are based on them therefore are only approximately correct.

In interpreting the results of this classification, it should be remembered that classes 2 and 3 are based on broad averages, and may include areas of unbroken forest or cleared land up to six or seven hundred acres in extent.

A study of the map reveals the following facts:

1. Class I is largely confined to the higher altitudes, but is found at lower elevations wherever unfavorable soil conditions have either prevented improvement for farms or else hastened their abandonment and reversion to forest.

2. Class II is the most extensive. It is also widely distributed, being common at all elevations.

3. Class III occurs partly as an extension of Class IV up the river valleys, but is also found in considerable quantities at higher elevations.

4. Class IV is almost entirely confined to the lower portions of the main river valleys.

It is also interesting to note that Class IV comprises only one fifth of the total cleared area, the other four fifths being mixed with forest, while of the total forest area one third is included in Class I.

Classification of the Forest.—A division of the existing forest into definite types is impracticable. Not only are recognized types numerous and ill-defined, with many intermediate gradations, but they are intermixed in quantities too small to be shown on a map of convenient scale.

The following scheme of classification was, therefore, adopted:

	Acres	Per cent.
Softwoods—over 80 per cent. softwoods.	38,012	1.2
Softwoods-hardwoods—50 to 80 per cent. softwoods.	790,105	23.7
Hardwoods-softwoods—50 to 80 per cent. hardwoods.	2,229,965	67.0
Hardwoods—over 80 per cent. hardwoods.	33,619	1.0
Pitch pine and scrub oak.	20,346	.6
Barren land.	7,507	.2
Less than 10 per cent. forest.	209,114	6.3
Total land area.	3,328,668	100.0

The above areas include both forest and cleared land. In order to obtain the areas actually occupied by forest, each type was subdivided into the classes given in showing the distribution of forest and cleared land, and the area of each subdivision multiplied by the average per cent. accepted for that class. The results of these calculations follow:

	Forest area	
	Acres	Per cent.
Softwoods.	24,143	1.1
Softwoods-hardwoods.	561,040	25.5
Hardwoods-softwoods.	1,585,836	72.1
Hardwoods.	8,405	.4
Pitch pine and scrub oak.	19,328	.9
Total forest area.	2,198,752	100.0

Under the head of softwoods are included all conifers or evergreen trees, of which only white pine, spruce and hemlock are important. The hardwoods, or broad-leaved trees, are more numerous. Those of importance are paper, black, yellow, and gray birch, red and sugar maple, red and white oak, chestnut, beech, white ash, and popple.

Softwoods.—With the exception of a small patch of spruce near the summit of Mount Monadnock, this type consists chiefly of white pine, and is confined to a few small areas within twenty miles of the coast. Near Fremont the type presents an unbroken forest, including many merchantable stands from fifty to eighty years old. Elsewhere it is found in agricultural sections, and comprises more or less scattered stands, most of which are too young to be merchantable. These consist usually of a mixture of white pine and gray birch. Since, however, gray birch is either removed for firewood or crowded out by the pine, it was disregarded in mapping.

Softwoods-hardwoods.—This class includes those portions of the present forest in which the original proportion of softwoods has been reduced, but not below 50 per cent. The bulk of it occurs in a continuous body, extending from the lower Merrimack Valley eastward to the coast, and thence northward in a narrow strip along the state line to Lake Winnepesaukee. A considerable amount is also found along the divide between the Connecticut and Merrimack watersheds, where, above 1,500 feet elevation, the softwoods are reinforced by spruce.

Hardwoods-softwoods.—This covers most of the area formerly occupied by the extensive hardwoods-hemlock-pine type referred to in the description of the original forest, and has encroached to a considerable extent upon the pine and spruce types. The proportion of softwoods has decreased, but the aggressiveness of pine and spruce in re-stocking abandoned farm land has prevented serious depletion.

Hardwoods.—The two areas falling under this head are situated in a farming section near the headwaters of minor tributaries to the Connecticut River. The small quantity of softwoods may be explained by the lack of abandoned farms and the abundance of sugar orchards.

Pitch pine and scrub oak.—In this type are included areas northeast of Lake Winnepesaukee, on which the soil

is coarse sand or gravel. The original forest was composed largely of red and white pine, but fires which followed lumbering have repeatedly swept the ground, which now is covered with a growth of scrub oak and scattered pitch pine, the only species able to endure such adverse conditions. Similar areas, though smaller, are found elsewhere, especially in the Merrimaek Valley.

Barren land.—This includes land incapable of supporting commercial tree-growth, such as the summits of the higher mountains and the sandy barrens near the coast.

Commercial Range of Important Trees.—On the accompanying map is shown the range within which five important trees are found in commercial quantities. White pine and red oak were chosen because of their leading importance, and spruce, chestnut and white oak because of their limited range. The other trees are either of wide distribution or of minor importance.

An examination of the map brings out the following facts, considering which it should be kept in mind that even within their ranges, white pine, red oak, white oak, and chestnut are in general confined to elevations below, and spruce to elevations above, 1,500 feet.

1. White pine and red oak have a common range, broken only by the southern extension of the White Mountains.

2. Spruce is found in a belt, averaging about twenty miles in width, extending from the White Mountains southward along the divide between the Connecticut and Pemigewasset-Merrimaek watersheds.

3. Chestnut extends in a broad tongue up the Merrimaek Valley to Franklin, and in a narrow strip up the Connecticut River to Charlestown.

4. White oak extends up the Connecticut and Merrimaek valleys a little beyond the chestnut, reaching the south shore of Squam Lake and the west shore of Lake Winnepesaukee; also from the lower Merrimaek Valley eastward to the coast, and thence northward in a narrowing strip to the southeast shore of Lake Winnepesaukee.

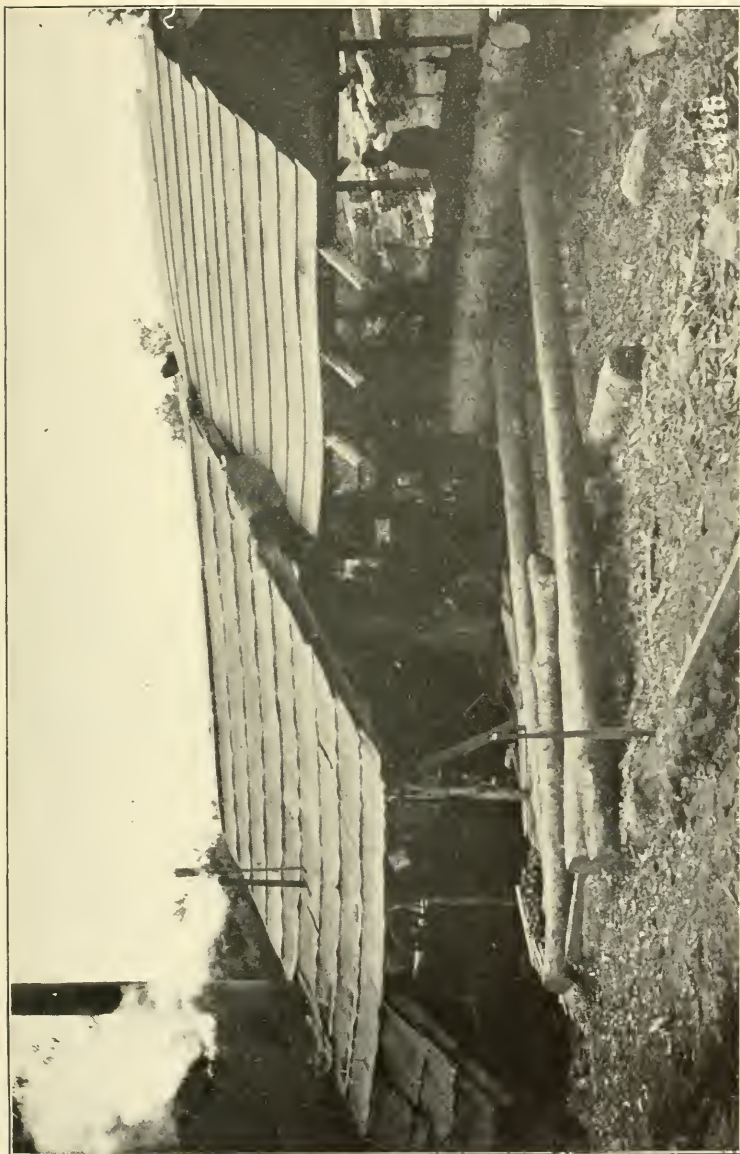
LUMBERING.

Lumbering forms one of the leading industries of the state, the unfinished lumber products from southern New Hampshire alone amounting in 1905 to over \$4,000,000. By far the most important species, both in value and quantity, is white pine, although large quantities of hemlock, oak, chestnut, and other hardwoods are also cut.

Stumpage is bought by the woodlot, rather than by the acre, cord, or thousand board feet. A lump sum of money is paid for the privilege of stripping an entire tract clean. The lumberman sets up his mill, saws all the trees fit for lumber, and cuts the rest into cordwood. The cleared land then reverts to the original proprietor. In exceptional cases timber is sold in the log, when a decimal cord scale is used by which the diameter outside the bark at the middle of the log gives the contents in cords. For reducing cords to board feet it is common practice to allow three cords to 2,000 feet board measure.

The small portable mill with a circular saw and a capacity of 15,000 feet per day, but cutting on an average only half that amount, is the most common type in use. There are few large stationary mills, and still fewer portable band-saw mills. The lumbering is usually done by contract, a certain sum per thousand feet being paid for cutting, hauling the logs to the mill, sawing them into boards, and "sticking" the lumber. Occasionally the contract for each of these operations is sublet to a different person. A general average for the cost of the entire process of manufacture, which includes loading the lumber on the cars, is about \$7 per thousand board feet.

Since the value of lumber in southern New Hampshire is high, very little is wasted or left in the woods. This is especially true of white pine; logs measuring only two inches inside the bark at the small end and yielding only a foot or two of lumber are occasionally brought to the mill and sawed. The hardwoods are not so closely utilized. Large tops are sometimes left in the woods, though they are



NO. 3. PORTABLE SAWMILL.





NO. 4. LUMBER ON STICKS—SLASH IN BACKGROUND.



NO. 5. WHITE PINE SLASH.

frequently cut and sold as cordwood. The bulk of the lumber is cut round edge; that is, the boards are not passed through an edger. The better pine logs, however, are often so manipulated on the saw-carriage as to yield a certain quantity of square-edged boards.

FOREST FIRES.

Southern New Hampshire has not suffered from forest fires for a long time. This is due chiefly to the cleared land and roads, which break the forest and act as fire lines. The abandonment of farms, however, in rapid progress since 1880, and the increase in the number of people who frequent the woods for pleasure, are increasing the danger from this source, and call for greater precautions to prevent and control forest fires.

Approximately 35,000 acres of forest land have been burned over in the last five years. This area comprises a large number of small burns, widely distributed and representing a comparatively small amount of direct damage. Many of the fires occurred on land recently cut over, and those in merchantable stands, even where severe enough to kill the trees, caused little direct loss, since dead timber, if removed promptly, may be sold without other sacrifice than that arising from its forced utilization. The indirect damage, however, was much greater, since it must be measured by the loss of many years' growth in seedlings and saplings, and the deterioration due to the destruction of the vegetable soil.

The chief causes of forest fires are two: the railroads, and the carelessness of pleasure seekers in the woods. Southern New Hampshire has many miles of railroad, and a large portion of the right of way adjoins woodland. The engines are equipped with spark arresters, but this measure of prevention is not sufficient, for in dry weather the smaller sparks escape through the meshes of the screen and frequently cause forest fires. Pleasure seekers, through carelessness either in leaving campfires or in dropping burning matches and cigar stubs, are responsible for a

great many fires. Minor causes of fire are brush burning and portable sawmills.

The railroads are prompt and liberal, both in furnishing assistance to fight fires set by them, and in paying damage for losses, direct or indirect, occasioned by such fires. Having thus accepted their share of the responsibility, they may be relied on to do all in their power to prevent fires. The chief improvements called for are:

1. A more efficient spark arrester.
2. A more thorough patrolling of the line during dry periods. Especial attention should be given to those portions of the line where the condition of the adjoining woods is most dangerous. A railway bicycle would be very convenient for the purpose of patrol.
3. A more active coöperation on the part of the owners of the adjoining woods, both in increased vigilance during dry periods, and in precautionary measures, such as safety strips. Adequate protection could be secured by a strip of woods 50 to 100 feet wide, adjoining the right of way, and annually cleared of inflammable material by raking and burning. Still further security would be afforded by a road or path, on which the mineral soil was kept exposed, extending between the strip and the protected woods. All cutting on this strip should be confined to the removal of single trees here and there, thus securing reproduction and renewal of the stand without interfering with its protective function.

Fires set by pleasure seekers are due entirely to carelessness, and the remedy lies in a further education of public sentiment. This may best be accomplished by the posting of notices impressing the necessity of care in regard to fires, and the strict enforcement of the fire laws.

Where the danger from fire is especially great, existing roads and trails should be kept clear of inflammable material and allowed to serve as fire lines.*

* For a full discussion of the fire question, including methods of fighting fires, see Report of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission for 1903-'04, pages 77 to 98.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

The forests of New Hampshire have suffered severely from the lack of intelligent management. They have been cut and culled without regard to the future, and have consequently deteriorated. By adopting a simple system of management a gradual improvement may be brought about. Unlike the White Mountain region, where the population is sparse, markets distant, and the predominating trees of slow growth, conditions in the southern part of the state lend themselves quite readily to the practice of forestry. Since all methods of management must be based on a knowledge of the silvical characteristics of the various trees in the forest, the important tree species will be considered separately. In applying the methods suggested below it should be remembered that forest management in the region has yet to pass through the experimental stage, and that, therefore, all methods are more or less dependent on future experience.

White Pine.—White pine is the most important tree in southern New Hampshire. The qualities which combine to make it so are its rapid growth, the extensive demand for its lumber, and its ability to grow in nearly all situations.

Silvical characteristics.—White pine is common at all elevations below 1,500 feet. It is adapted to a variety of soils, but grows most rapidly where the supply of moisture is plentiful and the soil well drained. On dry, sandy soils there is less competition from other species, and pine is more abundant, but its growth is slower. It cannot endure the excess of moisture in the swamps or the salt sea-breezes near the coast.

White pine is only moderately tolerant of shade. During the first few years of their existence the seedlings are less exacting, but their further development is dependent on a fairly abundant supply of light. Although the root system is distinctly lateral, the roots are deeply enough

embedded to give the tree a firm hold on the soil, rendering it more wind-firm than the shallow-rooted spruce.

The age at which white pine trees begin to bear seed varies considerably, but effective seeding cannot be relied upon before the fortieth year. Full crops of seed are borne only at intervals of from three to seven years. The seed are borne in cones, or "burrs," and require two years for development. At the end of the first summer the immature cones are about one inch long and may be found on twigs of the current season's growth. By these young cones a heavy crop of seed may be foretold a year in advance. The mature cones are four to six inches long and usually begin to open early in September. The light, winged seeds, two under each scale, are thus freed from the cone and in a strong wind may be carried several hundred feet. The cones remain on the tree until the following spring.

Germination of the seed cannot take place without a certain amount of moisture, and to further develop the roots of the seedling must come in contact with mineral soil. For this reason reproduction from seed cannot be secured where the soil is fully exposed to the drying action of the sun or where the litter of leaves and other vegetable matter is sufficient to prevent the roots of the seedling from reaching mineral soil. The growth of the seedling is slow at first, usually less than a foot for the first five years. After this the height growth becomes very rapid, averaging one to two feet annually for the next fifty years.

The only serious source of damage from natural causes is the white pine weevil. This insect appears in its adult or beetle form in the spring, and lays its eggs in the bark of the leading shoot, rarely attacking trees over thirty feet in height. The larvæ soon hatch, and during the summer feed on the tissue of the shoot, invariably killing it. One or more side branches turn up to replace the leader thus killed, resulting in a permanent crook or fork. A dense stand is less susceptible to injury from this source than an

open one, and the only practical remedy that may be applied as a check to this evil is the adoption of methods of regeneration that will insure proper density during the early stages of growth.

Management.—White pine may be grown to best advantage in pure, even-aged stands under a clear cutting system of management. An undergrowth of some shade-enduring species, such as sugar maple, may be of value as a soil cover, and will assist materially in cleaning the pine of its side branches, but it should not be allowed to interfere with the main crop. Where reproduction is secured by planting, this undergrowth may easily be regulated.

Until the stand is about thirty years old* it should be kept dense, in order to kill the lower branches while they are yet small. All cutting should be confined to the removal of any gray birch or other undesirable trees which are interfering with the pine. The first thinning should be made about the thirtieth year, or as soon after as the resulting returns will balance the cost of the operation. From 150 to 200 of the best developed, most promising trees on each acre should be selected for the final crop. The surrounding growth should then be thinned sufficiently to give the crown of each selected tree a chance to spread slightly. This operation should be repeated as often as the growing space thus provided becomes filled by the growth of the crowns. The thinnings should further include all overtopped and suppressed trees which can be marketed at a profit.

If higher grades of lumber than box boards or pail stock are desired, pruning may be advisable. This operation should be confined to stands in which the lower branches have been killed while small, and should consist in the removal at the time of the first thinning from the trees selected for the final crop of all limbs for at least one log length. The limbs should be cut off as close as possible to

* The age of pine may readily be determined in young stands by counting the whorls of branches (distributed at intervals of six inches to two feet along the main stem) allowing five years for the first foot above the ground.

the stem of the tree, avoiding unnecessary injury to the bark. The practicability of pruning may roughly be determined by estimating the added value at maturity due to pruning, discounting this at an acceptable rate of interest to the time of pruning, and comparing this discounted value with the actual cost. For example: Assume the added value at sixty years of age to be \$1 per tree. Discounting this at 4 per cent. compound interest to the time of pruning, gives thirty-one cents. In this case an expense for pruning up to thirty-one cents per tree would be justified. At 5 per cent. the limit of expense would be twenty-three cents.

The determination of the financial maturity of the stand is explained further on in connection with the yield table for white pine. When the time for the final cutting has arrived, the chief problem is to secure a succeeding stand as cheaply as possible. Two methods are proposed, the choice of either being largely dependent on the results of future experiments:

1. To cut clear, burn the slash, and plant the whole area the following spring. An unmerchantable growth, however, which will not seriously hinder planting operations, should be left in lumbering, since partial shade is beneficial until the seedlings begin to show a thrifty growth.

The main advantages of this method are that it insures comparative certainty of results, avoids loss of time in restocking, and secures the greatest possible yield from a given area. Its general adoption is restricted by the following considerations:

- (a) The risk of loss by fire and the uncertainty of taxation.

- (b) Forest planting can be perfected only by extended trial, and until this experimental element has disappeared its practice will be restricted to those who can afford the risk of failure.

- (c) The direct outlay for planting involves a greater present sacrifice, and even though the ultimate return



NO. 6.—AN UNTHINNED WHITE PINE STAND.



NO. 7. THE SAME STAND THINNED.



NO. 8.—A WHITE PINE STAND BADLY IN NEED OF THINNING.



NO. 9.—A SIXTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD WHITE PINE STAND,
showing retarded crown development resulting from long-continued crowding.

justifies it from a pecuniary standpoint, the remoteness of realization, usually beyond the life of the owner, often more than offsets the financial advantage.

2. To cut clear, leaving about three seed trees per acre, and avoiding the destruction of any unmerchantable growth which can serve as ground cover after logging.

The disposal of the slash will depend on the danger from fire. If the risk is considerable the slash should be burned, preferably on the snow, in order to reduce to a minimum the destruction of seed and seedlings. If the risk is slight, the brush should be scattered to hasten its decay.

For best results the cutting should follow closely a full seeding, which is indicated by a heavy crop of cones, from which the seeds are shed during the month of September.

The trees selected for seeding must be wind-firm. This quality in a tree depends chiefly on the degree in which it has been exposed to the action of wind. The choice will therefore be restricted to those trees whose crowns have been partially or wholly unprotected by their neighbors. Further, the seed trees should be located with reference to prevailing winds at the time of seeding. The carrying distance of the seed is largely controlled by the relation between slope and wind direction. On level ground effective seeding cannot be relied upon beyond a distance greater than two or three times the height of the tree.

This method by no means insures a reproduction of pure pine. The light seeded birches are almost certain to obtain a footing, while maples and other species are also likely to enter the mixture. The establishment of pine may often be assisted at small expense by transplanting seedlings three or four years old from the denser groups to the more open places. As soon as the reproduction is as complete as conditions will permit, the seed trees should be removed and the openings thus made filled by planting.

Another method of reproduction cutting worthy of trial, but applicable only to tracts of considerable extent, consists in clearing successive strips at right angles to the pre-

vailing winds, progressing from leeward to windward, and relying on seeding from the adjoining woods.

Uneven-aged stands.—Uneven-aged stands are the result of a partial stocking of abandoned farm land, followed by a gradual filling of the blanks. In many cases this process has been so slow that the trees first established have reached seed-bearing age and themselves assisted in the final completion of the stand. The older trees are usually scattered and bushy, while the younger ones occur in dense, even-aged groups.

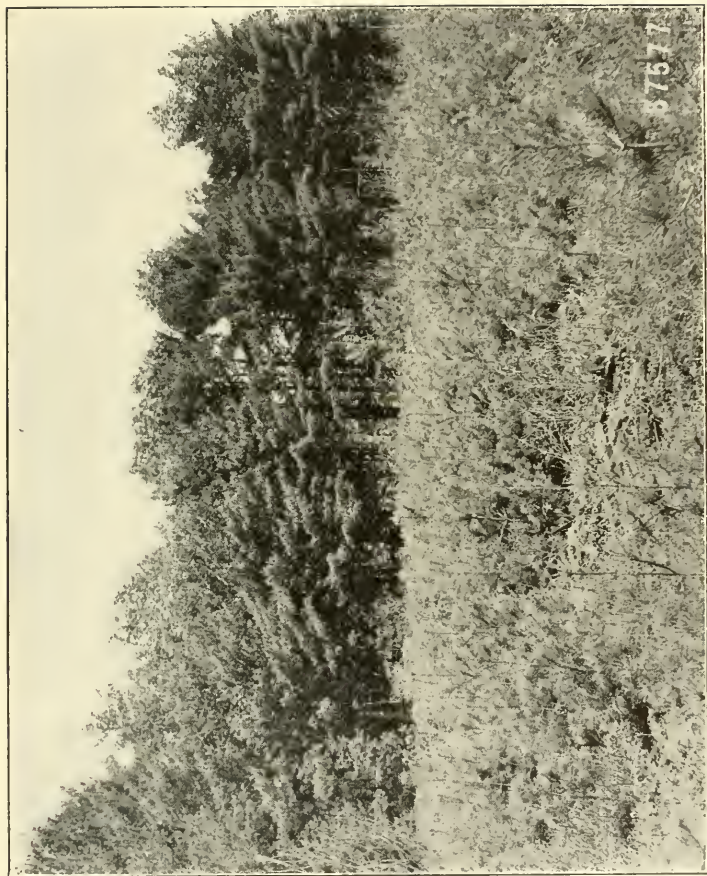
Treatment.—If planting is practicable, remove the large, bushy trees wherever the surrounding growth is less than ten or fifteen feet high, and plant the openings thus made the following spring.

Thin the even-aged groups according to the instructions given for even-aged white pine.

At maturity, cut clear and reproduce either by seed trees or by planting.

In determining the financial maturity of the stand, the relative proportion of the various age classes must be taken into account. The lower limit is the time at which the youngest class reaches merchantable size, and the time of maturity will advance with an increase in the proportion of the younger age classes.

Abandoned farm land partially stocked with white pine.—This is one of the most common types in southern New Hampshire. At least 800,000 acres of improved land have been abandoned since 1880, and a large part of this area is not yet fully stocked with trees. White pine and gray birch form the bulk of this volunteer growth, which is usually irregular, both in age and density. Where the trees are scattered singly, the stimulus of direct light from all sides has led to a bushy form, expressively called “cabbage pine.” Where the trees occur in groups, those in the interior show proper form development, but unless the groups are unusually extensive, the bushy marginal trees occupy a large part of the growing space. The blanks



NO. 10. WHITE PINE REPRODUCTION ON ABANDONED PASTURE.



NO. 11 IRREGULAR GROWTH OF WHITE PINE ON ABANDONED PASTURE.



NO. 12. "CABBAGE" PINE.



NO. 13. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF "CABBAGE" PINE.

between the trees are usually grassy, but in some places, especially in the southeastern part of the state, they are partially or wholly filled with a growth of shrubs.

Treatment.—1. If planting is practicable. Cut all bushy or otherwise defective pine which will pay for their removal. This will generally include all such trees large enough to yield a 10-foot log four inches in diameter at the small end. In addition, cut all other merchantable pine, except those in fully stocked, even-aged groups more than one fourth of an acre in extent.

Where the chances for natural seeding are slight, complete the stand by planting white pine. Where, on the other hand, the chances for natural seeding are good, with seed trees less than 200 feet to the windward, all blanks bordered by trees less than three or four feet high should be left to nature awhile longer. Where the bordering trees are higher, the blanks should be planted at once, in order to prevent the trees from growing bushy.

2. If planting is not practicable. The stand will gradually be completed by natural seeding, and become subject to the treatment proposed for uneven-aged stands.

As influencing the practicability of planting, it is worthy of note that a supply of seedlings may often be cheaply obtained by thinning the denser clumps of volunteer growth, and that the returns will be measured, not entirely by the growth of the trees planted, but also by the improvement in form of the trees already on the ground.

White Pine and Gray Birch.—Gray birch is the common associate of white pine in restocking abandoned farm land. It usually precedes the pine and grows rapidly from the start, but, being short-lived, thin-foliaged, and very intolerant of shade, it is readily crowded out. In the struggle, however, the pine is apt to be seriously damaged by the lashing of the limber birches, and suffers still further injury when the dying birches are finally bent to the ground under a load of snow or sleet.

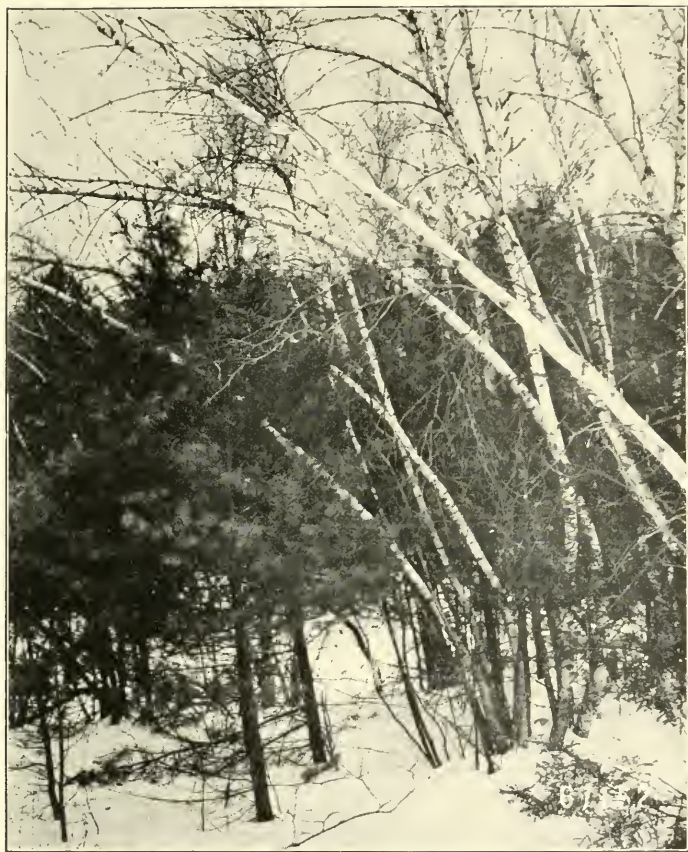
Treatment.—Remove all merchantable gray birch which

threaten to damage the pine, even though the operation barely pays for itself. In general, the danger is greatest when the two species are approximately of the same height. If the birch can be marketed at a profit or utilized to advantage by the owner, care should be taken to cut it before it begins to decay. As a general rule, gray birch rarely exceeds five inches in diameter without becoming unsound. Pure gray birch should be cut clear at maturity, and, if practicable, the area should be planted with white pine. The sprouting of the birch stumps may be checked by timing the cutting as closely as possible with the beginning of decay, and by cutting in late summer so that the young shoots may not have time to harden before the early frost.

Mixed stands.—Fully 90 per cent. of the forest of southern New Hampshire consists of mixed stands, the composition of which is extremely variable, including almost every conceivable combination of species. The problems of management are correspondingly varied and the following directions are intended to serve only as a general guide, the specific application being of necessity left to the judgment of the owner.

Treatment.—The management of mixed stands should aim both to hasten their development by thinning and to improve their composition by favoring the more desirable kinds of trees.

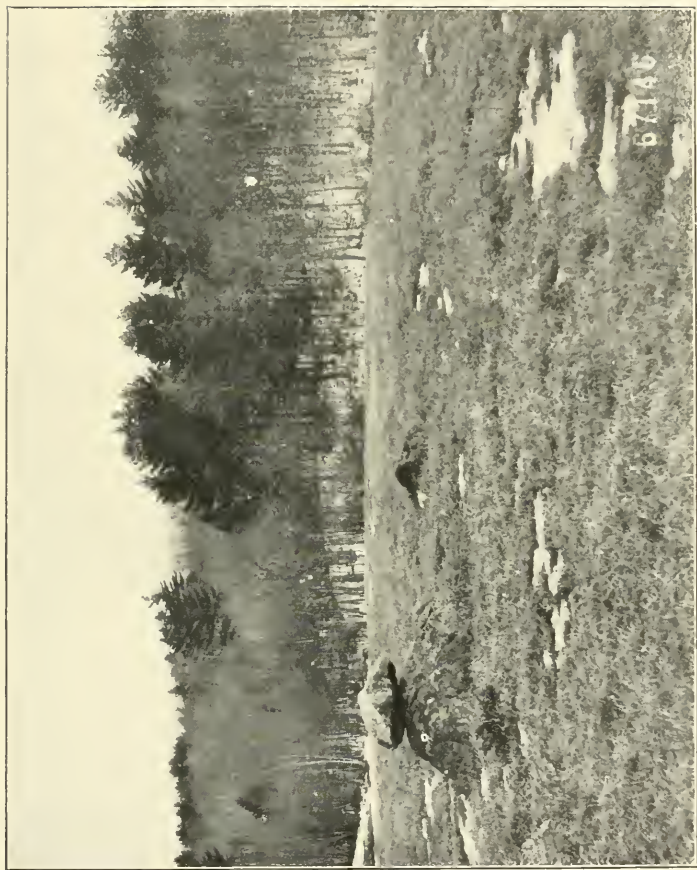
The general rule of thinning is the same as that proposed for pure white pine, but the variety of species makes the problem more complicated. The relative desirability, or the relative tolerance of shade, of the different species will often influence the choice of trees to be removed. Thus the red maple, where it overtops a more valuable species such as the red oak, should be taken out; and the sugar maple, which is very tolerant of shade, may often serve to advantage as an understory, a position in which the light-needing birches could not exist. The final or reproduction cutting is also complicated by the variety of species. The conifers, which do not sprout, must be reproduced by seed: the chest-



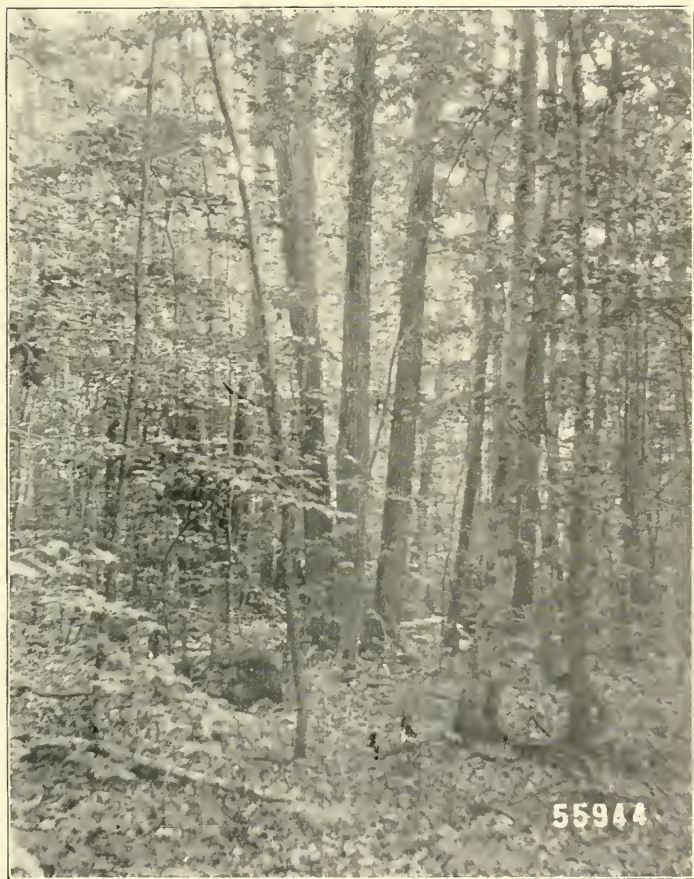
NO. 14.—DAMAGE TO WHITE PINE AND GRAY BIRCH.



NO. 15. MIXED HARDWOODS.



NO. 16. WHITE PINE IN MIXTURE WITH HARDWOODS,
Showing superior height and crown development of the pine.



NO. 17. SPROUT CHESTNUT WITH SECOND-GROWTH HARDWOODS.

nut and oaks, superior in sprouting capacity, may be reproduced by sprouts from the stump; and each species possesses certain peculiarities which must be taken into account.

In short, the proper management of mixed stands is primarily dependent on a knowledge of the relative values and silvical characteristics of the various trees in the mixture. Accordingly the essential facts for the important trees are presented below.

Chestnut.—Chestnut is occasionally found in nearly pure stands, but is usually in mixture with other species, occurring either singly or in scattered groups. It shows a preference for well-drained slopes and ridges, and is never found in swamps and rarely at the bottoms of ravines. The essential requirement for satisfactory development is a well-drained soil, fairly deep, and moderately fertile. In tolerance of shade it may be classed with white pine. Although its root system is distinctly lateral, chestnut may be classed as a deep-rooted species. No deep taproot is developed, but the side roots, which spread out extensively, are often three feet or more below the surface of the ground.

Reproduction takes place chiefly by means of sprouts. The capacity of this species for producing sprouts from the stump is exceptional, and has been the chief means of preserving it on cut-over land. An abundance of seed is borne, with full crops every two or three years, but only a small portion escapes destruction by animals and man, and the few seedlings that appear are apt to be devoured by cattle or to perish for want of light. In rate of growth, chestnut ranks with white pine. Sprouts from the stump are less persistent in growth than trees of seedling origin, but grow very rapidly at the start, usually from three to six feet during the first season. Seedlings are longer-lived, but, since they must develop a root system of their own, their growth at first is slower, rarely exceeding eight inches the first year.

The extensive demand for chestnut ties, poles and posts,

and the exceptional sprouting capacity of the species, unite to make a sprout system of management the most profitable. A rotation of thirty-five or forty years will yield sizes suitable for ties and posts, and fifty years will afford a considerable amount of saw timber and poles. To encourage a vigorous sprout growth, the final cutting should be made during the late fall, winter or early spring, since sprouts from summer cuttings are likely to be killed by the early frosts before they have time to harden. It is not definitely known how many successive crops of sprouts may be grown from the same stump, but even under the most favorable conditions the number is certain to be limited, and it will always be advisable to encourage seedling growth.

Red Oak.—Red oak usually occurs as scattered dominant trees in mixture with other species, rarely forming over 50 per cent. of the stand. It seems to prefer the gentle to moderate slopes where the soil is fairly deep and well-drained. A shallow, rocky soil is usually unfavorable, but wherever the rock is broken up sufficiently to allow the entrance of the stout, down-reaching roots, a fairly good development is possible. The young sprouts and seedlings can stand a moderate amount of shade, but do not demand it, and are sooner or later suppressed and killed if overtopped by larger trees. In sprouting capacity and rate of growth, red oak closely approaches chestnut.

Its excellent form development, freedom from defects, and the consequent high value of large logs, together with its wind-firmness and usual scattered occurrence, will often make it advisable to hold over trees of this species for a second rotation.

White Ash.—White ash is widely though scatteringly distributed. It thrives best in moist situations, often associating with black ash in swamps. The tree can endure a moderate amount of shade when young, but becomes intolerant with age. The roots penetrate deeply, making the tree decidedly wind-firm. It sprouts freely from the stump, and bears full crops of seed every two to five years. The



NO. 18. SUGAR BUSH.

seed ripens in late September and falls with the first heavy frost. The trees are usually of excellent quality, with straight, clear boles and few defects.

White ash is a valuable species of fairly rapid growth, and its presence should always be encouraged.

Sugar Maple.—Sugar maple is found in nearly all situations, except in swamps and on dry, sandy soils. It is exceedingly tolerant of shade, and thus naturally adapted for use as an understory with white pine and other intolerant species. For this purpose it should be given the preference over the equally tolerant but less desirable red maple, beech and hemlock. With a plentiful supply of light the rate of growth is fairly rapid, approaching that of white pine for the first twenty to thirty years. Its sprouting capacity is poor. The tree is also valued for its production of sugar.*

Birches.—The birches are prolific seeders, producing an abundance of light, wind-blown seed, which gives them a decided advantage in the restocking of areas cleared by fire or lumbering. Gray birch has already been discussed in connection with white pine.

Paper birch prefers a loose, well-drained soil, and will not grow in swampy situations. It is naturally adapted for growth on the shallow, rocky soils of the steeper slopes. It is shallow-rooted and very intolerant of shade.

Black birch thrives best on the lower and middle slopes, but is found everywhere outside of the swamps. It is more tolerant of shade than paper birch, but is a light-demanding species and its seedlings are quickly killed by the shade of an older stand.

Yellow birch is less common and is usually confined to the richer soils near streams and at the borders of swamps. It is moderately shade-enduring in youth, but the demand for light increases with age, and after the sapling stage the tree is decidedly intolerant.

*For the management of sugar orchards see Bulletin No. 59 of the Forest Service, "The Maple Sugar Industry."

In sprouting capacity and rate of growth, the three birches are inferior to chestnut, but they are commercially valuable trees of moderately rapid growth, and as such are entitled to favorable consideration in future management.

Popple.—Popple is of common occurrence, but is nowhere found in large quantities. It is shallow-rooted, very intolerant of shade, and reproduced readily by suckers from the roots. The light seed is carried long distances by the wind, but is very short-lived, and seedlings are scarce. The rate of growth is rapid at first, but is not persistent, decay usually beginning at the butt soon after the fortieth year. After fire or lumbering a stand of popple is by no means undesirable. The trees grow rapidly to merchantable size and their thin-foliaged crowns let through enough light for an undergrowth of white pine or other valuable species.

Hemlock.—Hemlock is rarely found in pure stands, but is common in mixture with other species. It prefers the deeper, moister soils along streams, but also thrives on the steep rocky slopes of the higher ridges and knolls. It is very tolerant of shade, which enables it to maintain an existence as an understory in mixture with trees of more rapid growth. Its rate of growth is very slow. Even where the seedlings have plenty of light they grow slowly for the first five or ten years, and thus hemlock has been crowded back into a subordinate position in the second growth.

Beech.—Beech is of common occurrence and is found in all situations except in swamps. It is exceedingly tolerant, reproducing freely in dense shade, and as a result is usually present as an undergrowth. Its thin bark makes it very susceptible to injury by fire and other destructive agencies.

Red maple.—Red maple is widely distributed. It shows a preference for moist situations but will grow both in swamps and on the shallow soils of steep, rocky slopes. It sprouts freely from the stump and in tolerance of shade closely approaches sugar maple.



NO. 19. SECOND-GROWTH SPRUCE.

White, black and chestnut oaks.—These oaks resemble red oak in their silvical characteristics, but are inferior to it in rate of growth and sprouting capacity.

Spruce.—Spruce is generally confined to elevations above 1,500 feet. This limits its occurrence to the higher knolls and mountains where the soil is usually shallow and rocky. The present stands in southern New Hampshire are largely even-aged, partly as a result of lumbering and fire, but more commonly due to the restocking of abandoned farm land. A large part of the original spruce forests was succeeded after lumbering by a growth of hardwoods, especially paper birch and popple, under which spruce seedlings are now gradually appearing.

Because of its slow growth and its restriction to the less accessible situations, spruce can not be managed as intensively as white pine. Planting is impracticable under present conditions, and in many cases thinning will not pay for itself. The tree is very shallow-rooted and the consequent lack of windfirmness prohibits the use of scattered seed trees. It is very tolerant, however, and this ability to develop under the shade of an older stand suggests a gradual removal, reproduction being secured from self-sown seed, either by the cutting of single trees as they reach maturity, or by successive cuttings extending throughout a mature stand and leading to the production of a new stand approximately even-aged. These successive cuttings encourage seed production, create conditions favorable to the growth of seedlings, and remove the remaining trees as soon as the reproduction is complete.

Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak.—The redemption of land occupied by this type can readily be accomplished, but will not attract private enterprise. The first few attempts must be largely experimental, and the high initial expense is likely to reduce the return on the investment below the rate demanded.

The first step is protection from fire, which will usually necessitate the construction and maintenance of fire lines.

patrol during dry seasons, and the strict enforcement of rules against trespassing. The fire lines should consist of strips about ten feet wide, kept clear of inflammable material by annual burning. An ordinary woods road will serve the purpose effectively.

Wherever red or white pine is present, natural seeding should be given a chance, but in most cases planting will be necessary. Both white and red pine should be tried. The first is more valuable commercially, while the second thrives better on dry, sandy soils. The scrub oak will hinder planting operations, but will afford desirable protection to the seedlings while they are establishing their root systems, and will not seriously interfere with their further development. The pitch pine should be removed as soon as the white and red pine seedlings begin to show a rapid height growth.

The Farm Woodlot.—A class of forest of decreasing but still considerable extent is the farm woodlot, which supplies the fuel, fence posts, and other material used on the farm. In the past these woodlots have as a rule been cut and culled without regard to the future, and have consequently deteriorated. By adopting a simple system of management, this deterioration may be avoided, and a gradual improvement of conditions brought about.

The first step should be improvement cuttings. Instead of taking the best trees, the less desirable kinds should first be removed, especially where they are impeding the development of more promising neighbors.

The cutting of the main crop should be conducted with a view to securing satisfactory reproduction. Groups of desirable young trees which have sprung up in accidental or intentional openings should be taken as starting points and the surrounding timber removed in successive narrow bands. A woodlot thus managed should give a sustained annual yield of about three fourths of a cord per acre.

Forest Planting.—The possibilities of forest planting in southern New Hampshire deserve serious consideration.

There are thousands of acres of run-out pastures and agricultural fields, at present lying idle, which are capable of yielding an attractive return under forest management. If left to nature, these lands will gradually revert to forest, but the loss of time and the uncertainty of satisfactory results are strong arguments in favor of planting. The need is especially great on lands already partially stocked with seedlings, where bushy development can be avoided only by planting the blanks.

The native trees best adapted for planting are white pine, chestnut, red oak, white ash, and sugar maple. Foreign trees worthy of trial are Scotch pine, Norway spruce, and European larch.* Of these white pine is by far the most promising, and the practicability of planting this species is well shown in tables XXII to XXV.

THE SUMMER RESORT BUSINESS.

As a summer resort New Hampshire is growing in importance from year to year. A special report issued by the state bureau of labor in 1899 points out the magnitude of the summer business, and gives detailed statistics, of which the following is a summary:†

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SUMMER BUSINESS OF 1899.

Capital invested in summer property..	\$10,442,352.00
Number of different guests remaining one week or longer.....	58,222
Number of transient guests remaining less than one week.....	95,706
Number of persons occupying cottages	20,352
Total number guests and in cottages..	174,280
Total population of the state in 1900 was	411,588
Number male help employed.....	3,297
Number female help employed.....	9,057
Total number help employed.....	12,354
Total wages paid.....	539,901.00

* Directions for planting any of these trees may be had by applying to the office of Forest Extension, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

† The Summer Season in New Hampshire, Special Report by the State Bureau of Labor, 1899.

Number of towns and cities where guests are taken.....	204	
Number of towns and cities where guests are not taken.....	31	
Number of farm houses where boarders are taken	1,621	
Increase in number of guests in 1899 over 1898	8,093	
Increase in cash received at hotels and farm houses in 1899 over 1898.....		\$402,341.00
Cash received from the summer people		4,947,935.00
Cash received from railroad fares (estimated)		600,000.00
Cash received from stage fares.....		63,275.00
Cash received from steamboat fares on Lakes Winnepesaukee, Asquam, Sunapee and Newfound.....		60,369.00
Cash invested in buildings and properties for summer use.....		937,785.00
Total volume of summer business and investment for 1899.....		\$6,609,364.00

There is no doubt that the summer resort business is much greater today than in 1899, when the above figures were published. No recent statistics, however, are available.

Of the great number of summer visitors, a few go to the extreme northern portion of the state to fish and hunt, many go to the mountains, while others remain in the lake district. The greatest number, however, are scattered throughout the small towns and farms of the southern part of the state, and their recreation, in the main, consists of walks and drives along wooded roads, and picnics held in the adjoining woodlots. Extensive lumbering, with the resulting piles of unsightly slash, may ruin a place as a summer resort. Forest management should take into account the benefits and profits derived from this subsidiary business. In all cases it would be best to:

1. Avoid cutting of any kind during the summer-outing season.

2. Leave strips of woods along the roads.
3. Leave undisturbed favored picnic grounds or places of special interest.

RELATION OF THE STATE TO THE FOREST.

New Hampshire is peculiarly indebted to the forest for its prosperity. The chief industries of the state, lumbering, the summer resort business, and all manufactures relying on water power, largely depend upon its presence. Fortunately there is very little danger of an extensive destruction of the forest. So much of the land is fit for nothing but tree growth, and reproduction takes place so readily, that the danger lies rather in the lack of intelligent management, leading to a deterioration in the character and composition of the forest and a consequent reduction in revenue to the state as a whole.

The duty of the state is to encourage proper forest management (1) by preventing the destruction of timber by fire, (2) by a just tax system, and (3) by educational measures.

FIRE LAWS.

The present laws relating to forest fires impose heavy fines and penalties for the malicious burning of timber; for starting fires on property of others; and for allowing fires started on one's own land to do damage to neighboring property. They hold proprietors of railroads liable for all damages done to property by fires from locomotives. In addition they provide for the following excellent fire-warden system:

CHAPTER 97, LAWS OF 1905.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE.

SECTION 1. In cities and towns where organized fire departments are established, the chief of the fire department is hereby constituted forest fire warden for such city or town. In time of drought the forest fire wardens, themselves or by some agent or agents designated by them, shall, when directed by the forestry commission, patrol the woods in their respective cities or towns.

warning persons who traverse the woods, campers, hunters, fishermen and others, about lighting and extinguishing fires. They shall post extracts from the fire laws, and other notices sent to them by the forestry commission, along highways, along streams and waters frequented by tourists and others, at camp sites and in other public places. If, in woodlands thus posted, any person, other than the owner of said lands or his agents acting under his direction, shall build fires when warned not to do so by the forest fire warden, or shall fail to extinguish a fire when ordered to do so by the warden, he may be arrested by the warden without a warrant.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the warden to extinguish all brush or forest fires occurring in his town, and he may call such assistance as he shall deem necessary to assist him in so doing, and may require the use of wagons, tools, horses, etc., for that purpose. If any person fails to respond to the warden's call for his assistance or the use of his property, he shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars. The city or town shall pay reasonable compensation for their services to all persons summoned to assist the warden and for the use of all property required by him in the extinguishment of a forest or brush fire. In case the warden and the persons summoned to assist him or to furnish the use of property shall fail to agree upon the terms of compensation at the time or after the required service has been rendered, the dispute shall be referred to the commissioners of the county in which the city or town is located for final settlement.

SECT. 3. Forest fire wardens shall make reports of their doings to the forestry commission in such form and at such times as the commission may require. If a warden has reason to believe that any brush or forest fire in his city or town was caused in violation of statute he shall report to the county solicitor all the facts coming within his knowledge and said solicitor, if the facts as so reported seem to him sufficient, shall take action to recover the penalty fixed by statute for such violation.

SECT. 4. In towns where no organized fire department exists, the forestry commission shall annually designate some member of the board of selectmen as forest fire warden, who shall perform in his town all the duties hereinbefore set forth for wardens in cities and towns having organized fire departments. All forest fire wardens hereinbefore provided for shall receive pay for their services from the city or town treasury in such sums and in such manner as they are ordinarily paid for services as members of the fire department or as selectmen.

SECT. 5. In unorganized towns, the forestry commission, on

application of the owners of forest land situated therein, are authorized to appoint a suitable number of special forest fire wardens, to define their duties and to fix their compensation. The cost of such special forest fire wardens shall be paid by the persons making application for their appointment, and, upon certificate of the forestry commission, one half of such sum shall be repaid to the applicants by the treasurer of the county wherein said unorganized township is located.

SECT. 6. If any forest fire warden provided for in sections 1 and 4 of this act shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties prescribed for him he shall forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, to be recovered in an action for debt, upon complaint of the forestry commission, and all forfeitures so recovered shall be paid into the state treasury.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of any person who discovers a forest or brush fire not under the control or supervision of some person to extinguish it or to report it immediately to the local fire warden, and failure to do so shall be punished by a forfeiture not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint of the warden.

SECT. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

The most serious defect of the fire-warden law is that it imposes the burden of fire protection entirely on the towns. The state has supervision over the warden system, yet bears no part of the expense further than the cost of maintaining the forestry commission. The benefits derived from preserving forest growth are shared by the entire state, and in justice the state should bear at least a part of the expense of protection.

It often happens that a town having large wooded areas has less to lose by a destruction of its forest than an adjoining town. Yet, under the present system, the entire cost of protection falls on the first town.

To insure a more equitable distribution of the expense, it is recommended that the cost of preventing and fighting fires be equally divided between the state and the various towns; the town in each case to pay the whole cost, later

receiving half of it back from the state. The burden thus imposed on the state would be slight, while the poorer towns would be greatly helped.

TAXATION.

The present system of taxing forests is to levy a general property tax on the assessed value of the land and the trees on it taken together. The rate of taxation varies somewhat from town to town, but ranges from one and one-half to two and one-fourth per cent. of the assessed value. An exception to this method of taxing forest property was provided by a law passed in 1903, which in substance is as follows: The owner of any land which is planted with timber or forest trees, not less than 1,200 to the acre, is entitled to a rebate of taxes upon that land. For the first ten years after the land has been planted there is a rebate of ninety per cent.; for the second period of ten years after such planting, a rebate of eighty per cent.; and for the third and final period of ten years, a rebate of fifty per cent. of the taxes. This abatement provision, although three years old, is not widely known among land-owners, and has so far been inoperative.

To attain the greatest good with the least amount of sacrifice, a system of taxation must conform to certain well-known principles.

1. It must be just and equitable; in other words, it should be fairly apportioned.

2. It must not impose an undue burden on the person taxed. Every tax should be levied at the time and in the manner in which it is most easily and conveniently paid. It is not fair that a person should pay a tax on a piece of property before he derives an income from it. The state of New Hampshire recognized this principle when it enacted the law that "real estate shall be taxed independently of any mines or ores contained therein until such mines or ores shall become a source of profit." (Chapter 55, section 4 of the Public Statutes of the State of New Hampshire, and General Laws in force January 1, 1901.)

3. A tax must not seriously impair the source of income. If a tax works in such a way as to cause the income-bearing property to disappear, the state loses a source of revenue for the future.

4. Finally, it must be easily levied and collected, or it will lead to confusion and evasion.

Forest property possesses certain characteristics which are not common to other classes of property, and which entitles it to a more lenient method of taxation.

1. Its presence is a social benefit. It furnishes recreation, protection from wind, and confers various other benefits upon others than the owner of the property. The chief industries of the state are more or less dependent upon it.

2. It is a long-time investment and brings returns only at long intervals. An annual tax on growing timber must be paid from income of other property, which is hardly fair.

3. As yet it receives inadequate protection from fire, and a forest, therefore, represents a risky investment.

4. There is wide choice as to the time when the timber can be cut. Where the owner of a woodlot would be willing to let his timber grow a number of years longer if the tax rate were low, he may be forced to cut it at once if the tax rate is high. When the crop is harvested, the land, in many cases, is not worth much, and unless the tract is at once reforested, the state, for a long time, derives very little revenue from it.

The present tax system in New Hampshire violates three of the four principles of taxation just given and makes no allowance for the peculiar character of forest property. In fact, forest property is generally taxed higher than other kinds of property, sometimes as high as thirty per cent. of its gross income, as shown by the table on page 207.

The present method of taxing forests often *forces* the owner to cut his timber, whereby the state loses a source of revenue. The proprietor is never certain how high his

land will be assessed. There is an element of uncertainty which interferes with a proper system of management. A case is known where a tract of land of 100 acres in Cheshire County, of which about eighty acres is covered with a good growth of pine, was assessed at \$1,000 in 1897, \$1,300 in 1899, \$1,600 in 1900, \$2,000 in 1901, \$2,300 in 1902, \$2,300 again in 1903, \$3.250 in 1904, \$4,500 in 1905, and finally \$5,000 in 1906. This illustrates the present faulty method of assessment, and the constantly increasing tax.

The abatement provision of the 1903 law, encouraging planting, is beneficial as far as it goes, but it works an injustice on the county and town in which the plantation is situated. The entire state benefits when such a plantation is made, and if a subsidy is to be given to planters, in the form of a rebate in taxes, the state should pay part of the subsidy. As soon as a fair system of forest taxation is adopted such an inducement will be unnecessary.

The following is offered as an ideal system for taxing forests:

Tax the gross income from forest property at the time when the income becomes available; that is, when the forest is cut. The tax rate should be determined upon before the new method becomes operative, and should be changed only after giving notice several years in advance.

The amount of lumber cut in the entire state does not vary greatly from year to year, while the amount cut in any town or county is not so uniform. To avoid wide fluctuations in the amount of revenue derived by towns and counties, the forest tax should be collected by the state, and apportioned among the smaller political divisions by state authorities.

A small annual tax on the value of the land may be levied, but this tax should be deducted from the final income tax, and in making such deductions the tax already paid should be carried forward with compound interest at a reasonable rate to the time when the final tax is paid.

The best method of administering the tax and of appor-

tioning it among the towns and counties, the proper tax rate, the proper rate of interest to be allowed on taxes already paid, and all other details are left for the state authorities to work out.

This method of taxation cannot readily be applied to timber already standing, but as the various lots are lumbered they will be amendable to the new system.

The following table shows the time when the crop is financially ready to be cut, the gross income from growing a crop of trees, the amount of taxes to be paid, and the proportion of the income that goes to the state in the form of taxes, under the present system of taxation and under the proposed method. A tax of 15 per cent. of the gross income was assumed merely for the purpose of illustration; the value of the land is set at \$5 and the cost of planting at \$7 per acre. The figures for this table were obtained in the way explained on pages 240-244, where the question of rotation is discussed.

UNDER PRESENT METHOD.

Money valued at Per cent.	Financial rotation Years	Gross returns	Taxes (2 cents on a dollar.)	
			Amount	Per cent. of gross returns
3	65	\$334.43	\$100.23	30.0
4	55	238.28	49.14	20.6
5	50	189.00	31.78	16.8

UNDER PROPOSED METHOD.

3	90	\$545.10	\$81.77	15.0
4	70	385.02	57.75	15.0
5	50	189.00	28.35	15.0

This table shows (1) the high tax rate exacted under the present system, in spite of the 1903 abatement law, for which proper deduction was made in calculating the above values; (2) that the time for cutting the crop may be hastened by as many as twenty-five years under the present method, with a corresponding loss of revenue to the state as a whole.

It is safe to say that hardly any other business would tolerate such a tax rate. The reason the owners endure it is that they have no clear conception of how high the tax is, and because the tax assessors are often lenient in their appraisement of forest property.

Educational Measures.—The educational function of the state has already been extended to agriculture in the form of a State Agricultural College and Experimental Station, and can still more justly be used in promoting forestry. Effective measures would be:

1. To furnish expert advice, not free, but at a charge in proportion to the expense incurred.
2. To collect and publish statistical information of interest to forest owners.
3. To establish a state nursery, from which plant material should be sold at cost.

A State Forester.—The development and execution of a wise forest policy demands a technically trained state forester, who should be put at the head of the fire-warden service, and be given charge of all other forest interests of the state.

FOREST MEASUREMENTS.

Forest management is largely dependent on a knowledge of yield. By yield is meant the amount of wood which now is, or may be expected in the future, on a given area. The measurement of yield falls into two parts:

1. The determination of the volume and value of single trees and stands by means of mill tallies and volume studies.

2. The prediction of the yield from entire stands by means of yield tables based on sample plots.

To illustrate the practical use of the tables a third part has been added:

3. The determination of the proper time for cutting white pine stands.

Mill Tallies.—There is a great variation in the quality of wood that may be cut from even the same tree. In the lumber market these various qualities are separated into a number of corresponding “grades,” more or less uniform throughout the country. Except in special cases it does not concern the lumber manufacturer to what use a board will be put; if it answers a certain description it is placed in a certain grade, whether ultimately used for furniture, interior finish, or panelling.

This common system of grading lumber is not followed in southern New Hampshire. A very crude method is here in use, and almost every mill has its own special grades; some of these grades are recognized by most mills. There are several reasons why the various lumber association rules are not in use here. The bulk of the lumber, coming from comparatively young second-growth, is of inferior quality. In many cases the difference between the best and poorest boards is not enough to make two separate grades under the common rules of grading. In the second place, practically all of the lumber cut is for local use in a

few well-known industries, and the boards are separated at the mill according to the use to which they will be put. Hence, instead of calling boards No. 1 common, cull, or mill-cut, they are known as box-boards, furniture stuff, coffin and casket stock, etc. Two or more grades may be of the same value and yet have different names, as for example, window sash planks and refrigerator stock. Again, many lumbering operations are so small that it would hardly be worth while to subdivide the product into several grades. The fact that a large proportion of the boards cut is not edged is still another reason why the common system of grading is not followed here, round-edged lumber rarely being recognized by those rules.

The four main factors which affect the quality of a board are its width, the proportion of sap to heartwood, its soundness, and the presence or absence of knots. In southern New Hampshire the second-growth timber was found to be quite sound. Sapwood is not considered a serious defect here. The width of the board and its clearness from knots are, therefore, the only factors which affect the value of lumber.

In general, the bigger the tree the better the lumber obtained from it. Hence, trees increase in value as they increase in size, not only because big trees have more lumber than small ones, but also because the lumber is of better grade. One tree may have only three times as much lumber as another, and yet have four or five times the value.

To determine as accurately as possible the rate of appreciation in value with increase in size, the graded yield and the money value of the more important commercial trees in southern New Hampshire were studied in several localities, under average conditions of manufacture. The results here given represent averages of a great many measurements, and can, therefore, be safely applied only to averages of entire stands. Their accuracy in application will also vary somewhat from mill to mill, according to the care exercised in logging and sawing the timber.

The method of carrying on these tallies was as follows: Each tree was measured as it was felled in the woods, the measurements were recorded, each log was marked with a number so that it might be identified at the mill, and the lumber sawed out from the identified logs was measured and inspected. The quantity and the grades of lumber from each log were recorded on a separate sheet, and by bringing together the sheets corresponding to the various logs of any given tree, the exact amount and quality of lumber obtained from that tree were ascertained.

Over 5,000 trees, or about 20,000 logs, were thus followed through in seven different mills situated in various parts of the state—one mill in the town of Warner, two mills in Sutton and one in Henniker in Merrimack County, two mills in Winchester in Cheshire County, and one mill in Brookline in Hillsborough County.

The manner of measuring lumber is uniform in all the mills studied. Theoretically, the scaler or "marker" is supposed to measure a board or plank at its average width, considering both the wide and the narrow faces of the board. In practice the board is always measured on its narrower face, at its average width. This method was followed in making the mill tallies. The boards from young timber, especially those coming from upper logs, are very irregular in shape; and, since most of the lumber is not edged or squared, it is very difficult in many cases to determine the average width of the board. The skill of the marker will influence the accuracy of measurement, though the error tends to rectify itself in the long run.

In considering the detailed discussion of the mill tallies and tables, the following points must be constantly borne in mind:

1. All lumber was measured "green." Lumber shrinks slightly in the process of seasoning or drying.

2. A large proportion of the lumber is cut "round-edged;" that is, the boards are not edged or squared. The volume tables cannot, therefore, be used in regions where all the lumber is squared.

3. Whenever the diameter of a tree is given the diameter outside the bark, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, is meant, unless otherwise specified.

4. When the diameter of a log is given, the diameter *inside* the bark, at the smaller end of the log, is meant, unless otherwise specified.

5. The tables were constructed by the statistical method of plotting the data on cross-section paper, drawing curves, and reading the averages from these curves. For this reason some of the tables have certain values for which there was apparently no basis. These values were read directly from the curves.

6. In constructing the volume tables, no allowance was made for waste due to the carelessness of the sawyer, to unnecessarily heavy slabbing, or to miscut boards. In applying these figures for practical purposes, a slight reduction—never more than 5 per cent.—should be made for these unavoidable losses.

7. It must be constantly remembered that the values given in these tables represent *averages* of many measurements, and cannot safely be used for single trees or logs.

White Pine.—About 2,500 pine trees, or more than 10,000 logs, were followed through six mills. Five of these mills were equipped with circular saws 48 inches in diameter and removing a kerf of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The one in Brookline was a portable band-mill, with a saw eight inches wide, $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and removing one inch of kerf with every eight cuts.

The system of grading the lumber was practically the same in all the five circular-saw mills. In general, the wide, clear stuff was cut into $2\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, round-edged plank, for door and window sash stock. The small, knotty logs were cut into inch or $2\frac{1}{8}$ -inch box-boards. Whenever possible, all logs squaring more than six or seven inches, but not clear enough for the best $2\frac{1}{8}$ -inch grade, were cut into 1-inch square-edged box-boards, and two widths were recognized, commanding different prices; namely, boards less

than ten inches wide, and boards ten inches or more in width.

The Waterloo Mill.—The trees cut at this mill came from a mixed pine and hardwood stand, which had come up on land lumbered fifty-five to sixty years ago. The trees in mixture, named in order of their abundance, were white pine, red oak, paper birch, hemlock, red pine, white ash, popple, white oak, and sugar maple. Over 50 per cent. of all the trees were white pine, occurring, as a rule, in small, pure stands in the moister situations. The average age of the trees was about fifty years. Almost 70 per cent. of the pines were seven to eleven inches in diameter, breasthigh, and from forty-five to sixty-five feet in height. There was very little waste in lumbering, low stumps and short tops being the rule. The stumps rarely exceeded eight inches in height, and the average length of top left in the woods was seventeen feet. The diameter of the small end of the last log, inside the bark, was five inches or less. Fifty-five per cent. of all the pine lumber was cut into 1-inch stuff, while 45 per cent. was 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch plank. Seventy-five per cent. was round-edged, and the remainder square-edged.

The Henniker Mill.—The trees cut at this mill, although slightly younger than those cut at Waterloo, and growing in a pure stand, were so nearly of the same size and general character as the trees described above, that the data collected at the two mills were thrown together and worked up as one stand.

The South Sutton Mill.—This was one of the best lots of second-growth white pine found anywhere in the state. It was a fairly even-aged, practically pure stand, about seventy-five years old. By actual survey and measurement it was found to run 99,137 board feet per acre in the best part of the stand, of which 97,024 feet were white pine. The average stand on an area of about four acres was 75,000 board feet per acre.

The pine was mixed with a very small per cent. of hem-

lock, white oak, red maple and several scattered trees of other species. The stand was situated at the foot of a moderately steep slope, on a rather shallow, sandy loam, abounding in springs and water holes. The pine trees were tall, cylindrical, of good form, but not well cleaned, the dead limbs on many trees persisting almost to the ground. In the more open places the trees were forked, yielding large quantities of inferior box-boards. The trees varied from eight to twenty-five inches in diameter, and from 60 to 100 feet in height. The average height of stump cut was sixteen inches, the average length of the top left in the woods was about nineteen feet, and the average diameter at the small end of the last log was six inches inside the bark. Fifty-five per cent. of all the pine cut was round-edged, while 45 per cent. was squared; 76 per cent. was cut into 1-inch boards, and the rest into 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch plank.

The Brookline Mill.—This woodlot consisted of several more or less even-aged stands of pine, mixed with varying proportions of chestnut, chestnut oak, popple, black oak, white oak, hemlock, paper birch, etc. The pine followed through the mill was about seventy years old, eight to twenty-two inches in diameter, and sixty to ninety feet tall. There was little waste in logging. The stumps were rarely more than ten inches high, while the tops left in the woods average about fifteen feet. The diameter at the small end of the log was between four and five inches inside the bark. The milling was done with a band saw, and the grades turned out were different from those made in the other mills described. The best logs were cut into 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch boards to be used in making refrigerators. Fairly clear lumber, not good enough for this best grade, was cut into 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch stuff, while the poorest logs went into 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch box-boards. Sidings obtained in squaring, and the square-edged boards obtained from the larger knotty logs, were put into 1-inch box-boards. Seventy-five per cent. of all the lumber cut was round-edged, and the remainder squared;

39 per cent. was one inch thick, and 61 per cent. was thicker than one inch, 29 per cent. being $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, 21 per cent. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and 11 per cent. $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick.

In addition to the above, about 600 pine trees were followed through two other mills, described in connection with the chestnut mill tallies.

Tables I, II and III show the number of board feet cut at the mill, from different sized trees.* It will be noticed by comparing these tables, that of two trees having the same diameter and height, the older one has the greater volume. This is due to the fact that a tree becomes more cylindrical with age.

TABLE I.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—WATER-LOO AND HENNIKER, AGE 50 YEARS.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.						Basis.
	30	40	50	60	70	80	
Inches.	Volume—Board feet.						Trees.
5	9	13	15	.....	.....	.....	18
6	12	18	23	27	.....	.....	66
7	17	26	33	38	.....	.....	98
8	24	36	44	51	.....	.....	130
9	32	46	58	69	80	92	146
10	41	56	70	85	100	116	135
11	.....	65	84	105	124	143	104
12	.....	72	99	126	150	170	74
13	.....	83	116	148	176	198	64
14	.....	.....	130	170	204	228	26
15	.....	.....	144	196	233	258	14
16	.....	.....	.....	221	264	291	21
17	.....	.....	.....	247	293	324	2
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	360	1
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	397	3
							Total.....902

*The left-hand vertical column in each table shows the diameter of the tree at breast height ($4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground). The uppermost horizontal line shows the total height of the tree from the ground to the top of the crown. To find the volume of a tree of any given diameter and height, as for example, 12 inches in diameter and 60 feet in height, in table I, look in the left-hand column for the diameter (12), and under the height (60), find the volume of the tree (126 board feet).

TABLE II.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—SOUTH
SUTTON, AGE 75 YEARS.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—BAND-SAW.—BROOKLINE, AGE 70 YEARS.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.						Basis.
	50	60	70	80	90	100	
Inches.	Volume—Board feet.						Trees.
7	40	50	60	.....	.....	.....	3
8	50	65	80	.....	.....	.....	10
9	65	80	100	120	.....	.....	16
10	80	100	120	150	180	.....	32
11	100	120	145	180	210	.....	32
12	120	145	170	210	245	.....	43
13	135	170	200	240	280	.....	32
14	.....	195	230	275	320	.....	33
15	.....	225	265	310	360	.....	36
16	.....	260	300	350	405	.....	33
17	.....	295	340	390	450	.....	31
18	.....	330	380	430	500	600	26
19	.....	365	420	475	550	650	28
20	.....	405	465	525	600	700	18
21	.....	.....	510	580	660	760	12
22	.....	.....	555	635	725	825	10
23	.....	.....	600	695	795	895	7
24	.....	.....	550	760	865	970	5
25	.....	.....	.....	830	940	1,050	2
26	.....	.....	.....	900	1,020	1,135	1
27	.....	.....	.....	975	1,100	1,225	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320	1
							Total.....411

Table IV shows the number of board feet that was obtained per cubic foot of the used volume of the trees.

TABLE IV.—RELATION BETWEEN VOLUME OF USED LENGTH, WITH BARK, IN CUBIC FEET AND ACTUAL MILL CUT, IN BOARD FEET.—WHITE PINE.

Diameter breasthigh.	Circular saw.		Band saw.
	Henniker and Waterloo, age 50 years.	South Sutton, age 75 years.	Brookline, age 70 years.
Inches.	Number of board feet per cubic foot.		
5	4.7	5.5	.....
6	5.0	5.7	6.2
7	5.3	5.8	6.4
8	5.6	5.9	6.5
9	5.9	6.1	6.6
10	6.1	6.2	6.8
11	6.3	6.3	6.9
12	6.5	6.5	7.0
13	6.7	6.6	7.1
14	6.8	6.7	7.3
15	6.9	6.8	7.4
16	7.0	6.9	7.5
17	7.1	7.0	7.6
18	7.2	7.0	7.7
19	7.3	7.1	7.8
20	.....	7.1	7.8
21	.....	7.2	7.9
22	.....	7.2	8.0
23	.....	7.2	8.1
24	.....	7.3	8.1
25	.....	7.3	8.2
26	.....	7.3	8.3
27	.....	7.3	8.3
28	.....	7.3	.....
29	.....	7.3	.....
30	.....	7.4	.....
31	.....	7.4	.....
Average	6.3	7.0	7.4
Basis, trees.....	900	475	411

In general there is relatively less waste in sawing a large log than in sawing a smaller one. Furthermore, an older tree gives more board feet per cubic foot than a younger tree of the same diameter and height, because, as remarked above, the younger tree is less cylindrical; thus, while there were sawed out on an average 6.3 board feet per cubic foot in the 50-year-old pine, a cubic foot of timber in the 75-year-old

stand yielded 7.0 board feet. The 70-year-old stand, falling in age between the other two stands, if cut with a circular saw should have yielded only about 6.8 board feet per cubic foot. Cut with a band saw it actually gave 7.4 board feet, indicating a gain of .6 of a board foot for every cubic foot. This represents a saving of almost 9 per cent., by using a band instead of a circular saw.

It is assumed here that the saving of 9 per cent. was due mainly to the narrower kerf of the band saw; for although the great bulk of lumber cut was round-edged, and therefore gave a higher yield than if squared, this was neutralized by the fact that the average thickness of boards cut here was less than at the other mills.

A careful study of the data showed that although lumber improves in quality with growth in diameter, it is not much affected by the height of the tree. Two trees of the same diameter but of different heights will bring the same value per thousand board feet of lumber, though the taller tree, having the greater volume, will also have a greater total value. In making the graded volume table, therefore, height was disregarded, and the trees were arranged in diameter classes only.

Table V shows the percentage of the different grades that may be cut from trees of different diameters.

TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF GRADES SAWED FROM SECOND-GROWTH WHITE PINE.

Diameter breast-high.	Round-edged.			Square-edged.		Basis.
	1 inch box boards.	2½ inch box boards.	2½ inch clear plank.	Less than 10 inches wide.	10 inches wide or more.	
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Trees.</i>
5	26	74	.....	.....	.....	18
6	27	68	5	.....	.....	66
7	21	67	6	6	.....	104
8	41	39	10	10	.....	149
9	42	24	16	18	.....	168
10	38	18	18	26	.....	159
11	36	14	23	27	.....	129
12	37	9	20	34	.....	115
13	33	7	24	34	2	94
14	34	4	26	34	2	64
15	31	3	24	32	10	43
16	27	4	33	25	11	60
17	27	1	31	23	18	45
18	28	.....	27	17	28	42
19	28	1	23	17	31	36
20	22	.....	33	15	30	31
21	28	.....	11	16	45	21
22	24	.....	20	13	43	18
23	24	.....	29	8	39	14
24	31	.....	17	10	42	8
25	22	.....	32	6	40	11
26	28	.....	25	13	34	6
						1,401

It will be noticed from this table that although no general law can be laid down as to the increase or decrease of any particular grade, yet as the trees grow in diameter there is a more or less steady decrease in the per cent. of the poorer grades,—the box boards,—and a rather uniform increase in the proportion of better grades, especially the clear plank and the wide square-edged boards. Tables VI and VII show more satisfactorily how the improvement in the quality of the lumber with the growth of the tree takes place. In making these tables the following values per 1,000 board feet based on lumber f. o. b. Warner, N. H., were used :

1-inch box boards, round-edged,	\$12.00
2½-inch box boards, round-edged,	13.00
2½-inch clear plank, round-edged,	25.00
1-inch square-edged boards, less than 10 inches wide,	20.00
1-inch square-edged boards, 10 inches wide or more,	22.00

TABLE VI.—VALUE (F. O. B.) OF SECOND-GROWTH
WHITE PINE.

Diameter breasthigh.	Value of lumber per thousand board feet.	Diameter breasthigh.	Value of lumber per thousand board feet.
<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>	
5	\$12.00	16	\$18.33
6	12.50	17	18.53
7	13.11	18	18.70
8	13.87	19	18.85
9	14.81	20	18.98
10	15.72	21	19.09
11	16.40	22	19.18
12	16.95	23	19.26
13	17.40	24	19.33
14	17.78	25	19.40
15	18.08	26	19.46

Starting with a 5-inch tree in table VI, where the lumber is fit only for 1-inch box boards, the value is \$12 per thousand board feet. From this point there is a comparatively rapid increase in value, as the better grades enter and increase in proportion, until the 13- or 14-inch diameter is reached, where, although the value per thousand feet is still increasing, the rate of increase falls off, because all the grades have now entered. The increase in value now depends only on the increase in the proportion of the good grades and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of the poorer grades. At 26 inches the value of the lumber is \$19.46 per thousand board feet.

TABLE VII.—RELATION BETWEEN INCREASE IN VOLUME AND INCREASE IN VALUE.—WHITE PINE.

Diameter breasthigh.	Volume of aver- age tree.	Value of aver- age tree.	Increase in di- ameter breast- high.	Increase in to- tal volume of tree.	Increase in to- tal value of tree.	Basis.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Board ft.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Trees.</i>
5	12	\$0.14	From 5 to 6	66.7	78.5	18
6	20	.25	6 7	55.0	64.0	66
7	31	.41	7 8	45.1	53.6	104
8	45	.63	8 9	37.8	47.6	149
9	62	.93	9 10	33.9	41.9	168
10	83	1.32	10 11	32.5	37.1	159
11	110	1.81	11 12	30.0	33.7	129
12	143	2.42	12 13	28.0	31.0	115
13	183	3.18	13 14	26.8	29.6	94
14	232	4.12	14 15	23.3	25.5	64
15	286	5.17	15 16	20.6	22.2	43
16	345	6.32	16 17	18.6	19.9	60
17	409	7.58	17 18	16.9	17.9	45
18	478	8.94	18 19	14.9	15.8	42
19	549	10.35	19 20	13.3	13.9	36
20	622	11.79	20 21	12.1	12.9	31
21	697	13.31	21 22	10.9	11.4	21
22	773	14.83	22 23	9.4	9.8	18
23	846	16.29	23 24	8.3	8.7	14
24	916	17.71	24 25	7.3	7.7	8
25	983	19.07	25 26	6.8	7.1	11
26	1,050	20.43				6
						1,401

Table VII shows the relation between the increase in the total volume of the tree and the increase in its total value, expressed in percentages. This emphasizes the tendency shown by the former table. Up to 13 inches in diameter the rate of increase in value is comparatively much higher than the rate of increase in volume, but for the higher diameters, the difference between the two rates is so small as to be negligible.

It will be shown farther on when the subject of rotation is considered, that under the present system of grading, and with present prices, the increase in value per thousand feet of lumber with the increase in the diameter of the tree is enough to prolong the most profitable rotation for white pine by ten years. Should a more careful system of grading white pine lumber be introduced into southern New England, the rotation will be still further lengthened.

Chestnut.—The bulk of the chestnut timber in the state, being of small size, is cut into railroad ties and fence posts. The larger logs are sawed either into switch ties, or into plank, used for furniture and coffin stock.

Practically all the ties are sold to the Boston and Maine Railroad, the only railroad in this part of the state. The sawed ties are piled along the railroad track and, the purchasing agent being notified, an inspector is sent to inspect and grade the ties. The printed specifications of the company recognize two classes of ties:

All ties to be sound and free from shakes and rotten knots. To be 8 feet long, flattened on two sides, and to have 6 inches and over face, and to be 6 inches in thickness. Ties to be sawed square ends. No. 2 ties will be taken on the basis of 10 per cent. of the total number of No. 1 ties accepted, and must be not less than 5 inches face.

In practise these rules are seldom followed. The rigidity with which they are enforced depends on the demand for ties, on the number of ties delivered, and on the disposition of the inspector. Some inspectors are more lenient than others. In general, a big batch of ties is more favorably graded than a smaller lot.

After a careful consideration of the question, the following system of grading ties was used in making the mill scale tallies:

All sound ties, free from large rotten knots, measuring at least 5 inches face, were classed as No. 1.

Sound ties with less than 5 inches, but at least 4 inches face, were classed as No. 2.

Ties less than 4 inches face, and unsound ties, were classed as culls, and tallied as fence posts.

Switch ties were formerly accepted only when delivered in sets as follows:

7 ties 9 feet long	6 ties 13 feet long
11 ties 10 feet long	5 ties 14 feet long
9 ties 11 feet long	2 ties 15 feet long
7 ties 12 feet long	1 tie 16 feet long

At present the railroad company accepts switch ties not in sets, but they must be 9 to 16 feet long, 7 inches thick, with at least 7 inches face.

Switch ties are bought by the thousand feet, board measure, the contents being determined by multiplying the length of the tie in feet by the face and the thickness in inches, and dividing the product by 12. Ordinary cross-ties are bought by the piece.

About 1,200 chestnut trees, or some 6,000 logs, were followed through two mills. The two stands were 3 to 4 miles apart, of the same general character, growing in similar situations, and on practically the same exposure. The chestnut was mixed with a small proportion of hemlock, red oak, paper birch, popple, ash and other hardwoods. White pine occurred scattered singly or in small groups throughout both areas. Over 95 per cent. of the chestnut on both tracts were sprouts.

The chestnut on the Pisgah tract was 59 years, 7 years older than that on the Ashuelot tract, and was therefore somewhat larger and of better quality. In the older stand 97 per cent. of all the trees ran from 9 to 18 inches in diameter breasthigh, and from 70 to 85 feet in height. Individual trees over 100 feet in height were not rare. The diameter of the last log averaged from 5.5 to 6.7 inches inside the bark. The length of the used portion of the tree varied from 25 to 57 feet.

In the younger stand, 52 years old, 96 per cent. of all the trees were from 8 to 15 inches in diameter. The average length of the used part of the tree varied from 25 to 47 feet. The diameter at the top of the last log averaged 5 to 7 inches inside the bark.

The larger chestnut logs of the Pisgah tract were cut into 1½-inch round-edged plank, while similar logs on the Ashuelot lot were cut into switch ties. A certain quantity of plank was obtained at the latter mill from sidings of logs cut into ties.

One of the questions for this study to decide was whether it pays better to put the larger logs into switch ties than cutting them into plank.

Table VIII was constructed to show the money value of chestnut trees of different sizes, assuming the following prices, based on lumber f. o. b. Winchester, and ties delivered at the track:

1½-inch plank (\$28 per thousand feet surface measure), \$18.67 per thousand board feet.

Switch ties, \$16.00 per thousand board feet.

No. 1 ties, 48 cents apiece.

No. 2 ties, 25 cents apiece.

Posts (including cull ties), 15 cents apiece.

TABLE VIII.—VOLUME AND VALUE OF CHESTNUT.

Diameter breasthigh.	Ashuelot—Trees cut into posts, ties and switch ties.				Pisgah—Trees cut into posts, ties and plank.			
	Volume of used portion of tree including bark.	Value of tree.	Value per cubic foot.	Basis.	Volume of used portion of tree including bark.	Value of tree.	Value per cubic foot.	Basis.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Trees.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Trees.</i>
7	5.0	\$0.41	8.2	7	.....			.....
8	6.9	.63	9.1	37	9.6	\$0.72	7.5	3
9	9.3	.91	9.8	100	12.3	1.03	8.4	15
10	12.2	1.25	10.2	109	15.4	1.42	9.2	52
11	15.6	1.63	10.4	95	19.0	1.90	10.0	87
12	19.5	2.06	10.6	61	23.2	2.42	10.4	104
13	23.7	2.53	10.7	43	27.6	3.01	10.9	117
14	28.2	3.04	10.8	27	32.4	3.64	11.2	103
15	33.0	3.61	10.9	13	37.4	4.30	11.5	74
16	38.0	4.22	11.1	12	42.9	4.98	11.6	52
17	43.0	4.87	11.3	7	48.7	5.68	11.7	31
18	47.8	5.52	11.5	4	54.7	6.39	11.7	23
19	52.9	6.15	11.6	2	60.9	7.11	11.7	11
20	57.4	6.74	11.7	.....	66.8	7.85	11.8	5
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.9	8.57	11.8	1
				517				678

To compare the relative values of two trees it is necessary to know their volumes. Since it is difficult and impracticable to determine the volume in board feet of trees cut into ties and posts, the volume of the used portions of the tree, expressed in cubic feet, was taken as a basis for comparison, and the value per cubic foot of trees of different sizes was determined. Table VIII shows the volume of the used portion of the tree in cubic feet, the total value of the tree, and the value per cubic foot, of the chestnut from each tract.

It will be seen from this table that for the smaller sizes the Ashuelot chestnut has a greater value per cubic foot than the Pisgah lumber. This is because the trees cut at the former place were not so closely utilized as at the Pisgah mill. In

other words, the Ashuelot mill left longer tops in the woods, using only the better portion of the tree. This, of course, had the tendency to raise the value per unit of volume, but to lower the total value of the tree. In the higher diameters the better quality of the Pisgah lumber was enough to overcome this difference, and we find that above twelve inches in diameter not only the total value of the Ashuelot trees, but also the value per cubic foot, is lower. The difference in value between switch-tie lumber and round-edged plank was another factor which influenced the relative values of the trees. This is clearly shown in table IX, which compares the values of logs cut into switch ties and sidings, and the same sized logs cut into plank.

TABLE IX.—RELATIVE VALUES OF LOGS CUT INTO SWITCH TIES AND INTO PLANK.—CHESTNUT.

Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Contents of log cut into switch ties and sidings.		Value of log cut into switch ties and sidings.	Contents of logs cut into plank.	Value of log cut into plank.
	Switch ties.	Sidings.			
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>		<i>Bd. ft.</i>	
12	64	13	\$1.26	59	\$1.10
13	68	18	1.43	71	1.33
14	70	29	1.65	82	1.53
15	70	42	1.89	95	1.77
16	70	57	2.19	108	2.02
17	84	60	2.47	122	2.28
18	88	67	2.65	136	2.52
19	105	59	2.78	150	2.80

It will be seen from this table that there is some advantage in cutting logs less than nineteen inches in diameter outside the bark into switch ties rather than into lumber. The larger logs, however, can more advantageously be put into plank. This is because there is comparatively less waste due to saw-kerf and slabs in cutting a larger log.

TABLE X.—RELATION BETWEEN INCREASE IN VOLUME AND INCREASE IN VALUE.—CHESTNUT.

Increase in diameter breasthigh.	Ashuelot.		Pisgah.	
	Increase in volume of used portion of tree.	Increase in value of tree.	Increase in volume of used portion of tree.	Increase in value of tree.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
From 7 to 8	38.0	53.7	.....	.....
8 9	34.8	44.4	28.1	45.1
9 10	31.2	37.4	25.2	37.9
10 11	27.9	30.4	23.4	33.8
11 12	25.0	26.4	22.1	27.4
12 13	21.5	22.8	19.0	24.4
13 14	19.0	20.2	17.4	20.9
14 15	17.0	18.8	15.4	18.1
15 16	15.1	16.9	14.7	15.8
16 17	13.2	15.4	13.5	14.1
17 18	11.2	13.3	12.3	12.5
18 19	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3
19 20	8.5	9.6	9.9	10.4
20 21	.....	.....	9.1	9.2

Table X shows the relation between the increase in the total volume of the tree and the increase in its total value, expressed in percentages. The fact is brought out here, as was the case with the white pine, that in the smaller diameters the rate of increase in value is comparatively much higher than the rate of increase in volume. Above 16 inches the difference in the two rates is small. This is especially true for the Pisgah lumber.

To summarize, the chestnut mill scales show that with present prices it pays better to cut logs less than 19 inches in diameter outside the bark into switch ties and larger logs into plank: and that in considering the proper rotation for chestnut coppice the increase in the value of trees more than 16 inches in diameter, due to the improvement in the quality of the lumber, may be left out of consideration, if prices remain as they are at present, and no new grades are introduced.

Red Oak.—The red oak on second-growth woodlots is usually less than 16 inches in diameter breasthigh, and yields inferior grades of lumber. The wood is quite sound but knotty, and, if graded according to the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the bulk of it would fall into

“shipping culls.” The lumber is used in making furniture, mostly chairs, and is rarely separated into grades.

About 700 trees were followed through several mills, mostly in Merrimack County. About 85 per cent. of the lumber was cut into $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch round-edged boards, the extra $\frac{1}{8}$ inch being allowed for shrinkage in drying and dressing. The rest of the lumber was cut into $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round-edged plank.

The trees were from 50 to 80 years old, the age varying rather uniformly with the diameter. The used portion of the trees ranged from 15 to 50 feet in length, yielding from 1 to 4 12-foot logs. The hardwoods are not so closely utilized for lumber as the conifers, the cutting limit here being 5 to 9 inches inside the bark at the small end of the last log. The stumps, also, were quite high, varying from 1.1 to 1.6 feet.

The used length of the tree, rather than its total height, was chosen as a basis for the table, because of the difficulty in estimating the total height of a hardwood tree.

Table XI shows the volume in cubic feet of the used length of the tree, the amount of lumber sawed out at the mill, and the number of board feet obtained per cubic foot.

TABLE XI.—VOLUME TABLE FOR RED OAK.

[illegible]

Table XII shows the value of red oak trees of various sizes, with lumber at \$20 per thousand board feet.

TABLE XII.—VALUE OF TREES WITH LUMBER AT \$20 PER THOUSAND BOARD FEET.—RED OAK.

Diameter breasthigh.	Used length.—Feet.					Basis. 683 trees.
	10	20	30	40	50	
<i>Inches.</i>						
5	\$0.14					3
6	.18	\$0.30				19
7	.28	.44	\$0.56	\$0.68		73
8	.36	.60	.78	.86		128
9	.50	.80	.98	1.16		142
10	.62	1.00	1.20	1.46	1.98	129
11	.74	1.26	1.48	1.80	2.36	72
12	.88	1.56	1.78	2.20	2.86	44
13	1.08	1.86	2.14	2.64	3.48	32
14	1.30	2.18	2.52	3.20	4.16	11
15		2.48	2.98	3.80	4.86	10
16		2.86	3.46	4.50	5.76	8
17		3.26	4.02	5.24	6.60	7
18		3.62	4.64	6.16		1
19		4.04	5.30	7.12		1
20		4.46	6.00	8.10		

Paper birch.—More or less paper birch is found in almost all second-growth hardwood stands, but the tree is rarely more than 15 inches in diameter breasthigh. The lumber which is sound, but knotty, is used extensively for spool and bobbin stock, and more rarely for chairs.

Table XIII is based on the measurements of 427 trees, taken in various parts of the state. Practically all the lumber was cut into 1½-inch round-edged boards. The trees varied from 45 to 60 years in age, and from 6 to 15 inches in diameter. The used portion of the trees was from 10 to 37 feet, yielding 1 to 3 12-foot logs. The diameter at the small end of the last log ranged from 4 to 10 inches inside the bark.

In this table, as with the red oak, the used length of the tree, rather than its total height, was the basis chosen, because of the difficulty in determining the height of a hardwood tree.

TABLE XIII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR PAPER BIRCH.

Diameter breasthigh.	Used length.—Feet.					Number of bd. ft. per cu. ft.	Basis 427 trees.					
	10	20	30	40	50							
	Volume of used length.											
Inches.	Cu. ft.	Bd. ft.	Cu. ft.	Bd. ft.	Cu. ft.	Bd. ft.		Cu. ft.	Bd. ft.			
6	2.2	9	4.1	17	5.2	21	6.3	26	7.5	31	4.1	16
7	2.9	11	5.2	21	6.9	32	8.1	38	9.7	46	4.7	58
8	3.6	18	6.6	34	8.3	42	10.0	51	12.1	62	5.1	79
9	4.4	24	8.0	43	10.3	56	12.1	65	15.1	82	5.4	82
10	5.2	29	9.8	55	12.6	71	14.9	83	18.0	101	5.6	70
11	6.3	37	11.6	67	15.0	87	17.9	104	21.4	124	5.8	57
12	7.8	46	13.7	81	17.9	106	21.1	124	24.9	147	5.9	36
13	.....	.....	15.9	95	20.9	125	25.0	150	28.8	173	6.0	13
14	.....	.....	18.2	111	24.1	147	28.9	176	32.8	200	6.1	10
15	.....	.....	21.0	130	27.6	171	32.8	203	36.9	229	6.2	6
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.0	195	37.0	233	41.5	261	6.3	.....
Av., 5.52												

Table XIV shows the value of paper birch trees, with lumber at \$16 a thousand board feet.

TABLE XIV.—VALUE OF TREES WITH LUMBER AT \$16 PER THOUSAND FEET.—PAPER BIRCH.

Diameter breasthigh.	Used length.—Feet.					Basis 427 trees.
	10	20	30	40	50	
<i>Inches.</i>						
6	\$0.14	\$0.27	\$ 0.34	\$0.42	\$0.50	16
7	.22	.38	.51	.61	.74	58
8	.29	.54	.67	.82	.99	79
9	.38	.69	.90	1.04	1.31	82
10	.46	.88	1.14	1.33	1.62	70
11	.59	1.07	1.39	1.66	1.96	57
12	.74	1.30	1.70	1.98	2.35	36
13	.....	1.52	2.00	2.40	2.77	13
14	.....	1.78	2.35	2.82	3.20	10
15	.....	2.08	2.74	3.25	3.66	6
16	.....	.....	3.12	3.73	4.18	.....

Hemlock.—Hemlock occurs in greater or smaller quantities in almost every stand, and is cut together with the other species. It is usually put into building material, either as one-inch squared boards, as 2 by 4 and 3 by 4-inch studs, or as joists. When occurring sparingly in mixture with white pine, the hemlock is cut into box boards. The lumber, as a rule, is sound and fairly free from shake, and is rarely separated into grades.

Table XV is based on the measurements of 317 trees taken in various parts of the state in connection with the mill tallies of other species. About half of the lumber was put into studs, and the rest into inch boards. The trees were from 55 to 80 years old, ranged in height from 35 to 65 feet, and most of them were 7 to 15 inches in diameter breasthigh. The diameter at the small end of the last log varied from 4.4 to 6.5 inches inside the bark. The used portion of the trees was from 15 to 45 feet long. The table shows the volume in cubic feet of the used length of the trees, the amount of lumber sawed out at the mill, and the number of board feet which was obtained per cubic foot.

With hemlock at \$15 per thousand board feet, Table XVI shows the value of the various sized trees.

TABLE XVI.—MILL SCALES—SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—VALUE OF TREES WITH LUMBER AT \$15 PER THOUSAND BOARD FEET.—HEMLOCK.

Diameter breasthigh.	Total height—Feet.					Basis 317 trees.
	30	40	50	60	70	
<i>Inches.</i>						
6	\$0.07					4
7	.15	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.63		17
8	.26	.42	.59	.75		40
9	.39	.54	.73	.90		57
10	.54	.69	.89	1.06	1.29	57
11	.70	.87	1.08	1.29	1.54	41
12	.90	1.08	1.29	1.55	1.84	42
13		1.32	1.56	1.86	2.22	17
14		1.60	1.88	2.20	2.60	14
15		1.89	2.22	2.58	3.06	14
16		2.22	2.56	3.00	3.60	6
17			2.96	3.50	4.22	8

VOLUME TABLES.

Certain kinds of wood are not cut into boards or plank, but are utilized in the form of bolts and billets. The lumber, in that case, is sold by the cord. This is especially true of spruce sold for pulp, and popple used either for pulp or excelsior.

To determine as accurately as possible the amount of lumber that may be obtained from trees of various sizes, measurements were made on 900 spruce and 300 popple. The diameter was measured at intervals of 4 feet along the stem, and the limit of cutting was fixed at 4 inches outside the bark. The thickness of bark was measured on 300 spruce trees, at intervals of eight feet along the stem, and its volume computed. It was found to be about 11 per cent. of the total volume of the tree with the bark, varying only very slightly with the size of the tree.

All volume measurements were made on green logs.

Spruce.—Only second-growth spruce was measured. Six hundred trees were taken at Waterville, in Grafton County, and 300 trees more at Stoddard, in Cheshire County.

The Waterville spruce was an even-aged stand about 70 years old. The trees ranged in height from 48 to 64 feet, and in diameter from 5 to 14 inches. The used portion of the trees ran from 18 to 46 feet in length. The height of stump was usually less than a foot.

The Stoddard spruce was rather irregular in age, varying from fifty to ninety years. The heights ran from 40 to 80 feet, and the diameters from 4 to 19 inches. From 10 to 60 feet of the length of the trees were utilized. The stumps were from .2 to .3 of a foot higher than in the Waterville spruce.

In spite of the slight variation in size and age, the difference in volume between trees of the same diameter and height from the two stands was so small that the data collected in both places was worked up in one table.

Table XVII shows the volume of second-growth spruce of different diameters and heights. To obtain the volume of peeled spruce, deduct 11 per cent. from these volumes.*

TABLE XVII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR SECOND-GROWTH SPRUCE.

Diameter breasthigh, Inches.	Height—Feet.					Basis.
	40	50	60	70	80	
	Volume of used length including bark—Cubic feet.					Trees.
4	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
5	1.8	2.4	.....	.....	.....	33
6	3.5	4.2	5.3	6.6	.....	99
7	5.1	6.2	7.3	9.0	.....	127
8	7.0	8.3	9.7	11.3	.....	163
9	8.9	10.6	12.1	14.0	.....	155
10	10.9	13.4	15.2	17.1	.....	103
11	.....	16.2	18.4	20.7	.....	64
12	.....	19.3	21.9	24.4	.....	37
13	.....	22.7	25.6	29.0	33.7	22
14	.....	26.0	30.0	33.4	38.2	29
15	.....	.....	34.2	38.0	43.2	23
16	.....	.....	38.8	43.1	48.6	18
17	.....	.....	43.5	48.2	54.5	10
18	.....	.....	48.0	53.0	60.0	9
19	.....	.....	.....	58.3	66.0	6
						903

*The volume tables are given in cubic feet. To reduce them to cords it is only necessary to divide them by the number of cubic feet allowed to the cord. It is common practise in many places to allow 100 cubic feet to the cord.

Popple.—Three hundred popple were measured, all of them taken at Plainfield, in Sullivan County. All measurements, except the breasthigh diameter, were made on peeled logs. The trees varied in age from 25 to 50 years. They were from 50 to 75 feet high, and from 5 to 13 inches in diameter. The used portion of the trees ran from 17 to 56 feet in length, and the height of stumps from .6 to 1.3 feet.

Table XVIII gives the volume of peeled popple.

TABLE XVIII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR POPPLE.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height.—Feet.				Basis.
	50	60	70	80	
Inches.	Volume of used length peeled.—Cubic feet.				Trees.
5	2.0	2.2	.....	.....	19
6	3.1	3.6	4.5	.....	69
7	4.3	5.3	6.5	7.7	65
8	5.7	7.3	8.8	10.2	58
9	7.1	9.6	11.7	13.4	40
10	.....	12.2	14.9	17.2	15
11	.....	.....	18.3	21.3	13
12	.....	.....	22.3	.....	8
13	.....	.....	26.8	.....	2
					289

All the above tables can be directly applied in finding the contents and value of entire stands. For a full description of methods used for measuring the height and diameter of trees, and the use of volume tables, consult "The Woodsman's Handbook," Bulletin 36, Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which may be had on application to the Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Yield Tables.—A yield table is a statement in tabular form of the amount of lumber per acre that may be expected at different ages in a forest of a specified description. Its principal use is in foretelling future yield.

The yield of a forest depends on a number of factors, all of which must be known before the future production of lumber can be predicted:

1. The composition and character of the forest must be known. Pine will produce more lumber per acre in sixty years than red oak or chestnut. Again, the amount of lumber produced by chestnut will be different according to whether the forest is of seedling or sprout origin.

2. The region where the forest is found. Tables which apply to New Hampshire conditions may not apply to Minnesota.

3. Even in the same region the site quality will have a marked influence on the amount of lumber produced by a stand. Soil, moisture, exposure to light and wind, all have their influence on the growth of the trees and are finally reflected in the yield.

4. The method of managing the forest and the time when thinnings and cuttings are made will affect the production of lumber.

Furthermore, all the above factors may be identical for two stands, and their yield may still be quite different, because one of the stands is fully stocked while the other is only partially stocked. Since yield tables are generally used as standards of measurement or comparison, it is customary to base them on fully stocked stands.

The following yield tables are based on fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged, pure white pine stands in southern New Hampshire, and apply only to stands that agree with this description.

One hundred and ninety-six sample plots of white pine were taken in fifteen different towns, well scattered over the southern portion of the state. Because of the difficulty in finding larger areas which would conform to all the requirements, most of the sample plots were only one-quarter of an acre in extent. The data was then worked up in the office. The volume in board feet for each plot was obtained by the use of Table XXXVI, the yield being expressed for whole acres. The results were plotted on cross-section paper, curves were drawn through the maximum and the minimum points, and the confined zone was divided into three equal bands. In this way three site qualities were distinguished—Quality 1 representing

that most favorable to tree growth, Quality III the most unfavorable, and Quality II the average or intermediate quality of locality.

Table XIX shows the volume of lumber in board feet and the value per acre that may be expected at every fifth year, from twenty to ninety years, on the best, the average, and the poorest site qualities, of a fully stocked, pure, even-aged, unmanaged white pine stand.

By the use of the sample plots, which showed the number of trees of different sizes on an acre, and table VI, which gives the value of the lumber from different sized trees, the f. o. b. value of the lumber per acre was obtained, and is given in the third column of table XIX. By dividing these total f. o. b. values by the total volume in board feet in the second column, the f. o. b. value per thousand board feet of lumber obtained from stands of different ages was determined, and is given in the second column of table XX.

TABLE XX.—VALUE OF WHITE PINE.

Age.—Years.	Value per thousand board feet, f o. b.	Value per thou- sand board feet, stumpage.
20.....	\$12.25	\$1.40
25.....	12.45	1.60
30.....	12.70	1.85
35.....	13.15	2.30
40.....	14.15	3.30
45.....	15.10	4.25
50.....	15.85	5.00
55.....	16.45	5.60
60.....	16.90	6.05
65.....	17.30	6.45
70.....	17.75	6.90
75.....	18.00	7.15
80.....	18.25	7.40
85.....	18.50	7.65
90.....	18.75	7.90

To obtain the stumpage values, it was assumed that the lumber from the average 50-year-old stand is worth \$5 per thousand board feet standing, and that the total cost of manufacture, from the stump to the car, averaged \$7 a thousand. Both of these assumptions are fair averages, and rather conservative. Assuming, then, that \$12 a thousand represents the lumberman's total expenses, this sum was deducted from \$15.85, the f. o. b. value per thousand feet of 50-year-old lumber, which left \$3.85 as the lumberman's profit. Since there is no good reason why the lumberman should make a greater profit from a 60 or 70-year-old stand than from a 50-year-old stand, and assuming that the total cost of manufacture remains \$7 a thousand, \$10.85 was deducted in every case from the f. o. b. values of the lumber, and the third column of table XX was obtained, showing the stumpage value per thousand board feet of lumber gotten from stands of different ages.

These figures were then used in getting the stumpage value per acre in the yield table, the fourth column of table XIX. Where the total cost of manufacture is more than \$7 a thousand, the additional cost should be subtracted from the stumpage value, while in the more favorable localities where the cost of manufacture is less than \$7, the difference should be added.

FINANCIAL ROTATION FOR WHITE PINE.

The practical application of the yield tables is in determining the proper rotation for a forest, that is, the age at which the forest should be cut, by foretelling the yield to be expected from it at any time.

The standing trees in a forest may be considered as a capital, and the yearly growth in lumber as the interest on that capital. Considered from a purely financial point of view, whenever this interest falls below the rate which may be earned by the money into which the timber can be converted, the forest should be cut. This rate of current annual increase in value is given in the third column of table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—RATE OF CURRENT ANNUAL INCREASE IN VOLUME AND VALUE, PER ACRE.—WHITE PINE.

Increase in age.	Quality I.		Quality II.		Quality III.	
	Current an- nual increase in volume.	Current an- nual increase in stumpage value.	Current an- nual increase in volume.	Current an- nual increase in stumpage value.	Current an- nual increase in volume.	Current an- nual increase in stumpage value.
Years.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
From 20 to 25	11.7	14.1	12.2	14.5	13.6	15.9
25 30	11.4	14.0	11.7	14.3	12.4	15.0
30 35	9.8	13.8	10.0	14.0	10.5	14.4
35 40	5.9	12.7	6.4	13.2	7.6	14.3
40 45	3.9	8.8	4.6	9.5	5.9	10.8
45 50	3.0	6.2	3.7	6.9	4.4	7.6
50 55	2.0	4.2	2.4	4.6	3.4	5.6
55 60	1.8	3.3	2.2	3.7	2.7	4.2
60 65	1.5	2.8	1.8	3.1	2.2	3.5
65 70	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.8	3.1
70 75	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.2
75 80	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.9
80 85	.9	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.7
85 90	.85	1.5	.9	1.5	.9	1.6

This table shows that if money can be invested at 4 per cent. compound interest it does not pay to hold a stand of timber on Quality I after it is 50 to 55 years old; it may be kept two or three years longer if it grows on Quality II; and it must be cut between the fifty-fifth and sixtieth year, if it is on Quality III. In the same way the proper rotation can be determined, assuming any other rate of interest. Thus, if money is valued at 3 per cent., the forest should not be left longer than the sixtieth, the sixty-fifth, or seventieth year, according to the site quality. The lower the rate per cent. at which money is valued, the longer the timber may be left standing; and, on the other hand, the higher the rate per cent. demanded the earlier the forest must be cut.

The rate of current annual increase in volume is given in the above table for the purpose of comparison with the corresponding increase in value. It shows the effect that the improvement in quality of lumber with age has on the length of rotation. If there were no improvement in quality, the current annual increase in value and in volume would be identical, and with money valued at 4 per cent. the time to cut the forest would be hastened by ten years.

This table does not definitely determine when the forest should be cut. It simply indicates the age beyond which it is unprofitable to let the trees grow. To find the proper rotation it is necessary to know all the items entering into the cost of producing the crop, and the rate of interest that the owner demands on the money invested. To illustrate how such calculations are made several tables were constructed assuming different values of land, various costs of planting, a certain outlay in protection and taxes, and three different rates of interest. These tables show the practicability of planting white pine under certain conditions.

Tables XXII to XXV are based on Quality II, which approximates the average conditions in the region studied.

TABLE XXII.—FINANCIAL ROTATION FOR WHITE PINE.

[Money valued at 4 per cent.—Value of land, \$5 per acre; cost of planting, \$7 per acre.

Rotation.	Gross returns.	Expenses.										Net profit at end of rotation.
		Taxes.				Cost of producing crop.				Total expenses at end of rotation.	Per acre.	
		Taxes on timber.		Taxes on land accrued to end of rotation.	Interest on value of land accrued to end of rotation.	Cost of planting carried to end of rotation.	Cost of protection accrued to end of rotation (10 cents per acre per year).	Per acre.				
		Annual for each 5-year period.	Accrued to end of rotation.						Per acre.			
Years.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	
20	\$4.41	\$0.029	.....	\$0.28	\$5.96	\$15.34	\$2.98	\$24.56	—\$20.15		
25	9.44	.063	\$0.16	.52	8.33	18.66	4.16	31.88	—22.39			
30	19.98	.266	.53	.81	11.22	22.70	5.61	40.87	—20.89			
35	41.52	.554	2.09	1.35	14.73	27.62	7.87	53.16	—11.64			
40	82.50	1.100	5.55	2.00	19.01	33.61	9.50	69.67	12.83			
45	133.66	1.782	12.71	2.80	24.21	40.89	12.10	92.71	40.95			
50	189.00	2.520	25.12	3.77	30.53	49.75	15.27	124.44	64.56			
55	238.28	3.177	44.20	4.94	38.23	60.52	19.13	167.02	71.26			
60	286.77	3.824	70.98	6.37	47.60	73.64	23.80	222.39	64.38			
65	334.43	4.459	106.80	8.12	58.99	83.59	29.50	293.00	41.43			
70	385.02	5.134	154.41	10.24	72.86	109.00	36.42	382.93	2.09			
75	425.42	5.672	215.66	12.81	89.73	132.62	44.86	495.68	—70.26			
80	465.09	6.201	293.08	15.95	110.25	161.35	55.12	635.75	—170.66			
85	504.90	6.732	390.15	19.77	135.22	196.31	67.60	809.05	—304.15			
90	545.10	7.268	511.13	24.41	165.60	238.84	82.81	1,022.79	—477.69			

There are four main headings in this table: the rotation, the gross return, the expenses, and the net profit.

1. The rotation is given in five-year periods.

2. The gross return is simply the stumpage value of the lumber at the end of the rotation. In managed stands there will be in addition a certain return from thinnings. This is discussed farther on. It is assumed in these calculations that the price of lumber will remain the same. Since lumber values tend to rise the results here given are conservative.

3. The expenses fall into two general classes: taxes, and the cost of producing and protecting the crop. All expenses were carried forward with compound interest to the end of the rotation.

(a) In considering the outlay in taxes it was assumed that the tax is uniformly at a rate of two cents on a dollar on a two-thirds valuation, that the value of the land remains the same throughout the rotation, and that the growing timber is revalued at the end of every five years, as the law requires. Further, since the table applies to planted stands, a deduction was made for the abatement in taxes allowed by the law of 1903.*

The third column in the table shows what the yearly tax on the timber would be during each five-year period, while the next column shows what the taxes would amount to at the end of each rotation, accrued with compound interest. The fifth column gives the taxes on land accrued to the end of each rotation.

(b) The items under the cost of producing the crop are the interest on the value of the land, compounded annually, the cost of planting carried forward to the end of the rotation, and the cost of protecting the crop, for which 10 cents per acre per year was allowed. This last item is purely arbitrary, but was accepted as a fair average.

4. The total expenses are obtained by adding the various items in columns four to eight, inclusive, for any rotation, and this deducted from the gross returns for that rotation gives the net profit (or loss, indicated by a minus sign).

* See page 204.

The point at which the net profit is highest represents the age at which it pays best to cut the timber, the financial rotation of the crop. In table XXII this point falls at the fifty-fifth year.

Tables XXIII and XXIV were constructed in the same way as table XXII, but different rates of interest were taken.

TABLE XXIII.—FINANCIAL ROTATION FOR WHITE PINE.

[Money valued at 3 per cent.—value of land, \$5 per acre; cost of planting, \$7 per acre.]

Rotation.	Gross returns.	Expenses.										Net profit at end of rotation.
		Taxes.		Taxes on land accrued to end of rotation.	Cost of producing crop.			Total expenses at end of rotation.	Per acre.			
		Taxes on timber.			Interest on value of land accrued to end of rotation.	Cost of planting carried to end of rotation.	Cost of protection accrued to end of rotation (10 cents per acre per year).					
		Annual for each 5-year period.	Accrued to end of rotation.									
Years.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.		
20	\$4.41	\$0.029	.....	\$0.26	\$4.03	\$12.64	\$2.69	\$19.62	—\$15.21		
25	9.44	.063	\$0.15	.47	5.47	14.66	3.65	24.40	—14.96			
30	19.98	.266	.51	.73	7.14	16.99	4.76	30.13	—10.15			
35	41.52	.554	2.01	1.20	9.07	19.70	6.05	38.03	3.49			
40	82.60	1.100	5.27	1.74	11.31	22.83	7.54	48.69	33.81			
45	133.66	1.782	11.95	2.37	13.91	26.47	9.27	63.97	69.69			
50	189.00	2.520	23.31	3.10	16.92	30.69	11.28	85.30	103.70			
55	238.28	3.177	40.40	3.95	20.41	35.58	13.60	113.94	124.34			
60	286.77	3.824	63.71	4.93	24.46	41.24	16.30	150.64	136.13			
65	334.43	4.459	94.16	6.07	29.15	47.81	19.43	196.62	137.81			
70	385.02	5.134	132.83	7.39	34.59	55.43	23.06	253.30	131.72			
75	425.42	5.672	181.23	8.92	40.90	64.25	27.26	322.56	102.86			
80	465.09	6.201	240.20	10.70	48.21	74.49	32.13	405.73	59.36			
85	504.90	6.732	311.96	12.76	56.68	86.35	37.79	504.94	— .04			
90	545.10	7.268	411.25	15.16	66.50	100.10	44.33	637.34	—92.24			

TABLE XXIV.—FINANCIAL ROTATION FOR WHITE PINE.

Money valued at 5 per cent.—Value of land, \$5 per acre; cost of planting, \$7 per acre.

Rotation.	Gross returns.	Expenses.										Net profit at end of rotation.
		Taxes.			Cost of producing crop.				Total expenses at end of rotation.			
		Taxes on timber.		Taxes on land accrued to end of rotation.	Interest on value of land accrued to end of rotation.	Cost of planting carried to end of rotation.	Cost of protection accrued to end of rotation (10 cents per acre per year).					
		Annual for each 5-year period.	Accrued to end of rotation.									
Years.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	Per acre.	
20	\$4.41	\$0.029	.....	\$0.30	\$8.27	\$18.57	\$3.31	\$30.45	—\$26.04		
25	9.44	.063	\$0.16	.57	11.93	23.71	4.77	41.14	—31.70			
30	19.98	.266	.55	.92	16.61	30.25	6.64	54.97	—34.99			
35	41.52	.554	2.18	1.54	22.58	38.61	9.03	73.94	—32.42			
40	82.50	1.100	5.85	2.33	30.20	49.28	12.08	99.74	—17.24			
45	133.66	1.782	13.55	2.34	39.93	62.90	15.97	185.69	—2.03			
50	189.00	2.520	27.15	4.63	52.34	80.27	20.93	252.77	—14.49			
55	238.28	3.177	48.59	6.28	68.18	102.45	27.27	342.46	—55.69			
60	286.77	3.824	79.57	8.38	88.40	130.75	35.86	460.51	—126.08			
65	334.43	4.459	122.68	11.07	114.20	166.88	45.68	614.67	—229.65			
70	385.02	5.134	181.22	14.49	147.13	212.98	58.85	823.91	—398.49			
75	425.42	5.672	268.34	18.86	189.16	271.83	75.72	1,085.05	—619.96			
80	465.09	6.201	373.73	24.44	242.81	346.93	97.14	1,421.71	—916.81			
85	504.90	6.732	511.48	31.57	311.27	442.78	124.60	1,853.57	—1,308.47			
90	545.10	7.268	689.71	40.66	398.65	565.11	159.44					

The three tables given above all assume the value of land to be \$5.00, and the cost of planting \$7.00 an acre. Table XXV was made to show where the financial rotation would fall with different values of land and different costs of planting, but with all other factors as in the above tables.

TABLE XXV.—FINANCIAL ROTATION FOR WHITE PINE.

Money valued at.	Value of land, \$3.00 per acre.						Value of land, \$5.00 per acre.						Value of land, \$10.00 per acre.					
	Cost of planting per acre.						Cost of planting per acre.						Cost of planting per acre.					
	\$5.00		\$7.00		\$10.00		\$5.00		\$7.00		\$10.00		\$5.00		\$7.00		\$10.00	
	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.	Financial rotation.	Net profit.
3%	Yrs. 65	\$169.56	Yrs. 65	\$155.90	Yrs. 65	\$125.41	Yrs. 65	\$151.47	Yrs. 65	\$137.81	Yrs. 60	\$118.45	Yrs. 60	\$108.51	Yrs. 60	\$96.73	Yrs. 60	\$89.05
4%	60	111.01	55	92.52	55	66.58	55	88.55	55	71.26	55	45.32	55	35.37	50	30.26	50	8.94
5%	50	53.40	50	30.47	No rotation.		50	26.61	50	3.68	.....	.....	No profitable rotation.					

It must be remembered that in all of the above tables of rotation the net profit represents the amount earned in addition to the demanded rate of interest on the investment. Furthermore, the above figures are very conservative for planted and managed forests, which would give a higher yield than the unmanaged stands on which the yield tables are based. In addition there will be certain returns derived from thinnings, if the forest be properly managed.

In taking the sample plots for the yield tables, the trees that should be removed in thinnings were recorded separately, and the results from the plots falling within the average quality of locality were worked up into table XXVI. Since trees less than five inches in diameter are not cut into boards, their volume is given in cubic feet. The total volume to be removed in thinning is also given in cubic feet.

TABLE XXVI.—YIELD FROM THINNING FULLY-STOCKED, UNMANAGED WHITE PINE STANDS.

Age.	Yield per acre.		
	Trees 5 inches or more in diameter.	Trees less than 5 inches in diameter.	Total.
<i>Years.</i>	<i>Bd. ft.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>
25	750	750	900
30	3,300	600	1,380
35	5,600	450	1,680
40	7,500	300	1,900
45	8,900	150	2,040
50	9,900	.....	2,100

In applying the above table it should be remembered that the yield from thinnings is strictly additional, the ultimate yield being actually greater because of the accelerated growth of the trees left for the final crop.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PRINCIPAL USES OF THE COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT TREES.

White Pine.—Box boards, pail and fish barrel stock, match blocks, sash and blind stock, boat boards, refrigerator stock, common lumber, shingles.

Chestnut.—Ties, posts, poles, piles, furniture, coffin stock, interior finish.

Red Oak.—Furniture, interior finish.

Spruce.—Pulp, dimension lumber, piano boards.

White Ash.—Car and wagon stock, agricultural implements, furniture, interior finish, tool handles.

Sugar Maple.—Chair stock, flooring, bobbin stock, dowels, staves, veneer, crutches, dimension lumber, maple sugar.

Paper Birch.—Bobbin and spool stock, shoe pegs, dowels.

Yellow and Black Birch.—Chair stock, bobbin and spool stock, dowels, staves, veneer, crutches, dimension lumber.

Popple.—Pulp, excelsior, box boards.

Hemlock.—Dimension and common lumber, box boards, tanbark.

Beech.—Chair stock, staves, bobbin stock, dowels, cordwood.

Red Maple.—Chair stock, cordwood.

White Oak.—Ties, posts, wagon stock.

Hickory.—Wagon stock, agricultural implements, tool handles.

Basswood.—Boxes, excelsior.

Red Pine.—Box boards, dimension lumber.

Pitch Pine.—Rough box boards, cordwood.

Balsam Fir.—Pulp, box boards, excelsior.

Tamarack.—Ties, posts, poles.

A. MILL TABLES AND VOLUME TABLES.*

WHITE PINE.

TABLE XXVII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—
WATERLOO AND HENNIKER, AGE 50 YEARS.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.						Basis.
	30	40	50	60	70	80	
Inches.	Volume of used length with bark.—Cubic feet.						Trees.
5	1.6	2.4	3.1	.....	.....	.....	15
6	2.3	3.5	4.3	5.1	.....	.....	61
7	3.4	4.8	5.8	7.0	8.3	.....	96
8	4.6	6.2	7.5	9.0	10.8	.....	133
9	5.9	7.7	9.5	11.3	13.5	15.5	152
10	.....	9.2	11.7	14.0	16.7	19.0	131
11	.....	10.8	14.0	16.8	20.0	22.7	101
12	.....	12.6	16.3	19.8	23.3	26.5	72
13	.....	14.5	18.5	23.0	26.8	30.2	63
14	.....	.....	21.0	26.0	30.5	34.2	25
15	.....	.....	.....	29.3	34.7	38.3	12
16	.....	.....	.....	32.4	38.8	42.5	18
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.0	47.0	.....
							Total....884

*The volume tables in cubic feet of the used length of the tree may be readily reduced to cords by dividing the volume of the tree by the number of cubic feet allowed to the cord. It is common practise to allow 100 cubic feet to the cord.

TABLE XXVIII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—
SOUTH SUTTON, AGE 75 YEARS.

Diameter. breasthigh	Height—Feet.								Basis.
	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	
Inches.	Volume of used length with bark—Cubic feet.								Trees.
7	4.5	6.2	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
8	5.6	8.0	10.1	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
9	7.0	9.9	12.5	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
10	8.6	12.0	15.1	18.0	21.0	23.9	26.2	.....	23
11	10.4	14.2	18.0	21.5	25.1	28.5	31.4	.....	24
12	12.5	16.5	20.9	25.2	29.4	33.3	37.0	.....	41
13	14.8	19.0	24.0	29.0	34.0	38.5	43.0	.....	29
14	17.3	21.7	27.4	33.1	39.0	44.0	49.4	54.5	36
15	.....	24.5	31.0	37.5	44.0	50.0	56.1	62.3	27
16	.....	27.3	35.0	42.2	49.4	56.0	63.0	70.2	37
17	.....	30.2	39.0	47.2	55.0	60.7	70.3	78.5	40
18	.....	33.0	43.5	52.5	61.0	69.5	77.5	86.5	37
19	.....	.....	48.5	58.0	67.0	76.5	85.0	95.0	30
20	.....	.....	54.0	63.5	73.5	83.5	93.0	103.5	26
21	.....	.....	59.5	69.0	80.0	91.0	101.0	112.0	16
22	.....	.....	65.0	75.0	87.0	98.5	109.5	121.0	14
23	.....	.....	.....	81.0	94.5	106.5	118.5	130.5	12
24	.....	.....	.....	87.5	102.0	115.0	128.0	140.5	5
25	.....	.....	.....	94.5	109.5	123.5	138.0	151.5	9
26	.....	.....	.....	101.5	118.0	132.5	148.0	163.0	6
27	.....	.....	.....	109.5	126.0	142.0	158.5	175.0	3
28	.....	.....	.....	117.5	134.5	151.5	169.0	187.0	2
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161.0	180.0	200.0	1
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.5	191.0	213.0	3
									Total....465

TABLE XXIX.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—BAND-SAW.—BROOKLINE.—AGE, 70 YEARS.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.					Basis.
	60	70	80	90	100	
Inches.	Volume of used length with bark.—Cubic feet.					Trees.
7	7	9	.....	.....	.....	5
8	9	12	15	.....	.....	18
9	12	15	18	.....	.....	19
10	15	18	22	.....	.....	35
11	18	22	26	.....	.....	34
12	22	26	30	35	.....	46
13	26	30	34	39	.....	30
14	30	34	38	43	.....	37
15	34	38	42	48	.....	37
16	38	42	47	54	.....	28
17	42	46	52	60	.....	23
18	.....	.....	58	66	75	24
19	.....	.....	64	73	83	20
20	.....	.....	70	80	91	12
21	.....	.....	76	87	100	9
22	.....	.....	83	94	109	4
23	.....	.....	.....	102	117	3
24	.....	.....	.....	111	126	3
25	.....	.....	.....	120	135	2
26	.....	.....	.....	130	145	.....
						Total...389

TABLE XXX.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—AGE,
LESS THAN 60 YEARS.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.							Basis.
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	
Inches.	Volume—Board feet.							Trees.
5	8	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6	15	20	24	28	.....	.....	.....	40
7	21	28	35	42	.....	.....	.....	71
8	27	37	47	55	.....	.....	.....	102
9	34	47	58	70	65	.....	.....	176
10	42	57	72	87	107	130	.....	152
11	.....	68	86	105	128	155	.....	130
12	.....	80	102	125	152	182	.....	96
13	.....	90	120	145	175	210	245	102
14	.....	.....	140	170	205	240	280	38
15	.....	.....	160	195	235	275	315	22
16	.....	.....	180	225	265	310	355	34
17	.....	.....	.....	255	300	350	395	14
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	385	440	8
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	425	485	6
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	535	1
								959

TABLE XXXI.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—
AGE, LESS THAN 60 YEARS.—VOLUME OF USED
LENGTH.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.							Basis.
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	
Inches.	Cubic feet.							Trees.
5	2.0	2.3	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6	2.9	3.7	4.4	5.3	.....	.....	.....	40
7	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.5	.....	.....	.....	71
8	5.0	6.5	8.0	9.7	.....	.....	.....	102
9	6.2	8.0	10.0	12.1	14.3	.....	.....	176
10	7.2	9.6	12.1	14.7	17.4	20.2	.....	152
11	.....	11.1	14.2	17.4	20.8	24.3	.....	130
12	.....	12.6	16.3	20.3	24.2	28.3	.....	96
13	.....	14.0	18.5	23.5	28.0	32.5	37.0	102
14	.....	.....	21.0	26.5	31.5	37.0	42.0	38
15	.....	.....	23.0	29.5	35.5	41.5	47.0	22
16	.....	.....	25.5	33.0	39.5	46.0	52.5	34
17	.....	.....	.....	36.0	43.5	51.0	57.5	14
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.5	55.5	63.5	8
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.0	60.0	69.0	6
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.5	75.0	1

959

TABLE XXXII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR WHITE PINE.—
AGE, LESS THAN 60 YEARS.—TOTAL VOLUME, IN-
CLUDING BARK, STUMP AND TOP.

Diameter breasthigh.		Height—Feet.							Basis.
		30	40	50	60	70	80	90	
Inches.		Cubic feet.							Trees.
5	2.4	3.0	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6	3.4	4.3	5.0	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
7	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
8	5.8	7.3	8.8	10.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
9	7.2	9.0	10.9	13.0	15.6	.....	.....	.....	176
10	8.5	10.7	13.0	15.7	18.8	21.9	.....	.....	152
11	.....	12.5	15.3	18.5	22.2	25.7	.....	.....	130
12	.....	14.5	17.7	21.6	25.8	29.7	.....	.....	96
13	.....	16.5	20.5	25.0	29.5	34.0	38.0	.....	162
14	.....	.....	23.5	28.5	33.5	38.5	43.0	.....	88
15	.....	.....	26.5	32.5	38.0	43.5	49.0	.....	22
16	.....	.....	30.0	36.0	43.0	49.0	54.5	.....	24
17	.....	.....	.....	40.0	48.0	54.5	61.0	.....	14
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.0	60.5	68.0	.....	8
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.5	66.0	75.0	.....	6
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.0	82.5	.....	1

959

TABLE XXXIII.—VOLUME TABLE FOR SECOND-GROWTH
WHITE PINE.—AGE, 60 YEARS AND UP.

Diameter breasthigh.		Height—Feet.								Basis.
		50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	
Inches.	Volume—Board feet.									Trees.
7	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8	53	60	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
9	64	75	85	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
10	77	92	106	123	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11	91	110	130	152	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
12	108	130	155	182	208	228	245	.....	.....	47
13	.....	154	181	217	245	270	293	.....	.....	33
14	.....	178	212	250	282	312	348	.....	.....	48
15	.....	203	245	285	326	362	406	.....	.....	37
16	.....	230	279	328	370	415	470	.....	.....	54
17	.....	261	314	370	420	471	540	.....	.....	52
18	.....	298	353	412	470	531	610	688	.....	60
19	.....	338	395	460	527	598	682	763	.....	37
20	.....	380	440	509	580	660	750	840	.....	34
21	.....	429	486	555	633	720	820	918	.....	20
22	.....	.....	535	599	696	779	887	990	.....	16
23	.....	.....	.....	639	732	834	958	1,065	.....	19
24	.....	.....	.....	676	779	889	1,030	1,135	.....	8
25	.....	.....	.....	711	823	942	1,105	.....	.....	12
26	.....	.....	.....	749	866	994	1,180	.....	.....	11
<hr/>										
										584

TABLE XXXIV.—VOLUME TABLE FOR SECOND-GROWTH
WHITE PINE.—AGE, 60 YEARS AND UP.—VOLUME OF
USED LENGTH.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.								Basis.
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	
Inches.	Cubic feet.								Trees.
7	6.0	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8	8.3	9.8	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
9	10.7	12.7	14.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
10	13.3	15.7	18.0	20.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11	15.9	18.7	21.5	24.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
12	18.6	22.0	25.4	28.9	32.9	.....	.....	.....	47
13	.....	25.5	29.5	33.5	38.0	.....	.....	.....	33
14	.....	28.5	34.0	38.5	43.5	48.5	.....	.....	48
15	.....	33.5	38.0	43.5	48.5	54.5	.....	.....	37
16	.....	37.5	43.0	48.5	54.5	60.5	66.5	.....	54
17	.....	41.5	47.5	54.0	60.5	67.5	75.5	.....	52
18	.....	45.5	52.5	59.5	67.0	74.5	84.5	94.0	60
19	.....	49.5	57.5	65.5	74.0	82.5	93.5	104.0	37
20	.....	54.0	62.5	71.5	80.5	91.0	102.5	114.5	34
21	.....	.....	68.0	78.0	88.5	100.0	112.0	125.0	20
22	.....	.....	73.0	84.0	96.0	109.0	122.0	135.5	16
23	.....	.....	78.5	90.0	104.0	118.0	132.5	146.5	19
24	.....	.....	.....	96.5	112.0	128.0	143.0	157.5	8
25	.....	.....	.....	102.5	120.5	137.5	153.0	168.0	12
26	.....	.....	.....	109.0	128.5	147.0	163.0	178.0	11

TABLE XXXV.—VOLUME TABLE FOR SECOND-GROWTH
WHITE PINE, AGE 60 YEARS AND UP.

[Total volume, including bark, stump, and top.]

Diameter breasthigh.		Height—Feet.							Basis.
	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	
Inches.	Cubic feet.								Trees.
7	6.7	8.0	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8	9.3	11.0	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
9	12.3	14.1	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
10	15.2	17.5	19.6	22.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11	18.3	20.8	23.5	26.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
12	21.5	24.4	27.6	31.5	35.6	.....	.....	.....	47
13	.....	28.0	32.0	36.5	41.0	.....	.....	.....	33
14	.....	32.0	36.5	41.5	47.0	53.0	.....	.....	48
15	.....	36.0	41.5	47.0	53.0	60.0	.....	.....	37
16	.....	40.5	46.5	53.0	59.5	67.0	75.0	.....	54
17	.....	44.5	51.5	59.0	66.0	74.0	83.0	.....	52
18	.....	49.0	57.0	65.0	73.0	82.0	92.0	103.0	60
19	.....	54.0	62.0	71.0	81.0	90.5	101.5	113.5	37
20	.....	58.5	67.5	77.5	88.5	99.5	111.5	124.0	34
21	.....	.....	72.5	84.5	96.5	109.0	121.5	134.5	20
22	.....	.....	78.0	91.0	104.5	118.0	131.5	145.5	16
23	.....	.....	83.0	98.0	112.5	127.5	141.5	156.5	19
24	.....	.....	.....	104.5	121.0	137.0	152.0	167.0	8
25	.....	.....	.....	111.5	129.5	146.5	161.5	178.0	12
26	.....	.....	.....	118.5	138.0	155.0	171.5	188.5	11

TABLE XXXVII.—VOLUME FOR SECOND-GROWTH WHITE
PINE, ALL AGES COMBINED. VOLUME OF USED
LENGTH.

[illegible]

CHESTNUT.

TABLE XXXIX—VOLUME TABLE FOR SPROUT CHESTNUT.
—ASHUELOT.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.					Basis.
	50	60	70	80	90	
Inches.	Volume of used length, including bark,—cubic feet.					Trees.
7	5.4	7.4	.....	.....	.....	7
8	6.3	8.3	9.1	.....	.....	37
9	7.1	9.6	11.9	13.7	.....	100
10	8.1	11.0	14.0	16.3	18.8	109
11	9.1	12.8	16.0	19.1	22.6	95
12	.....	14.9	18.2	22.0	26.5	61
13	.....	17.2	20.5	25.2	30.7	43
14	.....	.....	22.9	28.8	35.1	27
15	.....	.....	25.4	32.6	40.0	13
16	.....	.....	28.0	36.8	45.0	12
17	.....	.....	30.8	41.0	50.9	7
18	.....	.....	33.8	45.7	57.0	4
19	.....	.....	.....	50.3	.....	2
20	.....	.....	.....	55.1	.....	.....
						517

TABLE XL.—VOLUME TABLE FOR SPROUT CHESTNUT.—
PISGAH.

Diameter breasthigh.	Height—Feet.					Basis.
	60	70	80	90	100	
Inches.	Volume of used length, including bark—cubic feet.					Trees.
8	7.7	8.5	9.7	.....	.....	3
9	10.0	11.1	13.0	14.4	.....	15
10	12.4	14.1	16.4	18.0	.....	52
11	15.0	17.3	20.0	22.0	25.4	67
12	18.0	20.9	24.0	26.5	30.2	104
13	21.1	24.7	28.0	31.0	35.1	117
14	24.4	28.3	32.0	35.7	40.0	103
15	28.0	32.7	36.5	40.6	45.1	74
16	32.0	36.8	41.0	45.6	50.3	52
17	36.0	40.8	45.9	50.8	56.1	31
18	39.9	45.0	51.0	56.1	62.0	23
19	43.7	49.5	56.4	62.0	68.3	11
20	.....	54.0	62.0	68.0	74.8	5
21	.....	.....	68.1	74.4	81.3	1
						678

B. Log Rules.—In making the mill scales, the tally of lumber cut from each log was kept on a separate sheet. It was thus possible to construct a series of log rules based on actual mill cut. Such log rules are here given. In using them it must be remembered that they are reliable only for a run of logs including butt, top, and intermediate logs.

White Pine.—Sixty per cent. of the lumber cut from the logs on which these rules are based was round-edged stuff, and the remaining 40 per cent. was squared. Seventy per cent. of the lumber went into 1-inch boards, while the rest was cut into 2½-inch plank.

TABLE XLI.—LOG RULE FOR SECOND-GROWTH WHITE PINE.—SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Cut into both square and round-edged boards; circular saw, ¼-inch kerf.]

Diameter inside bark at small end of log.	Length of log—Feet.			Total basis, 5,177 logs.
	10	12	14	
	Basis, 613 logs.	Basis, 1,915 logs.	Basis, 2,649 logs.	
Inches.	Contents—Board feet.			
3	5	7	9	167
4	8	10	12	429
5	13	15	17	530
6	18	21	24	606
7	24	28	33	613
8	30	36	42	542
9	38	46	52	456
10	47	56	65	395
11	56	68	80	290
12	66	81	97	248
13	77	96	115	202
14	89	112	134	168
15	102	130	155	144
16	.....	149	176	104
17	.....	169	198	97
18	.....	189	222	64
19	.....	211	247	40
20	.....	235	275	41
21	.....	260	304	17
22	.....	284	333	11
23	.....	.....	364	9
24	.....	.....	398	4

TABLE XLII.—LOG RULE FOR SECOND-GROWTH WHITE PINE.—SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Cut into both square and round-edged boards; circular saw, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch kerf.]

Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Length of log—Feet.		
	10	12	14
Inches.	Contents—Board feet.		
5	7	8	10
6	10	13	16
7	15	19	23
8	22	27	31
9	28	34	40
10	35	43	50
11	44	53	63
12	53	64	77
13	61	76	91
14	70	88	106
15	82	104	125
16	95	119	144
17	109	136	163
18	.....	155	184
19	.....	173	204
20	.....	293	226
21	.....	211	247
22	.....	235	273
23	.....	256	298
24	.....	281	228
25	.....	304	355
26	.....	.....	384

TABLE XLIII.—RELATION BETWEEN DIAMETER INSIDE BARK AT SMALL END AND DIAMETER OUTSIDE BARK AT MIDDLE OF 14-FOOT LOG.—WHITE PINE.

Diameter inside bark at small end of log.	Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Diameter inside bark at small end of log.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
.....	.....	5	3.2
.....	.....	6	4.4
3	4.8	7	5.5
4	5.7	8	6.7
5	6.5	9	7.7
6	7.4	10	8.7
7	8.3	11	9.7
8	9.3	12	10.7
9	10.3	13	11.6
10	11.3	14	12.5
11	12.4	15	13.5
12	13.4	16	14.4
13	14.5	17	15.3
14	15.6	18	16.3
15	16.6	19	17.2
16	17.7	20	18.1
17	18.8	21	19.0
18	19.9	22	19.9
19	21.0	23	20.8
20	22.1	24	21.8
21	23.2	25	22.7
22	24.3	26	23.6
23	25.4	.....	.....
24	26.4	.....	.....

HARDWOODS.

Practically all of the lumber cut from the logs on which the hardwood rules are based was 1½-inch round-edged boards. The log rule for the 12-foot length is based on actual mill tally, while the rules for the 10- and 14-foot lengths were constructed by subtracting and adding $\frac{1}{16}$ of that scale, respectively.

TABLE XLIV.—LOG RULE FOR SECOND-GROWTH HARD-
WOODS.—SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.[Cut into $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, round-edged boards; circular saw, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch kerf.]

Diameter inside bark at small end of log.	Length of log—Feet.		
	10	12	14
Inches.	Contents—Board feet.		
4	6	8	10
5	9	11	13
6	13	16	19
7	18	22	26
8	25	30	35
9	32	39	46
10	42	51	60
11	54	65	76
12	68	82	96
13	83	100	117
14	100	120	140
15	117	141	165
16	137	165	193
17	160	192	224
18	185	222	259

Based on 1,831 12-foot logs.

TABLE XLV.—LOG RULE FOR SECOND-GROWTH HARD-
WOODS.—SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.[Cut into 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, round-edged boards; circular saw, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch kerf.]

Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Length of log—Feet.		
	10	12	14
Inches.	Contents—Board feet.		
6	9	11	13
7	13	15	17
8	18	21	24
9	25	29	33
10	32	37	42
11	42	49	56
12	52	61	70
13	64	75	86
14	78	91	104
15	92	107	122
16	108	126	144
17	123	143	163
18	141	165	189
19	160	187	214
20	180	210	240

Based on 1,831 12-foot logs.

TABLE XLVI.—RELATION BETWEEN DIAMETER INSIDE BARK AT SMALL END AND DIAMETER OUTSIDE BARK AT MIDDLE OF 12-FOOT LOG. SECOND GROWTH HARDWOODS.

Diameter inside bark at small end of log.	Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Diameter inside bark at small end of log.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
4	5.1	6	4.9
5	6.1	7	5.9
6	7.1	8	6.9
7	8.1	9	7.9
8	9.1	10	8.8
9	10.2	11	9.8
10	11.2	12	10.7
11	12.3	13	11.6
12	13.4	14	12.5
13	14.6	15	13.4
14	15.7	16	14.3
15	16.9	17	15.1
16	18.0	18	16.0
17	19.2	19	16.8
18	20.4	20	17.6

TABLE XLVII.—LOG RULE FOR SPROUT CHESTNUT,
SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE. CUT INTO $1\frac{1}{2}$ -INCH
ROUND-EDGED PLANK.

Diameter outside bark at middle of log.	Length of log, 12 feet.	Basis.
Inches.	Contents—Board feet.	Logs.
8	21	4
9	33	5
10	43	97
11	50	197
12	59	229
13	71	162
14	82	117
15	95	60
16	108	32
17	122	14
18	136	9
19	150	1
20	165	....
21	185	1
22	209	1
		929

LIST OF TREES FOUND IN SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONIFEROUS SPECIES.

COMMON NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Balsam fir.....	<i>Abies balsamea.</i>
White cedar.....	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides.</i>
Red cedar.....	<i>Juniperus virginiana.</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis.</i>
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina.</i>
Black spruce.....	<i>Picea mariana.</i>
Red spruce.....	<i>Picea rubens.</i>
Red pine.....	<i>Pinus resinosa.</i>
Pitch pine.....	<i>Pinus rigida.</i>
White pine.....	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>
White cedar (arborvitae).....	<i>Thuja occidentalis.</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis.</i>

BROADLEAF SPECIES.

Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo.</i>
Moosewood	<i>Acer pennsylvanicum.</i>
Red maple.....	<i>Acer rubrum.</i>
Silver maple.....	<i>Acer saccharinum.</i>
Sugar maple.....	<i>Acer saccharum.</i>
Mountain maple.....	<i>Acer spicatum.</i>
June-berry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis.</i>
Black birch.....	<i>Betula lenta.</i>
Yellow birch.....	<i>Betula lutea.</i>
Paper birch.....	<i>Betula papyrifera.</i>
Gray birch.....	<i>Betula populifolia.</i>
Blue beech.....	<i>Carpinus caroliniana.</i>
Chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata.</i>
Blue dogwood.....	<i>Cornus alternifolia.</i>
Scarlet haw.....	<i>Crataegus coccinea.</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus atropurpurea.</i>
White ash.....	<i>Fraxinus americana.</i>
Black ash.....	<i>Fraxinus nigra.</i>
Witch hazel.....	<i>Hamamelis virginiana.</i>
Mockernut hickory.....	<i>Hicoria alba.</i>
Pignut hickory.....	<i>Hicoria glabra.</i>

Bitternut hickory.....	<i>Hicoria minima.</i>
Shagbark hickory.....	<i>Hicoria ovata.</i>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea.</i>
Black walnut.....	<i>Juglans nigra.</i>
Black gum.....	<i>Nyssa sylvatica.</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana.</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i>
Popple	<i>Populus grandidentata.</i>
Popple	<i>Populus tremuloides.</i>
Wild red cherry.....	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica.</i>
Black cherry.....	<i>Prunus serotina.</i>
Choke cherry.....	<i>Prunus virginiana.</i>
Mountain ash.....	<i>Pyrus americana.</i>
White oak.....	<i>Quercus alba.</i>
Scarlet oak.....	<i>Quercus coccinea.</i>
Chestnut oak.....	<i>Quercus prinus.</i>
Scrub oak.....	<i>Quercus pumila.</i>
Red oak.....	<i>Quercus rubra.</i>
Black oak.....	<i>Quercus velutina.</i>
Dwarf sumac.....	<i>Rhus copallina.</i>
Staghorn sumac.....	<i>Rhus hirta.</i>
Poison sumac.....	<i>Rhus vernix.</i>
Black locust.....	<i>Robinia pseudacacia.</i>
Willow	<i>Salix (sp.).</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras sassafras.</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana.</i>
White elm.....	<i>Ulmus americana.</i>
Slippery elm.....	<i>Ulmus pubescens.</i>

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

CONTAINING AN

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURNS
OF CORPORATIONS

DECEMBER 1, 1906

CONCORD, N. H.
1906.

PRINTED BY R. W. MUSGROVE, BRISTOL
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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

CONCORD, December 1, 1906.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In obedience to section 18, chapter 150 of the Public Statutes, I have prepared the following abstract of the annual returns of corporations as existing May 1, 1906.

EDWARD N. PEARSON,

Secretary of State.



These returns are made in accordance with the provisions of section 16, chapter 150 of the Public Statutes :

SECTION 16. Every such corporation, except insurance companies, railroad corporations, banks, and loan and building associations, shall annually, in the month of May, make a return in writing, signed by and under oath of its treasurer and a majority of its directors, to the secretary of state and the clerk of the town in which its principal business is carried on, if in this state, of the amount of all assessments voted by the corporation, and actually paid in, the amount of all debts due to and from the corporation, and the value of all the property and assets of the corporation, so far as the same can be ascertained as existing on the first day of May ; and if any such corporation shall fail so to do, the treasurer and directors shall be individually liable for all the debts and contracts of the corporation then existing, or which shall be contracted, until the return is made.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Abbot-Downing Co.....	Gerald Wyman.....	394 Atlantic Ave., Boston	Dec. 2, 1872	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$100	In hands of assignees.		\$31,500.00
Alexander Sanatorium.....	Geo. A. Webber.....	543 Boylston St., Boston	Aug. 20, 1897	30,000	30,000	100			29,954.99
Alpine Aqueduct Co.....	Alfred R. Evans.....	Gorham.....	July 1, 1874	25,000	23,000	100	\$331.98	\$4,500.00	96,644.96
Alvaro Realty Co.....	L. F. Pease.....	Nashua.....	Apr. 12, 1904	60,000	60,000	100	16,444.96	32,000.00	Tel. line
Ammonoosuc Telephone Co.....	F. L. Blake.....	Stark.....	Dec. 15, 1903	1,125	1,125	75	48.03	66.94	
Annis Flour & Grain Co.....	Roswell Annis.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 11, 1892	20,000	20,000	100	800.00	35,000.00	140,000.00
Annis Grain & Lumber Co.....	Roswell Annis.....	No. Londonderry..	Aug. 11, 1892	40,000	40,000	100	15,000.00	17,000.00	120,000.00
A. O. H. O'Donnell Memorial Ashland Electric Light Co.....	James B. Crowley..	Nashua.....	June 4, 1900	14,000	14,000	25		22,400.00	37,000.00
Ashland Ice Co.....	Harry R. Spaulding	Ashland.....	Feb. 4, 1889	9,000	9,000	25	517.49	6,112.50	21,032.09
Ashland Knitting Co.....	A. E. Porter.....	Ashland.....	Jan. 8, 1903	1,000	1,000	25			1,112.49
Asquam Transportation Co.....	Geo. E. Scribner....	Ashland.....	Mar. 1, 1886	100,000	100,000	100	776.04	61,267.89	224,008.67
Associates Land Co.....	Ora A. Brown.....	Ashland.....	Oct. 17, 1901	12,000	12,000	100	140.14	2,752.50	15,175.22
Avallable Hard Fibre Co.....	Chas. E. Trafton....	Portsmouth.....	May 10, 1901	5,000	5,000	25			5,000.00
Baker's River Telephone Co.....	Leon G. Verrill.....	Rochester.....	Feb. 18, 1905	5,000	5,000	100	2,318.64	1,839.86	8,818.64
	Carlton S. Kittridge	Warren.....	Mar. 8, 1905	5,000	2,500	25	2,500.00	350.00	5,000.00

Baldwin Realty Co..... [Baths Co.]	Kath'ine S. Andrews	Nashua.....	April 22, 1904	17,500	100	763.50	180.00	18,507.68
Ballenden Turkish & Russian	Sam B. Tarrant.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 25, 1905	1,000	25	.....	.....	5,000.00
Ball and Socket Fastener Co.....	W. S. Richardson..	95 Milk St., Boston	Jan. 18, 1884	100,000	50	.....	.....	100,023.24
Barron Hotel Co.....	W. A. Barron.....	Crawford House....	Nov. 20, 1895	115,000	100	117.34	83,392.08	250,048.67
Barron, Merrill & Barron Co.....	W. A. Barron.....	Crawford House....	Apr. 20, 1899	20,000	100	31,166.39	10,410.15	51,473.14
Bath Lumber Co.....	Amos N. Blandin...	Bath.....	June 10, 1891	75,000	100	4,183.05	45,240.70	40,000.00
Beecher Falls Co.....	H. H. Dudley.....	Concord.....	Nov. 3, 1894	77,000	100	32,606.31	77,458.07	163,286.73
Belle Charest Manufacturing Co.	J. A. Charest.....	Nashua.....	Dec. 5, 1904	98,200	100	30.00	9,200.00	116,183.00
Bethlehem Baseball Association	Wm. McAuliffe.....	Bethlehem.....	June 15, 1904	4,000	5	.....	.....	3,300.00
Bethlehem Park Association...	Wm. McAuliffe.....	Bethlehem.....	June 1, 1898	15,000	25	.....	625.00	10,000.00
B. H. Piper Co.....	M. R. Marshall.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 1, 1890	12,000	50	4,000.00	1,000.00	26,000.00
Blue Bank Gold Mining Co.....	Louis P. Howe.....	Marlboro, Mass....	Mar. 10, 1881	500,000	20	4,291.85	24.35	4,291.85
Blue Mountain Forest Ass'n.....	Geo. S. Edgell.....	192 Broadway, New York	Aug. 31, 1891	6,000	100	3,360.00	55,912.21	RealEstate
Board of Trade Building Co.....	Frank P. Andrews	Concord.....	Jan. 15, 1889	50,000	100	.....	.....	RealEstate
Boston District Messenger Co...	Theo. L. Cuyler, Jr.	253 Broadway, New York City	Nov. 21, 1883	91,000	50	2,701.41	1,033.96	51,415.89
Boston Fruit Co.....	F. Casci.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1901	20,000	100	11,946.63	2,146.76	34,819.89
Boulia Gorrell Co.....	Charles C. Davis....	Laconia.....	Sept. 7, 1903	10,000	50	3,662.00	23,670.00	35,236.00
Brattleboro Overall Co.....	George W. D'Arcy..	77 Summer St., Boston	Aug. 16, 1905	30,000	100	23,250.00	42,000.00	72,000.00
Bristol Aqueduct Co.....	M. W. White.....	Bristol.....	Apr. 3, 1886	22,000	50	510.00	1,296.37	25,000.00
Bristol Improvement Co.....	Raymond Cavis....	Bristol.....	Mar. 19, 1894	7,500	25	380.00	.....	7,471.08
Bristol Water Power Co.....	Frank P. Fields....	Bristol.....	Aug. 9, 1884	15,000	50	451.33	59.33	16,808.30
Brown & Burpee.....	Geo. H. Brown.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 29, 1904	12,000	100	300.00	200.00	12,000.00

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Busell Lasting Machine Co. [Co.]	John N. Busell.	205 Lincoln St., Boston	Nov. 27, 1896	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$10	.....	\$2,500.00	\$202,500.00
Canterbury-Boscawen Telephone Co. [Co.]	Frank W. Morrill...	Canterbury.....	Feb. 7, 1905	1,500	1,200	25	.....	700.00	1,400.00
Cartland Grocery & Provision	Moses H. Cartland..	Dover.....	Oct. 5, 1904	21,000	21,000	100	\$7,330.00	2,000.00	24,800.00
Cascade Electric L. & P. Co.	G. O. Holt.....	Berlin.....	Mar. 9, 1893	40,000	40,000	100	*	.....	.....
Cash Wood & Coal Co.	Amedee Thibaudan	Manchester.....	Jan. 23, 1905	4,900	4,900	700	.....	4,200.00	6,500.00
Casino Building Co.	E. P. Thompson....	Laconia.....	Oct. 30, 1896	9,375	9,375	25	.....	9,593.94	19,127.13
C. F. Willey Co.	James Keefe.....	Biddeford, Me....	Jan. 26, 1902	20,000	20,000	100	350.00	200.00	23,730.00
C. H. Burke Baking Co.	Chas. H. Burke....	Nashua.....	Feb. 4, 1896	15,000	15,000	100	6,230.00	9,310.00	40,115.00
Cheshire Express Co.	Josephine T. Shea..	Brattleboro, Vt....	June 1, 1905	2,000	2,000	25	.....	.....	2,000.00
Chichester Telephone Co.	W. S. Langmaid....	N. O. Chichester....	June 3, 1905	2,100	2,100	25	.....	.....	2,100.00
China Mfg. Co. [Co.]	B. R. Weld.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 11, 1897	1,000,000	800,000	100	.....	16,747.37	240,000.00
Chronicle & Gazette Publishing	F. W. Hartford....	Portsmouth.....	Oct. 26, 1905	10,000	10,000	100	2,267.34	576.24	17,267.34
Citizen's Electric Co.	Jerry P. Wellman..	Keene.....	May 6, 1905	50,000	50,000	100	1,273.76	31,875.00	75,524.03
Citizen's Ice Co.	Walter C. Wyatt...	Tilton.....	Oct. 27, 1898	3,600	3,400	25	100.00	500.00	3,000.00
Citizen's Telephone Co.	S. B. Cole.....	Lakeport.....	July 23, 1896	100,000	94,725	25	4,350.00	3,500.00	Tel. Line

*Business of the corporation done by the Cascade L. & P. Co. under contract.

Cocheo Bottling Works.....	James Lucey, Jr.....	Rochester.....	Mar. 28, 1904	5,000	50	1,735.35	2,027.35	8,404.42
Cole Mfg. Co.....	Henry B. Quinby.....	Lakeport.....	July 3, 1872	75,000	100	9,246.74	9,772.99	107,797.56
Columbia Valley Bobbin Co.....	B. O. Woodard.....	Colebrook.....	Mar. 3, 1906	10,000	25	1,640.00	6,000.00	17,340.00
Combination Nail Machine Co...	Wm. E. Blunt.....	Haverhill, Mass.....	Jan. 5, 1888	1,000,000	10	.....	.....	Patents
Concord Axle Co.....	Henry A. Brown.....	Penacook.....	May 18, 1880	75,000	100	21,083.80	5,255.74	125,000.00
Concord Cattle Co.....	Benj. W. Couch.....	Concord.....	Feb. 16, 1883	250,000	500	.....	5,000.00	60,000.00
Concord Development Co.....	J. E. Fernald.....	Concord.....	July 1, 1890	15,300	100	.....	.....	15,519.94
Concord Electric Co.....	E. A. Bradley.....	84 State St., Boston.	May 29, 1901	450,000	100	9,375.06	420,280.46	931,630.03
Concord Mfg. Co.....	Henry C. Holden.....	Penacook.....	Act of 1874	150,000	100	2,077.03	393,943.34	462,197.58
Concord Real Estate Co.....	Frank M. Knowles	Concord.....	Dec. 22, 1896	30,000	100	175.00	.....	30,355.08
Concord Shoe Factory.....	W. F. Thayer.....	Concord.....	June 6, 1884	27,500	100	.....	3,500.00	27,902.42
Concord State Fair Asso.....	W. F. Thayer.....	Concord.....	Apr. 14, 1900	18,300	25	.....	15,000.00	43,000.00
Contoocook Mills Co.,.....	Geo. E. Gould.....	Hillsboro Bridge.....	Dec. 20, 1881	150,000	100	213,224.00	130,786.00	340,228.00
Contoocook Needle Co.....	H. B. Diman.....	Contoocook.....	Sept. 2, 1902	21,000	25	1,461.13	6,161.67	22,889.95
Cocos & Essex Agricultural Society	Elwin Damon.....	Lancaster.....	Mar. 21, 1905	1,000	2	.....	.....	1,049.52
Cornish Creamery Co.....	E. B. Hunt.....	Cornish Flat.....	June 9, 1888	5,000	10	1,528.58	1,312.47	6,059.00
Courier Publishing Co.....	Nath'l T. Kimball..	Rochester.....	Oct. 22, 1894	6,000	100	2,554.63	70.89	9,423.51
Coy Paper Co.....	Fred E. Coy.....	West Claremont....	May 25, 1903	60,000	100	7,097.54	7,349.70	72,014.19
Crane Manufacturing Co.....	Herbert R. Young..	Lakeport.....	Feb. 17, 1890	45,000	100	5,096.33	2,574.54	47,765.57
C. R. Pease House Furnishing Co	L. B. Pease.....	Nashua.....	Mar. 31, 1898	45,000	100	21,262.19	30,368.62	88,442.67
Crystal Lake Water Co.....	Albert E. Barney...	Canaan.....	Aug. 16, 1889	12,000	10	.....	.....	12,000.00
Dalton Power Co.....	Lyman M. Cousens.	Portland, Me.....	Mar. 16, 1897	150,000	100	32,985.32	103,750.00	325,000.00

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Daniels Granite Co.....	Chas. B. Dodge.....	Milford.....	Aug. 3, 1899	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$100	\$4,068.00	\$1,175.00	\$20,996.00
Dickerman Co.....	Geo. N. Woodward.....	Concord.....	Apr. 7, 1903	60,000	58,800	100	29,396.28	4,000.00	75,000.00
Dodge Needle Co.....	A. B. Dodge.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 5, 1895	12,000	12,000	100	3,603.04	1,784.86	41,283.43
Dover Beef Co.....	J. A. Ostrom.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 23, 1887	20,000	20,000	50	16,741.39	7,787.39	37,249.14
Dover Gas Light Co.....	H. L. Shepard.....	Dover.....	June 28, 1850	500,000	249,500	100	18,395.77	439,484.71	873,313.60
Draper & Maynard Co.....	Harry S. Huckins.....	Ashland.....	Nov. 27, 1897	100,000	100,000	100	59,590.32	29,949.71	176,400.55
Dunbarton Telephone Co.....	Henry S. Whipple.....	Concord, Route 1... Lakeport.....	Apr. 14, 1903	1,800	1,800	25	.....	.....	Tel. Line
Duplex Lifter Co.....	Horace H. Wood.....	.....	Dec. 14, 1901	3,000	3,000	25	50.00	400.00	2,983.00
Eastern Chemical Co.....	Geo. W. Coggeshall.....	37 Pittsburg St., Boston	Aug. 4, 1899	25,000	25,000	25	574.40	946.88	27,051.61
Eaton Heights Shoe Co.....	W. P. Farmer.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1894	20,000	20,000	50	.....	12,000.00	20,000.00
E. Libby & Sons Co.....	Eugene W. Libby.....	Gorham.....	Sept. 25, 1903	100,000	100,000	100	21,000.00	7,000.00	132,000.00
Elliott Manufacturing Co.. ..	Wm. N. Johnson.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 5, 1892	150,000	150,000	100	4,971.82	119,482.08	481,701.30
Elm Mills Woolen Co.....	E. G. Morrison.....	Lowell, Mass.....	May 16, 1895	20,000	20,000	100	9,440.06	28,671.52	68,000.00
Emerson Paper Co.....	J. T. Emerson.....	Wendell.....	Dec. 30, 1890	75,000	75,000	100	9,481.79	31,838.67	209,730.17
Empire Amusement Co.....	Arthur Matthews.....	Salem Depot.....	Sept. 13, 1905	4,200	4,200	42	.....	.....	7,000.00

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

II

Enfield Building Asso.....	James W. Pattee.....	Enfield.....	Oct. 9, 1905	11,000	8,935	100	2,065.00	.....	11,012.00
Esty Sprinkler Co.....	F. A. Phelps.....	Laconia.....	Mar. 15, 1893	100,000	100,000	100	13,972.48	.....	126,000.00
Esty Watch Tool Co.....	F. A. Phelps.....	Laconia.....	May 8, 1905	100,000	100,000	100	.....	.....	100,000.00
B. C. Church.....	B. C. Church.....	Etna.....	Sept. 8, 1904	1,000	1,000	100	19.11	.....	Tel. Line
Everett Knitting Works.....	Geo. S. Rogers.....	Lebanon.....	Feb. 14, 1887	150,000	150,000	50	8,570.11	115,403.26	275,555.72
Exeter Brass Works.....	Eben Folsom.....	Exeter.....	Dec. 31, 1892	15,000	15,000	50	4,776.04	807.11	95,114.07
Exeter Building Association.....	S. H. Gale.....	Exeter.....	Sept. 5, 1884	27,600	27,600	100	1,686.71	32,422.50	Plant
Exeter Gas Light Co.....	A. Parker Browne..	147 Milk St., Boston	July 14, 1854	100,000	50,000	50	3,300.00	500.00	56,000.00
Exeter Machine Works.....	W. Burlingame.....	Exeter.....	1870	60,000	60,000	66%	13,503.09	23,318.64	72,361.09
Exeter Manufacturing Co.....	Walter M. Brewster	Georgetown, Mass.	Jan. 22, 1828	500,000	325,000	50	.....	161,000.00	493,303.28
Exeter Telephone Co.....	Henry C. Attwill...	1026 Tremont Bldg., Boston	June 28, 1898	5,000	5,000	25	.....	.....	5,000.00
Fenno W. Ffield & Co.....	Fred L. Shapleigh..	Rochester.....	Feb. 19, 1900	4,000	4,000	100	456.22	.....	5,000.00
Fletcher & Webster Furniture Co	J. M. Fletcher....	Nashua.....	Feb. 1, 1878	40,000	40,000	100	4,139.37	2,439.15	41,139.37
F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co.....	H. E. Slayton.....	Manchester.....	Oct. 6, 1891	125,000	125,000	100	246,816.87	291,288.95	508,353.13
The Franklin Light & Power Co.	John P. Proctor.....	Franklin.....	Apr. 20, 1896	100,000	100,000	100	.....	.....	145,567.04
Gale Bros. Inc.....	S. H. Gale.....	Exeter.....	Jan. 31, 1894	205,000	205,000	100	101,069.07	153,280.49	358,280.49
Geo. D. Mayo Machine Co.....	Harry W. Daniell....	Laconia.....	Jan. 20, 1903	100,000	100,000	100	44,600.01	7,062.25	168,519.67
George S. Bond Co.....	George S. Bond.....	Charlestown.....	Aug. 3, 1904	25,000	25,000	100	2,180.24	5,139.53	40,585.02
Gilmanton Iron Works Bldg. Cor.	Charles A. Price.....	Gilmanton I. W.....	Apr. 4, 1900	2,500	2,500	100	.....	1,700.00	•
Gilmanton Creamery Co.....	Charles A. Price.....	Gilmanton I. W.....	Aug. 27, 1895	3,000	2,950	25	600.00	50.00	4,000.00
Gilmanton Mills.....	F. I. Eustis.....	P. O. Box 3159, Boston	1875	100,000	100,000	100	132,677.08	90,500.34	261,234.26
Gifford Village Cemetery Asso..	Charles H. Gove....	Gilford.....	Mar. 19, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	1,000.00

*Land and Buildings.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Grange Block Co.....	Geo. H. Springfield.	Rochester,	Dec. 12, 1888	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$100	.....	.....	\$12,000.00
Granite Block Co.....	C. H. F. Perry.....	Peterborough.....	May 2, 1903	12,000	10,000	100	.....	\$6,050.09	15,000.00
Granite State Granite Co.....	Douglas McPhee.....	West Townsend.....	Jan. 11, 1900	100,000	100,000	25	\$2,900.00	22,400.00	109,250.00
The Granite State Mowing [Machine Co.]	H. T. Fisher.....	Hinsdale.....	Oct. 1, 1903	20,000	20,000	100	8,173.11	17,296.32	39,336.79
Granite State Rubber Co.....	Isaac Crocker.....	Providence, R. I....	Aug. 15, 1906	5,000	5,000	100	500.00	1,500.00	6,500.00
Granite Woolen Mills.....	Geo. W. Reed.....	West Swansey.....	Nov. 20, 1902	5,000	5,000	100	.....	6,785.80	700.00
Granular Metal Co.....	William F. Davis....	Boston, Mass.....	Apr. 8, 1880	150,000	110,900	10	6,911.25	5,072.70	28,595.81
Greenville Chair Co.....	Chas. W. Allen.....	112 Canal St., Boston	May 22, 1900	16,000	16,000	100	6,536.41	26,557.96	31,753.27
Haile & Frost Mfg. Co.....	Charles Bigelow....	Hinsdale	June 2, 1903	150,000	150,000	100	150.00	208,316.94	374,100.52
Hampson Flexible Steam Joint [Co.]	B. F. Drake.....	Lakeport.....	Jan. 24, 1895	35,000	35,000	100	192.38	.....	35,000.00
Hanover Country Club.....	Perley R. Bugbee....	Hanover.....	June 17, 1899	1,500	1,500	100	.....	1,400.00	3,500.00
Hanover Water Works Co.....	Perley R. Bugbee....	Hanover	Mar. 31, 1893	75,000	45,000	100	1,190.00	50,000.00	107,040.00
H. B. Needham Basket Co.....	H. B. Needham.....	Peterborough.....	Mar. 21, 1906	30,000	27,500	100	7,642.05	11,189.15	37,642.05
Head & Dowst Co.....	John Dowst.....	Manchester....	Mar. 19, 1891	500,000	100,000	100	150,178.49	202,091.18	420,382.16
Henniker Telephone Co.....	D. E. Huntington....	Henniker.....	Aug. 3, 1904	5,500	5,500	25	171.53	544.40	5,671.53

Hillsboro County Fruit [Growers' Asst.]	Levi J. Wiggin.....	Manchester.....	May 7, 1903	45,000	16,045.50	50	102.98	.....	20,000.00
Hillsboro Mills.....	Nash Simons.....	Wilton.....	June 27, 1873	500,000	220,000.00	100	22,151.16	\$5,138.85	182,151.16
Home Investment Co.....	Frank M. Knowles.....	Concord.....	Feb. 28, 1898	25,500	25,500.00	100	120.00	45.42	25,047.76
Horace Partridge Co.....	Warren B. Call.....	84 Franklin St., Boston	Feb. 21, 1906	20,000	20,000.00	100	10,383.06	16,780.71	36,780.71
Howard Sexton Co.....	Charles W. Howard.....	Nashua.....	Oct. 17, 1905	40,000	40,000.00	100	29,753.37	22,515.65	64,864.80
H. P. Hood & Sons.....	Chas. H. Hood.....	494 Ruth Ave., Charlestown, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1890	40,000	40,000.00	100	178,876.34	321,840.16	553,621.97
H. S. Norwell Co.....	Wm. S. Norwell.....	Nashua.....	Apr. 9, 1904	25,000	25,000.00	100	35,461.89	29,815.77	102,064.16
Ideal Manufacturing Co.....	Andrew B. Davis.....	Tilton.....	Jan. 4, 1893	40,000	40,000.00	100	20,248.20	22,335.77	66,631.28
Jackson Co.....	Frederic Amory.....	P. O. Box 1302, Boston	July 1, 1830	600,000	600,000.00	1000	397,334.84	892,000.00	754,150.00
James R. Hill & Co.....	Geo. R. Cushing, Jr.....	Concord.....	May 14, 1888	120,000	120,000.00	100	11,378.29	14,332.13	36,391.03
James W. Foster Co.....	James W. Foster.....	Bath.....	May 29, 1896	25,000	25,000.00	100	2,671.12	2,491.25	19,316.84
James W. Hill Co.....	James W. Hill.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 1, 1891	40,000	40,000.00	100	2,438.67	32,072.29	124,718.14
J. A. Wright & Co.....	A. L. Wright.....	Keene.....	Dec. 11, 1893	30,000	30,000.00	100	8,857.37	641.46	47,126.12
J. B. Millet Co.....	A. L. Hall.....	Newtonville, Mass.	Apr. 10, 1891	75,000	75,000.00	100	69,895.69	69,498.56	131,597.83
J. C. Derby Co.....	H. B. Roby.....	Concord.....	May 25, 1899	20,000	20,000.00	100	3,000.00	4,652.61	32,076.00
Jefferson Telephone Co.....	Wm. A. Crawford.....	Jefferson Highland	Aug. 18, 1904	1,000	1,000	25	345.19	304.00	1,646.27
J. E. Henry & Sons Co.....	J. H. Henry.....	Lincoln.....	Nov. 4, 1903	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	586,500.00	23,500.00	4,345,000.00
J. E. Lothrop Piano Co.....	Thos. W. Lothrop.....	Dover.....	Feb. 1, 1904	15,000	15,000	100	21,000.00	15,567.05	36,000.00
J. H. DeCourcy Co.....	J. H. DeCourcy.....	Manchester.....	Nov. 9, 1897	2,000	2,000	50	6,837.32	1,886.79	10,048.12
J. M. Brown Co.....	Arthur H. Knipe.....	Ward Hill, Haverhill, Mass.....	Receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Parker Smith Co.....	John Parker Smith.....	Laconia.....	Aug. 31, 1905	8,000	8,000	100	2,031.35	2,085.62	10,031.35
Johnson Lumber Co.....	Harry B. Stebbins.....	Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 28, 1905	30,000	30,000	100	18,890.00	62,778.99	95,090.00

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
J. Y. McQueston Co.....	E. A. McQueston....	Manchester.....	Jan. 1, 1892	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$100	\$6,355.42	\$12,889.35	\$18,581.04
Kaawali Coffee Co.....	Robt. W. Armstrong	Winchester, Mass..	May 10, 1898	30,000	30,000	25	.....	30,000.00	5,616.00
Kearsarge Creamery Building	Andrew J. Hook....	Warner.....	Dec. 17, 1901	2,000	2,000	25	52.00	410.00	2,652.00
Keene Gas & Electric Co.....	G. M. Rossman....	Keene.....	July, 1860	450,000	150,000	100	1,141.73	150,000.00	339,134.19
Keene Park Corporation.....	Geo. E. Whiting....	407 John Hancock Building, Boston	Mar. 27, 1905	6,000	6,000	100	200.00	4,090.00	9,933.05
Kennedy Land Co.....	Chas. C. Hayes.....	Manchester.....	Dec. 12, 1893	25,000	25,000	50	600.00	12,500.00	38,000.00
Kimball Carriage Co.....	Daniel S. Kimball..	Manchester.....	Feb. 1, 1889	75,000	75,000	100	60,776.58	55,858.21	100,098.17
Kusumpe Lumber Co.....	E. A. Stowell.....	Ashland.....	Nov. 15, 1897	10,000	10,000	25	5,811.52	.....	8,006.30
Laconia Electric Lighting Co....	John T. Mauran....	Laconia.....	Dec. 31, 1884	150,000	50,000	50	304.00	51,000.00	127,902.77
Laconia Land & Improvement Co	John W. Ashman....	Laconia.....	June 28, 1890	10,000	10,000	100	.....	690.00	10,690.97
Laconia Press Asso.....	A. W. Dinsmoor....	Laconia.....	Jan. 3, 1898	12,600	12,600	100	6,000.00	.....	15,500.00
Laconia Water Co.....	Edmund Little.....	Laconia.....	1883	150,000	142,000	50	1,100.00	27,257.36	176,955.00
Lake Land Co.....	J. M. Fletcher.....	Nashua.....	June 8, 1892	5,000	5,000	50	.....	.....	5,000.00
Lakeport Lumber Co.....	Addison G. Cook....	Laconia.....	June 6, 1905	5,000	5,000	100	.....	2,500.00	9,500.00
Lancaster Shoe Co.....	Henry W. Lane.....	Keene.....	Nov. 9, 1905	100,000	100,000	100	13,351.62	69,306.60	176,333.46

Lebanon Electric Light & Power Co.	Henry M. Day	Lebanon	June 19, 1890	18,000	18,000	50	2,209.95	285.18	52,841.20
Leighton Machine Co.	A. B. Dodge	Manchester	Mar. 20, 1894	50,000	50,000	100	13,496.85	602.84	104,845.07
Littleton Driving Park Asso.	F. H. English	Littleton	May 20, 1887	4,600	4,600	10	.....	50.00	Land
Littleton Shoe Co.	J. H. Bailey	Littleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*
Lisbon Building Asso.	Alice B. Oliver	Lisbon	July 8, 1902	31,500	31,500	100	339.58	10,116.00	42,139.58
Lisbon Light & Power Co.	W. W. Oliver	Lisbon	Dec. 13, 1899	45,000	45,000	100	.....	12,500.00	64,631.00
Lothrop-Farnham Co.	Charles H. Farnham	Dover	Feb. 11, 1904	30,000	30,000	100	6,000.00	12,000.00	58,000.00
Lovejoy Granite Co.	S. A. Lovejoy	Milford	Feb. 24, 1903	50,000	50,000	100	9,959.03	1,680.81	60,496.85
Madison Local Tel. Co.	Bertwell P. Gerry	Madison	Nov. 27, 1905	1,000	275	25	22.67	44.67	310.31
Madison Pulp & Building Co.	Chas. H. Woodman	Malden, Mass.	Aug. 5, 1903	500,000	187,500	25	.....	.....	1,500,000.00
Manchester Battalion Rifle Range Asso.	E. A. G. Smith	Manchester	Nov. 21, 1905	3,500	3,500	500	.....	.....	4,300.00
Manchester Coal & Ice Co.	John R. Willis	Manchester	July 1, 1895	25,000	25,000	100	13,364.56	23,060.68	64,885.92
Manchester Dry Goods Co.	Jules Deschenes	Manchester	Aug. 6, 1902	20,000	20,000	100	500.00	16,494.35	42,700.00
Manchester Electric Light Co.	S. Reed Anthony	Transferred to Manchester	.....	Traction	Light & Power Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester Garment Mfg. Co.	Ossian D. Knox	Manchester	Oct. 17, 1902	24,000	24,000	100	21,730.43	26,471.03	52,293.57
Manchester Opera House Co.	E. W. Harrington	Manchester	Feb. 26, 1880	40,000	40,000	100	.....	.....	55,205.34
Manchester Sanitarium Co.	E. W. Poore	Manchester	Apr. 13, 1901	5,000	5,000	50	.....	1,941.99	1,000.00
Manchester Shoe Mfg. Co.	W. O. McAllister	Manchester	July 7, 1885	40,000	38,620	50	.....	2,000.00	40,706.57
Manchester Stocking Co.	H. P. Ray	Manchester	Jan. 10, 1902	20,000	20,000	100	3,500.00	2,336.23	23,752.18
Manchester Supply Co.	E. F. Higgins	Manchester	Feb. 28, 1890	25,000	25,000	100	21,883.02	30,704.39	61,082.74
Manchester Traction Light & Power Co.	S. Reed Anthony	53 State St., Boston.	Feb. 13, 1901	2,050,000	2,050,000	100	122,700.69	2,037,986.22	4,227,954.50
Marine Safety Rapid Transit Co.	Wm. E. Blunt	Haverhill, Mass.	June 24, 1885	250,000	250,000	10	.....	.....	Patents

*Out of Business.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.—Continued.

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Marlboro Electric L., Heat & Power Co.	G. G. Davis.	Marlboro.	June 5, 1899	\$15,000	\$13,000	\$50	\$125.00	\$1,929.36	\$18,000.00
Marsh's Finger Pad Co.	H. A. Farrington	Manchester.	Feb. 26, 1903	1,000	1,000	50	700.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
Masonic Temple Asso.	Wm. F. Knight	Laconia	Dec. 5, 1894	46,000	46,000	50	911.22	36,986.58	81,824.99
Mason-Perkins Paper Co.	Frank P. Fields.	Bristol.	July 13, 1886	150,000	150,000	50	8,474.93	3,366.42	154,709.71
McCollum Co.	Jas. W. McCollum.	Manchester.	Mar. 26, 1904	8,500	8,500	100	121.13	3,963.38	14,558.54
Meredith Shook & Lumber Co.	B. R. Dearborn.	Meredith.	Feb. 6, 1888	10,000	10,000	100	28,836.22	77,853.51	105,342.54
Meredith Telephone Co.	Edmund Page.	Meredith.	July 8, 1901	1,000	1,000	25	636.42	4,039.99	5,927.14
Merrimack Realty Co.	John E. Dearborn.	Nashua.	July 24, 1904	15,000	15,000	25	.....	14,385.00	17,150.00
Mica Crystal Co.	Josiah E. Fernald.	Concord.	July 2, 1900	10,000	10,000	100	2,222.82	4,271.64	13,395.39
Milford Granite Co.	H. H. Barber.	Milford.	May 23, 1894	33,000	33,000	100	4,716.51	27,833.93	50,793.01
Milford Quarry & Construction Co.	B. A. Pease.	Nashua.	May 17, 1904	40,000	40,000	100	1,500.00	4,000.00	43,950.00
Mohawk River Lumber Co.	H. E. Stevens.	Colebrook.	Dec. 31, 1902	25,000	25,000	100	2,496.32	20,362.32	38,996.00
Monitor & Statesman Co.	William D. Chandler	Concord.	July 16, 1898	25,000	25,000	100	18,192.00	27,092.00	44,346.00
Mont Calm Grange.	Forrest L. Colby.	Enfield.	Aug. 2, 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850.00
Moore & Preston Coal Co.	Frank Preston.	Manchester.	June 26, 1903	50,000	50,000	100	9,806.17	5,051.10	58,197.17

Morang Chemical Co.....	John F. Burke.....	Manchester.....	Nov. 28, 1905	1,200	1,200	25	500.00	84.00	840.00
Mount Washington Summit Road [Co.]	Robert Osgood.....	Salem, Mass.....	June 27, 1889	63,000	63,000	50	.....	.....	6,300.00
Mutual Real Estate Co.....	Frank B. Stevens....	Manchester.....	Mar. 22, 1903	24,000	24,000	100	.....	.....	24,000.00
Nashua Building Co.....	W. D. Swart.....	Nashua.....	Dec. 1, 1892	5,000	5,000	50	6,534.33	4,025.41	15,632.05
Nashua Co-operative Iron Foundry [dry Co.]	Thomas W. Keeley.....	Nashua.....	Jan. 27, 1881	22,000	22,000	100	11,150.13	2,618.97	41,362.62
Nashua Fair Asso.....	Jason E. Tolles.....	Nashua.....	Jan. 6, 1900	15,000	15,000	25	.....	5,450.00	28,076.36
Nashua Hardware Co.....	Eva C. Barnard.....	Nashua.....	Feb. 9, 1901	20,000	20,000	50	1,825.00	1,350.00	20,375.00
Nashua Iron & Brass Foundry [Co.]	Lewis K. Morse.....	Nashua.....	Apr. 1, 1890	50,000	50,000	100	*14,652.70	67,846.03	.....
Nashua Lumber Co.....	W. D. Swart.....	Nashua.....	July 1, 1903	15,000	15,000	100	5,349.23	29,264.01	63,275.98
Nashua Manufacturing Co.....	Frederic Amory.....	Box 1302, Boston	June 17, 1823	1,000,000	1,000,000	500	1,321,612.02	2,127,000.00	1,477,500.00
National Emery Wheel Co.....	Herbert B. Belcher....	Worcester, Mass....	Nov. 15, 1900	75,000	75,000	25	34.16	4,022.83	.....
New England Breeders Club.....	W. H. Bissett.....	571 Fifth Ave., New York	Mar. 10, 1905	500,000	500,000	100	.....	80,000.00	580,000.00
New England College of Languages [Co.]	Paul E. Kunzer.....	162 Boylston St., Boston	Aug. 1, 1899	20,000	20,000	25	1,542.22	1,403.40	27,392.22
New Hampshire Improvement [Co.]	John F. Stark.....	Nashua.....	Aug. 18, 1890	100,000	100,000	100	658.50	.....	110,947.61
New Hampshire Real Estate Co.	J. E. Fernald.....	Concord.....	Nov. 27, 1895	50,000	50,000	25	2,220.00	.....	45,964.66
Newmarket Manufacturing Co. [Tel. & Money Transfer Co.]	Linzee Prescott.....	87 Milk St., Boston	Act of 1823	600,00	600,000	100	256,174.45	790,596.54	1,226,851.08
New York and New Hampshire Nims, Whitney & Co.....	William J. Moran....	82 Duane St., N. Y. C.	Nov. 24, 1903	25,000	25,000	100	.....	.....	25,000.00
North Conway and Jackson [Telephone Co.]	C. Willis Morse.....	Keene.....	Jan. 16, 1896	30,000	30,000	100	21,947.18	12,744.05	44,743.05
Northern Telephone & Tele- graph Co.	William Pitman.....	Lower Bartlett.....	Nov. 14, 1903	5,000	5,000	25	1,000.00	343.55	6,200.00
Norwell & Steed Co.....	Edmund S Willard....	119 Milk St., Boston	Apr. 28, 1892	10,000	4,000	100	17,501.33	59,368.85	86,476.93
Odd Fellows' Building Asso.	W. S. Norwell.....	Nashua.....	June 14, 1905	25,000	25,000	100	18,968.77	24,072.64	63,249.60
	Wm. W. Webster....	Lakeport.....	Oct. 17, 1893	11,000	11,00	100	204.00	480.00	11,204.00

*Book value—worthless.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
Odd Fellows' Building Asso.....	Chas. S. Nesmith....	Reeds Ferry.....	Apr. 18, 1900	\$2,000	\$1,825	25	.....	\$1,000.00	\$2,825.00
Page Belting Co.....	Charles T. Page.....	Concord.....	July 4, 1872	250,000	250,000	50	\$182,919.09	362,190.21	795,699.64
Park Grange Corporation.....	Edward J. Westgate	Meriden.....	Jan. 26, 1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	650.00
Patrons Creamery Co.....	W. F. True.....	East Haverhill.....	Oct. 10, 1903	2,500	2,500	25	909.04	1,790.80	4,490.80
Pembroke Realty Co.....	W. B. Stearns.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 20, 1904	107.00	107,000	100	.....	98,000.00	207,828.37
Pembroke Mills.....	B. R. Weld.....	Boston.....	June 11, 1855	500,000	300,000	100	11,358.00	.....	90,000.00
Pembroke Sanatorium.....	Ernest Fontaine....	Suncook.....	Dec. 23, 1901	25,000	25,000	50	.....	10,900.00	27,000.00
Pennihuck Water Works.....	Harry M. Hobson....	Nashua.....	Act of 1853	800,000	700,000	100	5,445.81	.....	794,908.40
People & Patriot Co.....	A. P. DeCamp.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Feb. 11, 1899	15,000	15,000	50	7,062.24	17,285.23	32,749.40
Perry White Granite Co.....	Calvin B. Perry.....	Keene.....	May 27, 1905	30,000	30,000	100	6,250.85	34,697.20	46,702.62
Peterboro Creamery Co.....	Eben W. Jones.....	Peterboro.....	Apr. 13, 1883	2,000	2,000	25	1,215.81	1,699.92	4,159.34
Peterboro Shank Co.....	A. B. Sprague.....	Peterboro.....	July 7, 1897	50,000	50,000	100	884.91	18,106.72	69,779.91
Pike & Heald Co.....	Frank E. Heald.....	Manchester.....	July 14, 1893	50,000	50,000	100	20,377.31	3,309.31	76,875.91
Pike Manufacturing Co.....	E. Bertram Pike....	Pike.....	Jan. 19, 1889	70,000	70,000	100	107,862.64	97,332.57	442,948.98
Pike Station Store Co.....	Edwin B. Pike.....	Pike.....	Jan. 25, 1899	25,000	20,000	100	21,347.46	1,347.46	21,347.46

Pittsfield Aqueduct Co.....	Herbert B. Fisher..	Pittsfield.....	July 2, 1870	40,000	30,000	50	1,864.08	768.26	41,864.08
Pittsfield Gas Co.....	Herbert B. Fisher..	Pittsfield.....	Jan. 23, 1888	15,000	15,000	50	144.20	922.00	15,219.20
Pitman Manufacturing Co..... [Exchange Co]	Joseph W. Pitman..	Laconia.....	July 1, 1875	54,000	54,000	100	12,524.08	115,108.83	295,406.71
Plymouth & Campton Telephone	D. B. Keniston.....	Plymouth.....	May 24, 1881	12,000	12,000	25	3,000.00	3,500.00	19,762.50
Plymouth Creamery Co.....	John E. Smith.....	Plymouth.....	May 20, 1893	5,500	5,500	25	5,442.66	5,589.10	13,119.82
Plymouth Electric Light Co.....	F. C. Calley... ..	Plymouth.....	July 19, 1891	10,000	10,000	100	1,323.74	484.47	11,712.84
Plymouth Veneer Co.....	D. B. Keniston.....	Plymouth.....	Dec. 12, 1892	6,650	6,650	100	600.00	13,500.00	1,894.42
P. A. C. Realty Co.....	W. L. Conlon.....	Portsmouth.....	July 3, 1902	5,000	5,000	25	.....	1,600.00	5,000.00
Portsmouth Brewing Co.....	W. F. Harrington..	Portsmouth.....	Act of 1875	80,000	80,000	500	36,279.49	51,907.28	272,912.06
Portsmouth Country Club.....	C. W. Brewster....	Portsmouth.....	July 20, 1901	.....	.....	.....	550.00	176.00	550.00
Portsmouth Theater Co..... [Co.]	John W. Emery....	Portsmouth.....	Apr. 24, 1903	18,000	18,000	100	.....	8,000.00	18,000.00
Potter Place & New London Tel.	W. S. Carr.....	Andover.....	Jan. 25, 1899	1,000	1,000	50	.....	.....	1,500.00
Prescott Piano Co.....	Geo. D. B. Prescott.	Concord.....	Feb. 1, 1891	50,000	50,000	100	66,531.24	40,993.07	117,878.62
Provident Investment Co..... [Asso.]	J. A. Steinmetz....	82 Duane St., New York City	Dec. 27, 1904	200,000	200,000	100	.....	3,000.00	Mines
Queen City Land & Building	E. M. Slayton.....	Manchester.....	May 7, 1892	30,000	30,000	100	.....	15,000.00	60,000.00
Railway Mail Asso.....	Geo. A. Wood.....	Portsmouth.....	Dec. 14, 1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,155.82
Rand, Ball & King Co.....	Henry O. King.....	Claremont.....	Apr. 13, 1901	15,000	15,000	100	7,514.58	6,272.01	32,362.02
Ranno Saddlery Co.....	C. G. Ranno.....	Manchester.....	Oct. 7, 1903	65,000	65,000	100	36,894.07	58,489.87	128,156.90
Rimmon Manufacturing Co.....	Charles C. Hayes....	Manchester.....	Jan. 19, 1893	15,000	15,000	100	.....	18,000.00	33,000.00
Riverview Cemetery Asso.....	L. H. Jenkins.....	Center Barnstead..	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.10	184.00	Land
Robie Consolidated Concrete Co. [Co.]	Walter G. Africa..	Manchester.....	June 10, 1899	15,000	15,000	100	4,925.66	4,125.85	20,337.58
Roby & Swart Manufacturing	W. D. Swart.....	Nashua.....	July 1, 1897	140,000	140,000	100	34,175.35	103,859.68	269,595.57

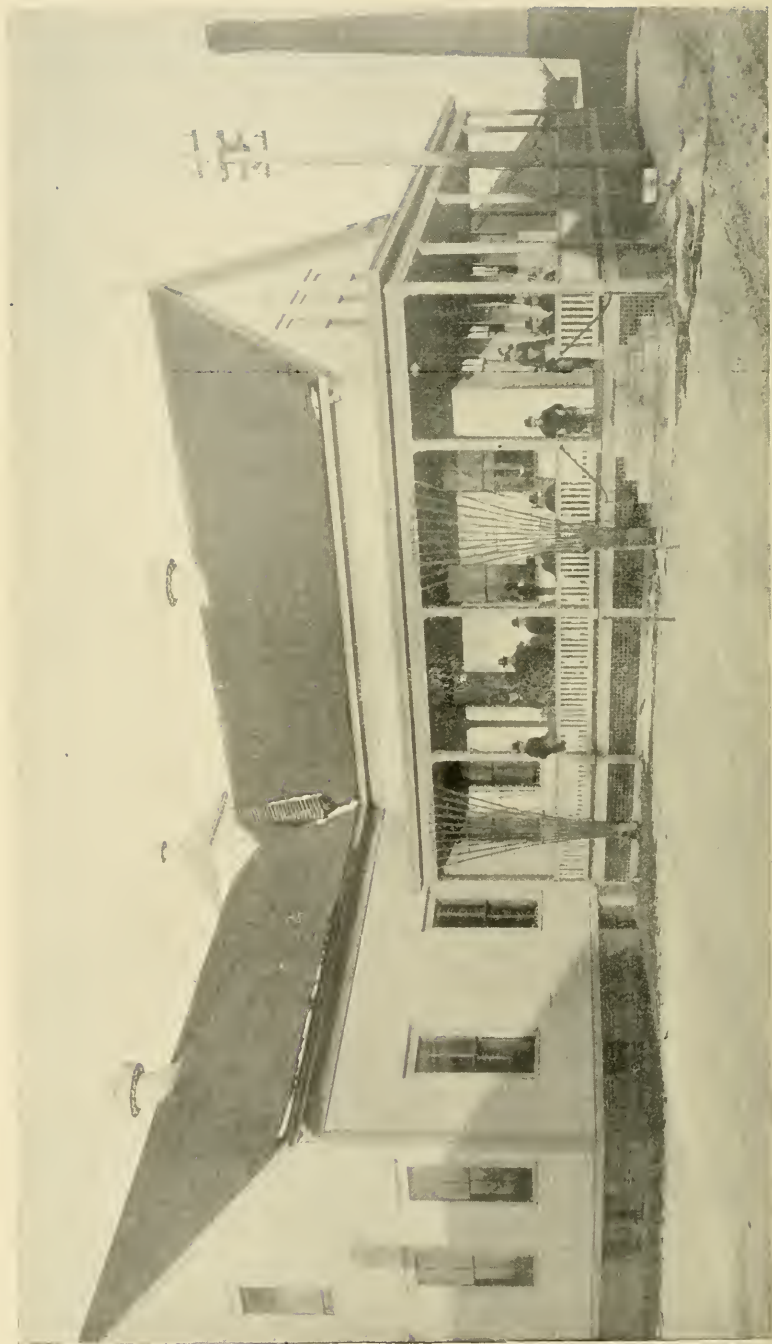
ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
[Mechanical Asso.] Rochester Agricultural & Mechanical Co.	Chas. M. Bailey.	Rochester.	July 18, 1879	\$5,000	\$3,100	\$50	.....	.....	\$14,205.34
Rumford Printing Co.	George H. Moses.	Concord.	Nov. 29, 1897	40,000	40,000	100	\$13,459.65	\$3,089.84	43,080.54
Ryegate Paper Co.	W. D. Russell.	Box 1784 New York City	July 22, 1881	200,000	200,000	100	.....	100,000.00	300,000.00
Saranac Glove Co.	Henry F. Green.	Littleton.	Dec. 31, 1889	125,000	125,000	100	91,089.57	128,839.99	312,068.49
S. E. Colbath & Co.	S. E. Colbath.	Alton.	Feb. 27, 1904	15,000	15,000	100	5,278.45	4,673.87	13,250.22
Sherman Mining & Milling Co.	Louis P. Howe.	Marlborough, Mass.	Dec. 24, 1885	500,000	500,000	5	.....	10,131.42	Mine
Shoe Blacking & Leather Dressing Machine Co.	Charles W. Emerson	Haverhill.	Jan. 5, 1898	150,000	150,000	25	.....	.....	Patents
Silsby & Johnson Co.	Chas. W. Johnson.	Newport.	Nov. 5, 1898	5,000	5,000	50	3,283.98	2,383.46	17,446.38
Smith Box & Lumber Co.	Bert J. Fellows.	Manchester.	Feb. 14, 1902	10,000	10,000	100	18,785.81	7,847.74	22,930.97
Snow & Brindell Co.	J. Wesley Brindell.	West Swansey.	Nov. 20, 1902	30,000	30,000	100	4,006.47	4,541.46	39,370.45
Society for Care South Cemetery	Chas. W. Brewster.	Portsmouth.	Mar. 18, 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,100.00	16,311.77
Spoofford Allis Co.	O. L. Spoofford.	Dover.	Mar. 14, 1902	6,000	6,000	100	50.00	4,000.00	10,000.00
Springfield Provision Co.	F. A. Reed.	Brightwood.	May 18, 1899	400,000	400,000	100	287,004.45	428,155.26	1,120,916.06
Spring Lane Restaurant & Lunch Co.	John A. Eaton.	13 Spring Lane, Boston	Jan. 30, 1906	20,000	20,000	100	.....	5,000.00	25,000.00
Standard Electric Time Co.	C. W. Tyler.	Laconia.	Dec. 2, 1893	1,200	1,200	50	50.00	.....	1,000.00

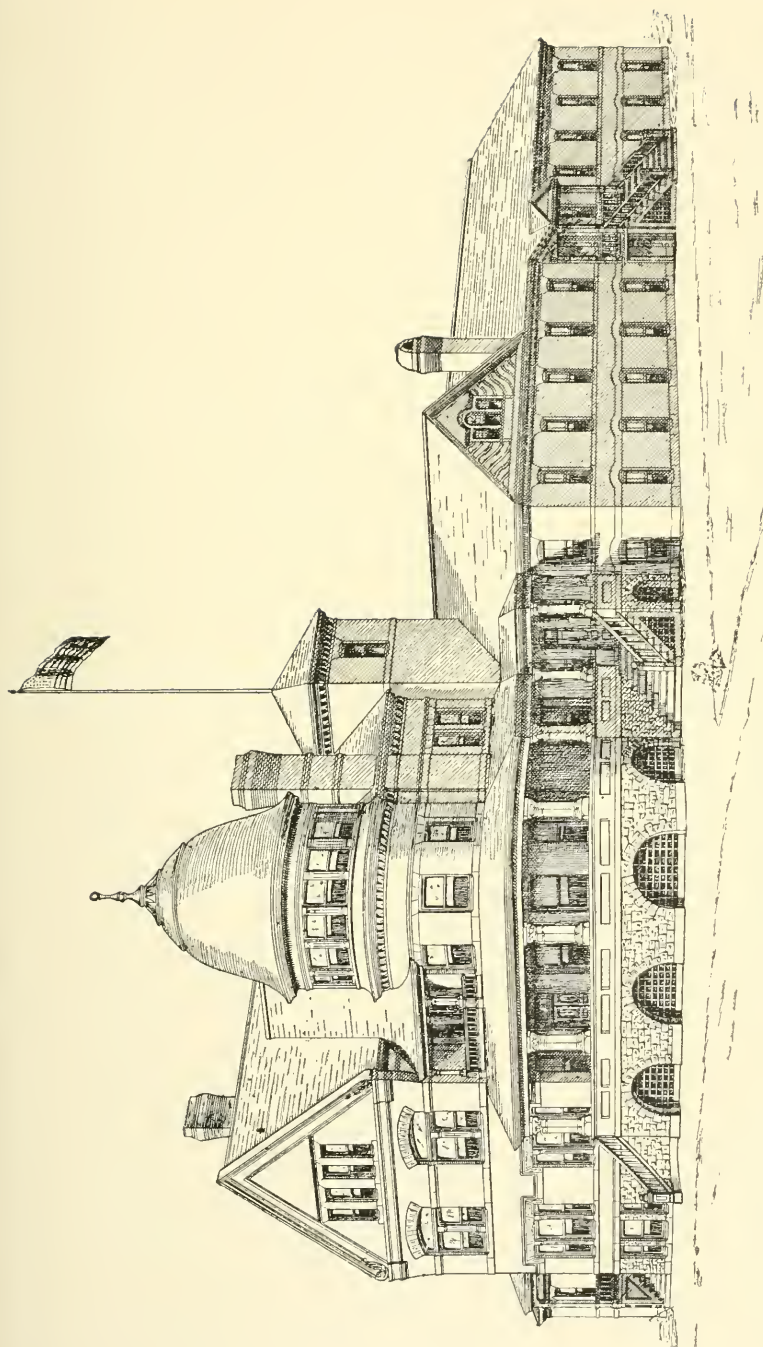
	Charles E. Tingley.	May 17, 1888	250,000	Patents	50	23,183.26	9,503.19	96,578.63
Standard Rivet Co.....	41 Lincoln St., Boston	Assets	transferred to	Consolidated	Co	Duck	Co. of	Baltimore
Stark Mills.....	Henry L. Rand.....	Apr. 2, 1901	15,000	15,000	100	17,852.53	5,326.06	24,272.38
Suncook Valley Lumber Co.....	W. C. B. Robbins.....	88 Broad St., Boston		100,000	100	300.00	.....	102,850.00
Suncook Wafer Works.....	Eugene S. Head.....	Hooksett.....	125,000	8,225	25	400.00	3,070.00	Mill
Toy Manufacturing Co.....	James C. Derby.....	Concord.....	8,275	100,000	100	62,278.02	84,384.30	305,803.57
True W. Jones Brewing Co.....	A. A. Wayne.....	101 Commercial St., Boston	100,000	4,575	25	3,896.00	2,068.00	8,315.47
Union Coal Co.....	W. C. Patten.....	Manchester.....	5,000	1,000	25	184.49	593.48	1,175.77
Union Grocery Co.....	Peter Poisson.....	Rochester.....	1,000	10,000	100	259.73	1,703.28	15,339.23
Union Hall Co.....	Geo. H. Tilton.....	Littleton.....	10,000	1,500	25	.....	515.47	1,600.00
Union Telephone Co.....	Charles W. Evans.....	New Durham.....	1,500	1,000	25	189.29	44.95	1,250.00
Wakefield Telephone Co.....	John H. Garvin.....	Sanbornville.....	1,000	25,000	25	.....	65,000.00	25,000.00
Warren Separator Co.....	W. P. Goodrich.....	Warren.....	25,000	25,000	100	27,378.48	47,387.33	78,779.21
Watertown Lumber Co.....	Chester Sprague.....	Watertown, Mass...	25,000	3,000	25	400.00	390.25	544.33
Weare Telephone Co.....	L. D. Clement.....	No. Weare.....	3,000	500,000	100	5,702.00	312.00	150,000.00
Webster Manufacturing Co.....	B. R. Weld.....	Boston, Mass.....	500,000	35,000	100	.....	.....	38,713.97
West Side Co.....	Mabel J. Brickett.....	Manchester.....	35,000	1,300	100	.....	.....	1,612.54
West Side Sewer Co.....	Newton A. Frost.....	Hanover.....	1,300	18,000	100	11,525.45	49,947.79	76,947.79
Whitefield Manufacturing Co... [Water Co.]	Geo. W. Darling.....	Whitefield.....	24,000	14,253.32	50	1,187.17	924.64	Uncertain
White Mountain Mineral Spring	Junius B. Mowry....	So. Walpole, Mass..	15,000	4,300	100	5,397.37	6,456.27	14,223.97
Wiggin Young Co.....	Ben. R. Young.....	Manchester.....	4,300	8,000	100	9,208.54	6,884.46	30,717.09
Wilkins Paper Box Co.....	C. L. Wilkins.....	Newtonville, Mass..	8,000	200,000	100	73,495.66	240,923.19	557,139.68
William B. Durgin Co.....	John B. Abbott.....	Concord.....	200,000					

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS, 1906.—Continued.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	Treasurer.	Post-office address of treasurer.	Date of incorporation.	Authorized capital.	Capital paid in.	Par value of shares.	Debts due to corporation.	Debts due from corporation.	Assets of corporation.
William Leonard Shoe Co.....	William Leonard.....	Salem, Mass.....	No. 17, 1900	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$25	.....	.....	\$15,000.00
Winchester Gas Light Co.....	James H. Bliss.....	Winchester.....	Oct. 10, 1898	5,000	1,125	25	\$108.90	\$10.00	1,000.00
Winchester Tannery Co.....	A. C. Lawrence.....	95 South St., Boston	Jan. 4, 1894	100,000	100,000	500	57,725.51	61,997.51	202,681.72
Winnepesaukee Gas & Electric Co.	G. M. Rossman.....	Keene,	Mar. 22, 1897	20,000	20,000	100	1,479.75	97,000.00	189,271.43
Winnepesaukee Lake Transportation Co.	C. W. Tyler.....	Laconia.....	Mar. 24, 1905	16,000	16,000	100	.....	2,500.00	18,000.00
Winona Telephone Co.....	J. S. Gordon.....	Winona.....	Nov. 14, 1904	4,000	4,000	25	102.00	14.38	4,100.00
Wolfeboro Woolen Mills.....	C. W. Springfield.....	So. Wolfeboro.....	Act. of 1861	75,000	25,250	50	.....	.....	28,000.00
Woodsum Steamboat Co.....	John E. Robertson.....	Claremont.....	Oct. 27, 1886	25,000	25,000	50	.....	5,000.00	43,600.78
Zeta Association of Psi Upsilon.	Edwin J. Bartlett.....	Hanover.....	Act. of 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,164.50
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.									
Eastern Excelsior Co.....	Ernest L. Davis.....	68 Portland St., Boston	Oct., 1905	5,000	1,510	10	450.00	375.00	360.00
E. R. Barry Co.....	Mary L. Barry.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 3, 1906	25,000	25,000	5	200.00	2,000.00	5,200.00
Geo. W. Blanchard & Son Co.....	M. F. Blanchard.....	Portland, Me.....	Nov. 2, 1892	200,000	200,000	100	180,608.00	113,172.49	350,248.98
Newburyport Silver Co.....	Geo. E. Stickney.....	Newburyport, Mass	Mar., 1903	112,500	47,600	100	8,321.68	30,000.00	80,067.30
T. Raiche Co.....	T. Raiche.....	Manchester.....	Nov. 10, 1905	2,000	2,000	10	5,385.78	3,476.23	7,614.49



HOSPITAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME.



NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME.

NINTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME

FOR THE YEARS

1905 AND 1906.

VOLUME I - - PART IX.

PRINTED BY THE JOHN B. CLARKE COMPANY, MANCHESTER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Gov. JOHN McLANE, *ex officio*, Milford.

Col. DANIEL B. NEWHALL, *ex officio*, Concord.

Department Commander, G. A. R., 1905.

Col. OSMAN B. WARREN, *ex officio*, Rochester.

Department Commander, G. A. R., 1906.

Col. DANIEL HALL, Dover. Term expires 1911.

Col. M. L. MORRISON, Peterborough. Term expires 1910.

Col. THOMAS P. CHENEY, Ashland. Term expires 1909.

Col. MARCUS M. COLLIS, Portsmouth. Term expires 1908.

Gen. CHARLES W. STEVENS, Nashua. Term expires 1907.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Gov. JOHN McLANE, *Chairman.*

Col. DANIEL HALL, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. McLANE, COLLIS, MORRISON.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

MESSRS. STEVENS, COLLIS, NEWHALL, WARREN.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

MESSRS. HALL, CHENEY, MORRISON.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

MESSRS. NEWHALL, WARREN, STEVENS, CHENEY.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

CAPT. ERVIN H. SMITH, *Commandant.*

MRS. CLARA L. SMITH, *Matron.*

DR. JAMES B. ERSKINE, *Surgeon.*

DR. J. M. CHENEY, Ashland, DR. GRANVILLE P. CONN,
Concord, *Consulting Surgeons.*

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

TILTON, N. H., December, 1906.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

According to the requirements of law, the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home beg leave to submit this their ninth biennial report.

We believe this Home is entitled to the commendation of the state for having realized in an eminent degree the purposes of its establishment.

During the nearly seventeen years since its creation it has received and cared for about six hundred (600) veteran soldiers, who were dependent upon the charity and gratitude of the state for support.

Of this number 153 have died while members of the Home, and 73 are now enrolled as members.

The managers have nothing new or different to add to the views they have expressed in previous reports in regard to the discipline and other conditions of the Home. Since our last report the uniform peace and decorum of the Home have continued. There has been no interruption of the good order and good health that have generally prevailed there in past years, and we congratulate ourselves that the Home has been so conducted that it has been a great blessing to its members and their families.

Up to January 1, 1905, 521 men had been admitted as members, and during the years 1905 and 1906 57 others have

been received, making 578 in all. During these two years a considerable number have been discharged, generally at their own request, while some of these have been afterwards readmitted.

We submit the following statistics:

Number now in actual attendance	73
Absent with leave	1
Average number in attendance in 1905	67
Average number in attendance in 1906	67
Smallest number in attendance in 1905	57
Largest number in attendance in 1905	80
Smallest number in attendance in 1906	53
Largest number in attendance in 1906	84
Average age of members when admitted in 1905-06	66
Average age of present members	68
Age of oldest man in Home	91
Age of youngest man in Home	30
Average cost per capita of maintenance in 1905 .	\$283.98
Average cost per capita of maintenance in 1906 .	269.58
Average cost of ration for 1905 . . . . .	.28
Average cost of ration for 1906 . . . . .	.26

Previous reports exhibit descriptive lists of all the members of the Home up to January 1, 1905, a repetition of which seems to be unnecessary.

We append a descriptive list, however, of those who were members of the Home on January 1, 1905, and of those who have been admitted or readmitted since that date, those who are now members being designated by an asterisk.

DEATHS FROM JANUARY 1, 1905, TO JANUARY 1, 1907.

1. FRANK P. CRAM, age 63. 1st Lt. Co. E, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters. 1st Lt. Co. H, 1st N. H. Cavalry. Entered the Home January 15, 1901. Died January 26, 1905, angina pectoris. Buried in Hampton Falls, N. H.

2. JOHN W. HANSCOM, age 72. Co. K, 14th Me. Entered the Home February 21, 1905. Died May 12, 1905, dilation of heart. Buried in Home lot.
3. GEORGE A. MESSER, age 67. Co. I, 5th N. H. Entered the Home January 16, 1902. Discharged May 20, 1902, his request. Readmitted June 16, 1905. Died June 25, 1905, cardiac asthma. Buried in New London, N. H.
4. AZOR NORTHROP, age 65. Co. H, 16th Mass. Entered the Home July 12, 1904. Died in Lowell, Mass., July 24, 1905, while absent with leave. Buried in Lebanon, N. H.
5. CHARLES A. COLBATH, age 76. Co. A, 7th N. H. Entered the Home February 26, 1901. Died August 8, 1905, Addison's disease. Buried in Newport, N. H.
6. GEORGE W. NICHOLS, age 73. Co. C, 13th N. H. Entered the Home December 19, 1899. Died October 1, 1905, old age. Buried in Home lot.
7. CHARLES F. GERRISH, age 81. Co. E, 13th N. H. Entered the Home June 16, 1897. Died October 14, 1905, old age. Buried in Lee, N. H.
8. JOSHUA K. HASTINGS, age 85. Co. C, 1st N. H. H. A. Entered the Home October 17, 1905. Died November 4, 1905, old age. Buried in Home lot.
9. GEORGE A. ALTON, age 65. Co. K, 2d N. H. Entered the Home December 19, 1905, valvular disease of heart. Buried in Home lot.
10. LEONARD S. CADY, age 74. Co. G, 11th Vt. Entered the Home December 10, 1905. Died December 22, 1905, apoplexy. Buried in Walpole, N. H.
11. CHARLES C. FROST, age 64. Co. A, 5th N. H. Entered the Home February 19, 1905. Discharged June 3, 1905, his request. Readmitted November 30, 1905. Died January 31, 1906, cancer of liver.

12. GEORGE M. KETTELLE, age 70. Co. D, 3d Mass. Co. C, 25th Mass. Entered the Home December 25, 1902. Discharged May 12, 1905, his request. Readmitted August 3, 1905. Died February 12, 1906, old age. Buried in Cambridge, Mass.
13. GEORGE W. HOUGH, age 72. Co. I, 10th N. H. Entered the Home October 6, 1904. Died March 10, 1906, lobar pneumonia. Buried in Dover, N. H.
14. OLIVER P. HALL, age 63. Co. D, 12th N. H. Entered the Home December 9, 1903. Discharged March 3, 1904, his request. Readmitted October 21, 1905. Died March 9, 1906, cerebral embolism. Buried in Bristol, N. H.
15. MYAL TARBELL, age 73. Co. G, 9th N. H. Entered the Home February 10, 1891. Discharged April 5, 1892, his request. Readmitted November 3, 1904. Died March 20, 1906, anemia. Buried in Mason Centre, N. H.
16. ALEXANDER LUNDEEN, age 61. Co. M, 1st N. H. H. A. Entered the Home September 21, 1905. Died May 29, 1906, ascending paralysis. Buried in Boston, Mass.
17. JOHN LEONARD, age 63. Co. K, 12th N. H. Entered the Home December 19, 1896. Discharged February 18, 1902, dishonorable. Readmitted March 18, 1902. Discharged May 5, 1903, his request. Readmitted September 15, 1903. Discharged June 21, 1904, his request. Readmitted October 15, 1904. Died July 4, 1906, cancer of liver. Buried in Home lot.
18. NOAH M. RANDALL, age 66. Co. C, 1st N. H. H. A. Entered the Home July 25, 1906. Died August 2, 1906, old age. Buried in Somersworth, N. H.
19. AUGUSTUS H. JOHNSON, age 75. Co. F, 3d N. H. Entered the Home January 17, 1902. Died August 2, 1906, old age. Buried in Nashua, N. H.

20. ROSCOE G. DOLLEY, age 68. U. S. Navy. Entered the Home December 17, 1905. Died August 29, 1906, cancer. Buried in Laconia, N. H.
21. WILLIAM T. ROCKWELL, age 55. Co. E, 9th Vt. Entered the Home June 19, 1906. Died September 28, 1906, general paralysis. Buried in Tilton, N. H.
22. WILLIAM H. ADAMS, age 62. Co. A, 15th N. H. Entered the Home July 25, 1905. Died December 1, 1906, organic disease of heart. Buried in Gilmanton, N. H.

We submit the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME,

TILTON, N. H., January 1, 1907.

Col. Daniel Hall, Secretary Board of Managers, New Hampshire Soldiers' Home:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the ninth report of this Home, from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907.

Number present January 1, 1905	67
Number absent with leave	4
Number admitted during two years	55
Number readmitted	48
Number present January 1, 1907	73
Number discharged at their own request	54
Number discharged for drunkenness	8
Number discharged after violating pension rules	7
Number dropped—away over sixty days	8
Number died	22
Average number in attendance, 1905	67
Average number in attendance, 1906	67
Smallest number in attendance, 1905	57
Largest number in attendance, 1905	80
Smallest number in attendance, 1906	53
Largest number in attendance, 1906	84
Age of oldest man in Home	91
Age of youngest man in Home	30
Average age of members when admitted in 1905-06	66
Average age of present members	68
Average cost per capita of maintenance in 1905	\$283.98
Average cost per capita of maintenance in 1906	269.58

Whole number cared for since the Home was opened, December 6, 1890, 578, of whom 5 served in the Mexican War, 2 in both Mexican and Civil Wars, 563 in Civil War, 12 in Spanish-American War, and 1 who served in both Civil and Spanish Wars. Whole number of deaths, 153.

EMPLOYED AT THE HOME.

Commandant	1	Laundress	1
Matron	1	Seamstress	1
Office clerk	1	Cooks	2
Hospital steward	1	House girls	3
		Barn man	1

OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS ON PAY ROLL.

Firemen	2	Laundrymen	2
Cook's assistants	6	Nurses detailed as required.	
Assistants in hospital	2		

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1906.

(GENERAL DINING HALL.)

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, baked potatoes, cold meat, corn cake, bread, butter, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Boiled potatoes, beef steak, warmed vegetables, bread, butter, tapioca cream, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Warmed meat and potato, bread, butter, cheese, cake, crackers, tea, milk.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, baked potatoes, cold pickled lamb, bread, butter, doughnuts, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Baked beans, brown and white bread, butter, squash, squash pie, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Creamed potatoes, bacon, bread, butter, apple sauce, cake, crackers, tea, milk.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, baked potatoes, creamed codfish, biscuit, bread, butter, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Boiled potatoes, tongues and sounds, bread, butter, boiled cider apple sauce, tapioca cream, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Warmed fish, dry toast, bread, butter, cake, crackers, tea, milk.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, vegetable hash, bread, butter, doughnuts, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Boiled potatoes, roast beef and gravy, onions, bread, butter, squash pie, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Warmed hash, bread, butter, boiled cider apple sauce, cake, crackers, tea, milk.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, baked potatoes, bacon, bread, butter, doughnuts, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Baked beans, brown and white bread, butter, piccalilli, mince pie, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Bread, butter, apple sauce, gingerbread, cheese, crackers, tea, milk.

MONDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, baked potatoes, scrapple, biscuit, bread, butter, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Boiled potatoes, fried salt pork and apple, bread, butter, bread pudding, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Warmed beans, sauce, bread, butter, crackers, tea, milk.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast. Oatmeal, baked potatoes, bacon, bread, butter, doughnuts, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Dinner. Beef soup, dumplings, bread, butter, pickles, crackers, tea, coffee, milk.

Supper. Warmed soup, bread, butter, boiled cider apple sauce, cake, crackers, tea, milk.

HOSPITAL.

The remarks found in my last report will apply to the hospital for the past two years.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' Home Committee of the legislature, at the Home during the session of 1903-04, the subject of trained nurses was discussed and the manager and officers criticised for not employing such to care for the sick, but upon being reminded that a trained nurse commanded from fifteen to twenty dollars and board per week, and that the appropriation had not warranted the extra expense, although the Commandant made the statement that he would guarantee the Board of Managers would gladly employ all the trained nurses the legislature would appropriate money to pay for, the critics took up other matters, and nothing further has been heard from this source concerning the care and comfort of the sick.

Since then inquiries have come from Department Headquarters W. R. C. as to the reason for our having no trained nurses, and when the same reason was given they, too, dropped the subject.

FARM.

The usual variety of crops have been grown, but as there is no room in any of the buildings where they can be protected from frost and steam, the waste is so great you may think advisable to discontinue farming. The apple trees are fast going to decay from old age and a high wind twists them

off. Seven were destroyed in this way in a single gale last August. As no trees have been set a few years will close the apple supply.

Five and one half months ago all citizens farm help was discharged and the members of the Home paid a small price, according to labor performed. The hospital steward volunteered, without extra pay, to take charge of the men and work, and by putting in long days he was enabled to do his hospital duties, run the laundry, and take the laboring oar on the farm. This change was a saving to the Home of three hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

Your resolution that no member of the Home, excepting firemen, should receive for labor over five dollars in any one month did not reach this office until nearly all the farm work had been closed for the season, and only took effect in November payment, making a total cut down of twelve dollars and fifty cents.

REPAIRS.

Whenever the steam, water or electric plants have given out the break has been repaired, usually by home labor. Two of the members rebuilt the ice house, and timbers have been placed under the barn floor. All the mattresses have been cleansed and made over, with new ticks when needed, and nearly all the lounges have been repaired; aggregating an expense of \$303.99.

FLAG POLE.

During an August shower the flag pole in front of the buildings broke several feet above the ground and fell, destroying the pole.

EXPENSES.

Food supplies cost an average of about thirty per cent more than for the first five years of the Home's existence. If thought advisable the ration expense can be cut twenty-five

per cent. In doing this some kinds of food will have to be dispensed with and other varieties used occasionally, for instance, butter, eggs, roast meats of all kinds, excepting home fattened pork and ham, pies, doughnuts, puddings, cheese, and other articles eliminated, coffee and tea served but once a day and trimmed before coming to the table.

Four hundred twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents of blue clothing was purchased in 1905, which clothed the members comfortably, and one hundred ninety-one dollars and fifty-two cents the past year, compelling the members admitted within the last six months to wear second-hand blue or their old citizens' clothing.

CONDITION OF SOME OF HOME PROPERTY.

The steam return pipe laying in the ground in the basement is badly corroded and frequently leaks. Three tubes of the old steam boiler are worthless and tubes plugged at each end with pine. The range in the mess kitchen, which has been in use sixteen years, is worn out, having been built over seven years ago. The mess kitchen floor in front of range is worn thin. Concrete about the buildings is cracked and water floods the basement of brick buildings during and directly after rain. Some of the treads of the outside steps are giving out; the base of the brick balustrade round the front piazza is decayed and posts supporting piazza show age.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. W. S. Emery, rector of Trinity church, has continued to hold services in the chapel the first Sunday in each month during the two years. The other pastors in town and the Junior Y. P. S. C. E. have held occasional services, and the students from Tilton Seminary have been here every few weeks, on Sunday evenings, during the school years. All of the pastors in town have always responded very willingly when called upon to officiate in case of sickness or death.

LIBRARY.

There has been very little change in the library during the past two years. The fourteen hundred bound volumes remain the same; many back numbers of magazines have been sent in, and we have some of the later ones also.

The following named papers have been sent by the publishers and they are gladly received by the men:

Concord Monitor (daily), *Independent Statesmen*, *Concord Tribune*, Concord.

Manchester Union (daily), *Mirror and American* (daily), *Mirror and Farmer*, Manchester.

Portsmouth Times (daily), *Portsmouth Herald*, *Portsmouth Daily Chronicle*, *New Hampshire Gazette*, Portsmouth.

Foster's Weekly Democrat, Dover.

Laconia Democrat, *The News and Critic*, Laconia.

The Journal-Transcript, Franklin.

Nashua Telegraph, Nashua.

Rochester Courier, Rochester.

The Pilot, Boston, Mass.

The Independent, Salmon Falls.

The Peterborough Transcript, Peterborough.

The Valley Times, Pittsfield.

Canaan Reporter, Canaan.

Weekly Enterprise, Bristol.

Ashland Citizen, Ashland.

Plymouth Record, Plymouth.

Congressional Record, Washington, D. C.

The Republic-Journal, Littleton.

Somersworth Free Press, Somersworth.

Haverhill Gazette, Haverhill, Mass.

Republic-Journal, Newport.

VISITORS.

1905.

February. A large delegation of members of the legislature dined at and inspected the Home.

June. A party of ladies from W. R. C., No. 24, of Concord, spent the day at the Home.

July. A part of the W. R. C. of Lakeport were here for the day.

1906.

June. On the 19th a delegation from W. R. C., No. 24, of Concord, visited the Home and on the 20th the W. R. C. of Penacook were here for the day.

October. Several of the Daughters of Veterans from different parts of the state were here for the day.

Governor John McLane, with council and ladies, spent an hour here on the afternoon of October 12, meeting the Board of Managers here by previous arrangement.

We were officially inspected by Gen. N. M. Curtis. A. I. G. N. H. D. V. S., on June 16 and October 12, 1905. and June 5 and October 15, 1906.

We had one entertainment during the two years which was furnished on the evening of December 26, 1905, by Kemp's Orchestra of Franklin. The music was excellent and much enjoyed by the members of the Home.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

1905.

January. Box fruit from Berlin.

November. Books from Mr. Switzer, Laconia. Picture of Hon. Chester A. Jordan, Lancaster.

December. Christmas boxes containing canned fruits, jellies, candy, tobacco, bedding, etc., were received from the following: W. R. C., No. 9, Plymouth; W. R. C., No. 39, Lan-

caster; W. R. C., No. 36, Exeter; W. R. C., No. 74, Hollis; W. R. C., No. 24, Concord; W. R. C., No. 47, Milton; Daughters of Veterans, Concord. One rocker from W. R. C., No. 84, Bradford.

1906.

February. Box books from W. R. C., No. 55, Lyndeborough; book, "The New Thought Simplified," by the author, Henry Wood; box books, Freschl W. R. C., Manchester; box books, Daughters of Veterans.

August. Picture of Gen. Horace L. Worcester, Rochester.

October. Box books from Daughters of Veterans. Jelly from Mrs. Hardy, Manchester.

November. Books, magazines, etc., from Mr. Darling, Keene.

December. Books from Mrs. Emily Locke, Seabrook. Christmas boxes similar to those of last year from: W. R. C., No. 20, Lisbon; W. R. C., No. 5, Milford; W. R. C., No. 52, Wilton; E. Florence Barker Tent, Daughters of Veterans; W. R. C., No. 86, New Ipswich; W. R. C., No. 36, Exeter; W. R. C., No. 10, Claremont; W. R. C., Plymouth; W. R. C., Lebanon; Tent No. 4, Daughters of Veterans, Claremont.

In closing the report for the past two years I can but repeat the saying of sixteen years, by thanking you and your associates for the uniform kindness and consideration you have all extended to my family and myself. One fourth of my life has been spent in your employ, caring for our old, feeble, and destitute comrades.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SMITH,
Commandant.

DISCIPLINE.

The usual discipline and good order of the Home have been maintained without extraordinary difficulty. The town of

Tilton has continued in the no-license column, and we have thus been spared the open saloon at our doors. There has consequently been less cause than would otherwise have existed for the disorder and demoralization that everywhere attend the public sale of intoxicating drinks.

The most stringent regulations, however, will not avail to prevent an occasional infraction of the rules against the use of liquor, which will, despite all vigilance, find its way to men whose appetites, fed by long indulgence, still crave it, and will brave discharge and all other penalties to obtain it. But we believe that as compared with other Soldiers' Homes this evil has been with us kept at a minimum, and that as we have said in former reports, we have suffered from it as little as any other Home of this kind.

There is no disposition among the men generally to render any service without pay, even such as would be exceedingly promotive of their health and contentment. But we are inclined to use our authority to require the members to perform any small details of labor which the Commandant may order, and which they are able to perform. We believe the authority of the managers covers this ground, and we shall have it understood that the men hold their membership upon this condition.

PENSIONS.

The law of congress governing the disposition of the pensions of members of Soldiers' Homes, which was set forth and commented upon in our last report, still remains without change; and while some soldiers' families are protected as they were before by having the pension secured to them through us, the pensions of those who have no families, by far the largest portion of the whole, come into the hands of our treasurer, only to be dealt out to the soldier to spend, or kept for his heirs.

There is no doubt that the whole pension system at the Soldiers' Home has been demoralized by the act passed in

April, 1904, which deprives the Homes of all possible benefit from the pensions of their members, without any counter-vailing advantage to the soldier or his family. The result, so far as we are concerned, has been the loss of several thousand dollars per annum, formerly used to reinforce our funds for the support of the Home, while the money taken from us and turned over to the soldier has been a source of damage, of discontent, and injury to a majority of them, and a very great annoyance in the administration of the Home. Liquor and pensions are the twin evils to Soldiers' Homes.

All Homes have experienced the same difficulties, and given expression to their entire disapproval of the present law.

Massachusetts, notably, has recommended in strong terms the repeal of the present law, so that the pensions of members of the Homes, who have no families, can be made available as formerly to some extent to pay the expenses of the Homes.

Says Colonel Olin, treasurer of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, in his report just published:

"Nothing has yet been done to restore the pensions of members of the Home to the status which existed previous to the first day of July, 1904, and I renew my recommendation of last year that an effort be made to bring about such a change. While the purposes of congress in passing the act of April 28, 1904, were entirely laudable, the practical effect of the legislation has failed to carry out these purposes. One of them was to encourage pensioners to save their money. On this point I called attention in my last report to the decrease of the amount of money left in trust by pensioners from the sum of \$2,631, in the first quarter, to \$156 in the last quarter. During the past year the amount of money left in trust has reached the vanishing point, only eleven dollars being added to this fund in the third quarter and not a cent in the fourth."

We observe no response to these suggestions by any move in congress to place the pensions on a different basis, and while the law remains as now, it is an annoyance, a source

of constant unrest to the soldier, an interference with discipline, and a positively unwise method of dealing with this important subject.

HOSPITAL.

We refer to preceding reports of ours for suggestions that more help would eventually be needed in caring for the sick in our hospital. It is obvious that the advancing age of the members must render them more and more feeble and helpless, and less and less capable of affording the hospital care to each other, upon which we have been obliged to rely ever since the Home was established.

Our hospital work has been fairly well organized, and although our accommodations lack something of the elaborate facilities of a modern city hospital, yet the care we have been able to give to the sick has, so far as we know, given general satisfaction. A few days ago, however, a complaint was made of neglect and harsh treatment of a member who died at the Home September 28, 1906.

An open investigation was promptly made by us, and all that could be shown in support of the charge was publicly presented. Evidence in answer to this was heard from a large number of witnesses, and the allegations failed to be sustained. On full consideration of the case we could find no intentional or actual neglect or dereliction of duty on the part of any one connected with the hospital; nor was anything proved to show the want of due care and attention, or lack of the medical skill and nursing requisite for the care and comfort of a man in his situation, under all the circumstances of the case. That everything available and everything reasonably necessary in his case was furnished there was abundant evidence; while of the humanity and consideration of the managers and all the officers of the Home, Commandant, matron, steward, and medical attendants and nurses, in giving the man every attention which could be furnished with their

means, there can be no question. The sensational headlines furnished to one of the Boston newspapers were not at all warranted by the proof in the case, which we heard attentively, and found unhesitatingly to afford no justification for any claim of lack of kind treatment and proper care and attention to a man afflicted with and dying of a disagreeable and incurable disease.

The members of the Home as a body heard the evidence, and all had an opportunity given them to take part, and several of them volunteered to do so,—all testifying to the humane and tender treatment of the sick, and paying a feeling tribute to those who discharge this responsible office.

It is proper to say that Governor McLane and Colonel Cheney were not present at the hearing, and have no personal knowledge of this case.

We may be pardoned for suggesting that it is not to be supposed that the managers would omit to make themselves personally cognizant, from time to time, of the conduct of the hospital, as well as every other department of the Home, and they unreservedly testify to the proper administration of this department.

But while we claim and can prove, by all the evidence by which such claim can be supported, that there has been no neglect, no unkind treatment, and no lack of good care and attention to the sick in the New Hampshire Soldier's Home, we repeat as the result of our observation and experience on this subject our previous suggestions that the necessity of furnishing more assistance and nursing in our hospital than our usual appropriation allows us to do is and will be growing every day. As before remarked, the men who have hitherto done this work as nurses for one another are becoming older, feebler, and less and less capable of rendering adequate service in this respect. The work increases, while the workers diminish. The conditions are very different now from what they were fifteen or twenty years ago. All are older and

more debilitated. Many who now come to the Home come sick and in the last stages of disease. They come there to die, and are admitted directly to the hospital.

We have never had sufficient means to employ professional nurses. We have got along, as other Homes have, in the main, by utilizing the services of the younger and stronger members to do the necessary nursing of their comrades, which services as a rule are rendered sympathetically, and are very acceptable to sick soldiers.

In the Massachusetts Home at Chelsea, having about 450 members, and a sick list of 150, they now have one head female nurse and five or six assistants, and the members of the Home are detailed to assist these nurses in the work of the wards. We agree with the Massachusetts managers that "the increasing helplessness of many of the patients makes the duties of the employees very strenuous, yet as a rule the men perform the work satisfactorily; but the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to employ part, if not all, civilian help in the wards."

We are therefore of opinion that the time has come when the state should furnish the managers with sufficient funds to enable them to employ two civilian nurses. We say two, because for day and night work two are as necessary as one. This means an additional expense of at least \$1,500 per annum, and since all benefit from the pensions of members of the Home has been cut off from us by congress, involving a loss of three or four thousand dollars a year, and *a deficit the past year for the first time in the history of the institution*, this recommendation implies a necessary increase in our appropriation of at least five thousand dollars for the next biennial period. We state it as our conviction that an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars will be required to meet the expenses of the next two years, and that any sum less than that will be insufficient.

We need not give assurance of our willingness to expend

prudently in this direction all the means the legislature may see fit to place at our disposal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home for the two years since our last report, viz.: from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907:

AVAILABLE FUNDS.

Unexpended balance at the disposal of the Board of Managers, January 1, 1905	\$1,048.84
Appropriation made in March, 1905	25,000.00
Amount received by the state from the United States government in aid of the support of disabled soldiers and sailors since January 1, 1905	12,988.10
Bequest of Mrs. Mary A. Woodman, received through Hon. C. H. Burnes	200.00
Total	<u>\$39,236.94</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid out on all accounts in and for the year 1905	\$20,096.13
Paid out on all accounts in and for the year 1906	19,140.21
Total	<u>\$39,236.94</u>

The entire cost of maintenance, therefore, including extraordinary as well as ordinary improvements and additions to plant, for two years past is	\$39,236.94
Of this sum there has been received from the United States government \$12,988.10	
From legacy above named	200.00
	<u>13,188.10</u>

Showing that the entire cost to the state of the maintenance of the Home from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907, including all improvements and additions, has been	\$26,018.84
To which should be added outstanding bills amounting to	458.71
	<hr/>
	\$27,507.55

Excluding permanent improvements and additions, the cost has been \$27,000, or about \$200 per annum for each man supported.

The average cost from 1891 to 1906, inclusive, was \$216 per capita.

ESTIMATES.

Our last appropriation was \$25,000, which we have used with all the care and economy in our power, and are obliged to report a deficit for the first time in our history. There are outstanding bills against us of about \$500.

For want of available funds we have not been able to keep up the property to a desirable standard, and very considerable repairs by way of concreting, painting, and renewals of furniture and plant are now needed about the premises.

We may properly emphasize the considerations we presented two years ago by referring, first, to the enhanced and ever increasing cost of food and all other supplies; second, to the depletion of our former means by the pension laws; third, the constantly increasing cost of medicines, nursing, labor, etc.

And in view of these considerations, if the legislature endorses our recommendation of an additional fund for the employment of hospital nurses, and makes the needed provision for the preservation of the state's property at the Home, an appropriation of \$30,000 will be necessary, and we recommend that sum in addition to the payments we may normally expect from the general government.

COMMANDANT AND MATRON.

Captain and Mrs. E. H. Smith have completed a continuous service of sixteen years and upwards as Commandant and Matron of the Home. It has been, we think, a very successful administration of affairs, demanding much patience, care, and executive ability, and unremitting attention. The order, discipline, and cleanliness of the Home have been maintained completely, and we have been at all times able to exhibit a Home to visitors and inspectors meeting every requirement of law and public opinion, and an honorable and comfortable retreat for the veteran soldiers of the state. The Commandant has succeeded in performing his duties and incurring much less criticism and fault finding than are usually incident to such positions, and enjoys general confidence to-day. We reiterate the opinions we have expressed before, that he has rendered services of great value to the state.

SURGEONS.

Dr. Charles R. Gould acted as surgeon of the Home up to September, 1905, when he resigned, and Dr. James B. Erskine succeeded to his place, and has acted as such up to the present time. He has performed the sometimes arduous and always responsible duties with great fidelity and skill, and the general health and bodily comfort of the large number of old and feeble men under his care attest his wise and painstaking attention, as well as the good treatment of the nurses and attendants. Drs. Cheney and Conn have but seldom been called upon, but are always ready to respond, and whenever they do so bring great professional wisdom to our assistance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The following changes have taken place in the Board of Managers:

On January 5, 1905, Gov. John McLane became a member of the board *ex officio*, and has since taken an active part in the management of the Home.

In April, 1905, Col. Daniel B. Newhall, by virtue of his office as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, succeeded Col. Henry O. Kent, *ex officio*, and served up to April, 1906.

In October, 1905, at the expiration of his term, Col. M. L. Morrison of Peterborough was reappointed for a term of five years.

In April, 1906, Col. Osman B. Warren succeeded Col. D. B. Newhall as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has since acted, *ex officio*, as a member of the board.

In October, 1906, at the expiration of his term, Col. Daniel Hall was reappointed for a term of five years.

CONCLUSION.

The legislature is respectfully invited to visit the Home during its session for inspection and examination of it in every respect.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McLANE, *ex officio*, Chairman.

DANIEL HALL, Secretary.

OSMAN B. WARREN.

M. L. MORRISON.

THOMAS P. CHENEY.

M. M. COLLIS.

CHARLES W. STEVENS.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

LIST OF NATIONAL HOMES.

- Central.—Col. J. B. Thomas, governor, Montgomery county, Ohio.
- Northwestern.—Col. C. Wheeler, governor, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin.
- Eastern.—Col. John T. Richards, governor, Togus, Maine.
- Southern.—Col. T. T. Knox, governor, Elizabeth City county, Virginia.
- Western.—Col. S. G. Cooke, governor, Leavenworth county, Kansas.
- Pacific.—Gen. O. H. Lagrange, governor, Los Angeles county, California.
- Marion.—Col. George W. Steele, governor, Grant county, Indiana.
- Danville.—Col. Isaac Clements, governor, Danville, Ill.
- Mountain.—Col. John P. Smith, governor, Johnson City, Tenn.
- United States Soldiers' Home (for regulars), Washington, D. C.
- Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota.
(Not ready to receive members.)

STATE HOMES.

- California.—Col. H. G. Burton, commandant, Napa county, Cal.
- Colorado.—Col. C. S. Aldrich, commandant, Monte Vista, Col.
- Connecticut.—Capt. James N. Coe, commandant, Noroton, Conn.

Idaho.—Capt. H. L. Chamberlain, commandant, Boise, Idaho.

Illinois.—Capt. William Somerville, superintendent, Quincy,
Ill.

Indiana.—Col. R. M. Smock, commandant, Lafayette, Ind.

Iowa.—Col. Charles C. Horton, commandant, Marshalltown,
Ia.

Kansas.—Col. S. H. Thomas, commandant, Fort Dodge, Kan-
sas.

Massachusetts.—Col. Charles E. Hapgood, superintendent,
Chelsea, Mass.

Massachusetts.—(Naval), Lieut. John Downs, superintendent,
Quincy, Mass.

Michigan.—Col. G. H. Turner, commandant, Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Minnesota.—Col. James Compton, commandant, Minnehaha,
Minnesota.

Missouri.—Capt. G. D. Clark, superintendent, St. James, Mo.

Montana.—Capt. J. R. Hillman, commandant, Columbia
Falls, Montana.

Nebraska.—Louis A. Beltzer, commandant, Grand Island,
Neb.

Nebraska.—Capt. J. M. Fowler, commandant, Milford, Neb.

Nebraska.—W. S. Askwith, commandant, Burkett, Neb.

New Hampshire.—Capt. Ervin H. Smith, commandant, Til-
ton, N. H.

New Jersey.—Major Peter F. Rogers, superintendent,
Kearny, N. J.

New Jersey.—Capt. James Wanser, commandant, Vineland,
N. J.

New York.—Col. Joseph E. Ewell, superintendent, Bath,
N. Y.

New York.—Major P. J. O'Connor, superintendent, Oxford,
N. Y.

North Dakota.—Col. J. W. Carroll, commandant, Lisbon,
N. D.

Ohio.—Gen. J. W. R. Cline, superintendent, Sandusky, Ohio.

Oregon.—Major W. W. Elder, commandant, Roseburg, Ore.

Pennsylvania.—S. H. Martin, commandant, Erie, Pa.

Rhode Island.—Capt. Benj. L. Hall, commandant, Bristol, R. I.

South Dakota.—Col. T. M. Goddard, commandant, Hot Springs, S. D.

Vermont.—Col. Thomas Hanon, superintendent, Bennington, Vt.

Washington.—Willes L. Ames, commandant, Orting, Wash.

Wisconsin.—Col. J. H. Woodnorth, commandant, Waupaca, Wis.

Wyoming.—Capt. H. A. Smith, Buffalo, Wyo.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOME FROM

NAME.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service in mos.	Nativity.	Age.	Pensions Per month.
Adams, William H.....	A, 15 N. H.	Private ...	11	N. H.	61	\$8.00
	G, N. H. H. A.	" ...	9			
Aiken, Enoch, Jr.*.....	D, 1 Vt. Cav.	" ...	13	Vermont....	80	12.00
Alton, George A.....	K, 2 N. H.	" ...	36	N. H.	50	6.60
Annis, Zebina N.*.....	F, 1 Maine	" ...	47	" ...	66	12.00
	G, 4 N. H.	" ...	47			
Bailey, Robert.....	B, 10 N. H.	Sergeant..	33	Ireland.....	60	8.00
Baker, Patrick *.....	B, 7 N. H.	Private ...	19	" ...	78	12.00
Bemis, Charles R.*.....	B, 5 N. H.	" ...	10	N. H.	72	12.00
Berry, Samuel B.*.....	E, 12 N. H.	" ...	13	" ...	74	12.00
Bodett, Eli *.....	E, 28 Mass.	" ...	4	" ...	61	10.00
Braekett, Sylvanus P.....	U. S. Navy.....		36	Maine.....	50	12.00
Breyer, Henry F.....	H, 5 N. H.	Private ...	10	Michigan....	61	14.00
Britton, James *.....	B, 3 Maine.....	" ...	12	Newfo'dl'nd	60	12.00
	E, 17 Maine.....	" ...	12			
Brown, Hollace J.*.....	G, 5 N. H.	Corporal..	18	N. H.	65	12.00
Burnham, Israel.....	D, 13 N. H.	Private ...	21	" ...	67	17.00
Cady, Leonard S.	G, 11 Vt.	" ...	34	" ...	74	12.00
Carey, Edmond G.*.....	H, 34 Mass.	" ...	34	Ireland	54	12.00
Carkin, Albert J. *.....	F, 1 N. H. H. A.	" ...	9	N. H.	70	12.00
Carpenter Peter *.....	C, 1 N. H. Cav..	" ...	16	Canada.....	60	8.00
Carter, Lewis C.....	K, 10 Mass.	" ...	39	" ...	65	12.00
Casley, Edward W.*.....	B, 3 N. H.	" ...	32	Mass.	84	.....
Chadwick, Luther W.*.....	D, 2 N. H.	" ...	3	N. H.	70	10.00
Champan, Joseph	F, 7 Vt.	" ...	40	Canada	49	16.00
Codman, George B.*.....	H, 11 N. H.	" ...	36	N. H.	61	8.00
Colbath, Charles A.....	A, 7 N. H.	" ...	23	" ...	72	12.00
Connor, John *.....	F, 10 N. H.	" ...	27	Ireland.....	54	6.00
Cram, Frank P.....	E, 1 U. S. Sharp.	Sergeant..	30	N. H.	60	6.00
	[mont II, 1 N. H. Cav..	1st Lieut..	14			
Crowley, John, alias Louis Eg-	C, 2 N. H.	Private ...	6	P. E. I.	56	.....
Cunningham, John.....	A, 1 U. S. A'til'y	" ...	60	Ireland	71	12.00
Currier, Marcus M.*.....	G, 8 N. H.	" ...	16	N. H.	61	14.00
Curry, Jeremiah E.*.....	E, 7 N. H.	" ...	36	" ...	65	12.00
	Also Mex. war.					

* Members at present.

JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE.

Disability.	Admitted from.	Occupation.	Married, single, or widowed.	When Admitted.	Status.
Malaria.....	N. H.	Farmer.....	S.	July 25, 1905	Died Dec. 1, 1906.
General disability...	"	Blacksmith.	M.	Nov. 8, 1906	
Wounds and rupture	"	Weaver.....	S.	Dec. 19, 1891	" Dec. 11, 1905.
Rheu'm and hea't dis- [ease	"	Carpenter...	M.	Nov. 18, 1905	
General debility.....	"	Laborer....	S.	July 11, 1903	Dropped Nov. 6, 1903.
Kidney trouble.....	Mass.	Farmer.....	....	Nov. 11, 1904	Dis. May 24, '05. His request
Old age.....	N. H.	".....	W.	April 3, 1903	
Rheu'm and deafness	"	".....	M.	July 30, 1906	
Rheu'm and wounds.	"	Carpenter...	W.	Nov. 29, 1906	
Hernia.....	"	Confectioner	M.	Jan. 28, 1892	" June 1, '92. His request.
				Dec. 13, 1897	Dropped August 13, 1900.
				Jan. 3, 1901	Dis. May 3, '01. His request.
				Oct. 2, 1901	Dropped June 22, 1902.
				Jan. 15, 1903	Dis. July 17, '03. His request.
				Dec. 25, 1903	" Mar. 21, '04. Drunken's.
				Nov. 9, 1904	" June 13, '05. His request.
				Dec. 15, 1905	" Aug. 6, '06. "
Chronic dysentery...	Mich.	Tinner.....	M.	14, 1905	" May 14, '06. V. P. R.
Rheu'm and defective [eyesight	N. H.	Wool sorter.	W.	Feb. 8, 1906	" May 30, '06. His request.
General debility.....	"	Farmer.....	"	Dec. 30, 1906	
				Aug. 28, 1900	" Dec. 10, '03. Drunken's.
				Dec. 24, 1904	
Lameness.....	"	Meat cutter.	S.	Nov. 9, 1905	" Apr. 12, '06. His request.
Old age.....	"	Laborer....	M.	Dec. 10, 1905	Died Dec. 22, 1905.
Varicose veins.....	"	Spinner.....	"	June 1, 1900	
Old age.....	"	Gardner.....	W.	July 20, 1906	
Rheumatism.....	"	Laborer....	M.	11, 1906	
Heart trouble.....	"	Harne's m'r	"	Feb. 9, 1905	Dis. Sept. 8, '06. His request.
Old age.....	Can'tu	Laborer....	"	Sept. 19, 1905	
Rheumatism.....	N. H.	Shoemaker.	W.	Dec. 12, 1906	
G. S. W. in jaw.....	"	Blacksmith.	"	Jan. 4, 1896	" Nov. 10, '98. "
				May 26, 1903	" Jan. 14, '05. "
Rheu'm and old age. [trouble	"	Currier.....	M.	Oct. 19, 1900	" Aug. 14, '04. Summarily.
				May 14, 1905	
Rheu'tism and heart	"	Accountant.	W.	Feb. 26, 1901	Died Aug. 8, 1905.
G. S. W. left hand....	Mass.	Laborer....	M.	May 21, 1905	Dropped Jan. 11, 1896.
				Aug. 21, 1896	Dis. April 21, '97. His request.
				26, 1897	Dis. Dec. 14, '97. Summarily
				April 27, 1889	" Dec. 3, '02. "
				Dec. 6, 1903	" April 29, '04. "
				July 21, 1906	
Rupture.....	"	Farmer.....	M.	Jan. 15, 1901	Died Jan. 26, 1905.
General debility.....	U. S.	Seaman.....	S.	Oct. 11, 1895	Dis. Apr. 16, '96. His request
				Nov. 5, 1896	" Jan. 6, '97. "
				Feb. 18, 1904	" April 7, '04. "
				Sept. 2, 1904	" Aug. 26, '05. Having been pronounced insane by physicians and committed to N. H. State Hospital, Concord.
Old age.....	N. H.	Farmer....	M.	Jan. 20, 1906	Dis. July 13, 1906. V. P. R.
Rheu. and kid'y t'ble	"	Flier maker	S.	Nov. 23, 1906	
Old age.....	"	Farmer.....	W.	May 15, 1893	" May 20, '95. His request.
				July 3, 1896	" Nov. 26, '96. "
				Jan. 17, 1898	" Nov. 18, '98. "
				9, 1902	" Aug. 8, '05. "
				April 6, 1906	

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOME FROM

NAME.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service in mos.	Nativity.	Age.	Pensions per month.
Danforth, John M.*	Martin Guards.	Private ...	3	U. S.	59	
Danielson, Nathaniel	K, 2 N. H.	" ...	55	N. H.	50	
Danielson, William *	H, 2 Mass. II A.	" ...	12	"	47	\$8.00
Darling, James P.*	E, 5 N. H.	" ...	37	"	67	6.00
Davis, Nathaniel W	F, 4 U. S. A.	" ...	36	"	56	10.00
	F, 19 U. S. A.	" ...	36			
	U. S. M. A. D. of	" ...	60			
Dolley, Roscoe G.	U. S. Navy [Cav.	" ...	48	Maine.	68	8 00
Downs, Albert F	D, 1 N. H. H. A.	" ...	10	N. H.	55	6.00
Drew, Harry J	F, 25 N. Y.	" ...	"	"	60	8.00
Duffy, Nicholas *	G, 2 N. H.	" ...	51	Ireland ...	50	
Durgin, Charles P	E, 1 N. H. (war [with Spain])	" ...	4	N. H.	29	
Durrell, Gardner C.	H, 12 N. H.	" ...	12	"	52	8.00
Emerson, Richard H.	I, 1 N. H. H. A.	" ...	10	"	63	8.00
Emerson, Thomas W	F, 9 N. H.	" ...	35	"	62	6.00
Ferrin, Enos B.	D, 12 N. H.	Sergeant..	34	"	75	
Fifield, Charles H	M, 1 Cavalry....	Private ...	16	"		
	E, 4 U. S. A.		23	"	44	12.00
Foss, Drew*	I, 7 N. H.	" ...	37	"	70	6.00
Frost, Charles C.	A, 5 N. H.	" ...	4	"	63	14.00
Furbush, Edward B.	I, 20 Mass.	" ...	5	Maine.	68	17.00
Gerrish, Charles F.	E, 13 N. H.	" ...	34	N. H.	73	8.00
Gilman, Thomas E.*	F, 17 Mass.	" ...	21	Mass.	68	12.00
	D, 13 N. H.	" ...	32			
Gordon, George*	F, 9 N. H.	" ...	36	Vermont....	54	12.00
Hale, Jones S.	C, 24 Mass.	" ...	36	"	71	12.00
Haley, James, alias John How- [ard]*	B, 17 N. H.	" ...	6	"	57	6.00
Hall, Oliver P.	D, 12 N. H.	" ...	32	N. H.	60	8.00
Hanson, William H.	D, 35 Mass.	" ...	12	"	64	8.00
	E, 3 Mass. Cav..	" ...	16			
Hauscom, John W.	K, 14 Maine.	" ...	7	Mass.	72	12.00
	L, 2 Maine.	" ...	6			
	U. S. Navy.	" ...	5			
Haskell, Charles C.*	G, 14 R. I.	" ...	21	N. H.	67	10.00

JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE.—Continued.

Disability.	Admitted from.	Occupation.	Married, single, or widowed.	When Admitted.	Status.
Stomach trouble.....	N. H.	Farmer.....	M.	Jan. 12, 1906	
Heart disease.....	"	Seaman.....	S.	Dec. 22, 1891	Dropped June 20, 1892.
				Aug. 12, 1895	" Oct. 11, 1899.
				21, 1900	" Jan. 7, 1905.
"	"	Laborer.....	W.	Dec. 5, 1891	" Aug. 2, 1892.
				May 17, 1897	
Old age.....	"	"	"	Jan. 21, 1902	Dis. Dec. 28, '01. His request
				Nov. 23, 1904	" " 13, '06. "
				15, 1905	" " 13, '06. "
Heart & spinal trou'e	"	Teamster...	M.	Mar. 2, 1899	" Mar. 23, '02. "
				Aug. 23, 1904	" Sept. 3, '05. "
Cancer on lip.....	"	Mill opera'e	W.	Dec. 17, 1905	Died Aug. 29, 1906.
Rheumatism	"	Shoemaker.	"	Jan. 14, 1902	Dis. April 16, '02. His request.
				July 13, 1902	" " 13, '06. " " "
Rhen. and heart dis- ease	"	Painter.	M.	June 20, 1906	" Aug. 14, '06. Summarily
General debility	"	Laborer.....	S.	Jan. 6, 1891	" " " " " "
Varicose veins.....	"	"	M.	Dec. 25, 1903	" Jan. 26, '04. His request.
				June 26, 1906	Dropped Sept. 21, 1906.
G. S. W. near spine..	Illino's	Horseman..	S.	24, 1896	Dis. Feb 6, '99. His request.
				25, 1903	" April 12, '06. "
General debility.....	N. H.	Harness- maker	M.	July 10, 1904	" " 18, '05. "
				12, 1905	" " 7, '06. "
Rheumatism	"	Laborer.....	S.	Dec. 25, 1904	" Nov. 11, '06. "
Old age.....	"	"	"	Oct. 24, 1905	" " 4, '05. "
Dyspepsia	"	Farmer.....	"	Dec. 9, 1890	" Feb. 1, '92. "
				July 7, 1892	Dropped May 11, 1893.
				Nov. 12, 1893	Dis. Sept. 2, '95. His request.
				April 20, 1905	" June 1, '05. "
Rheumatism	"	Mason	M.	Oct. 11, 1900	" Mar. 2, '01. "
				Nov. 13, 1904	" June 27, '05. "
				10, 1905	" Mar. 18, '06. "
				2, 1906	" " " " " "
G. S. W.....	"	Papermak'r	W.	Feb. 19, 1905	" June 3, '05. "
				Nov. 30, 1905	Died Jan. 31, '06.
Double rupture.....	"	Farmer ...	"	Dec. 20, 1901	Dis. June 2, '02. "
				Oct. 31, 1902	" May 31, '03. "
				4, 1903	" June 8, '04. "
				Sept. 14, 1904	" July 7, '05. "
Old age.....	"	"	"	June 16, 1897	Died Oct. 14, '05. Old age.
Wounds.....	"	"	M.	Feb. 16, 1900	Dropped Aug. 11, 1900.
				Dec. 12, 1902	" " " " " "
Rheumatism	"	Printer.	S.	Feb. 4, 1896	Dis. April 10, '97. Summarily.
				April 13, 1897	" July 4, '98. V. Y. R.
				July 19, 1902	" Jan. 13, '04. Summarily.
				Oct. 12, 1905	" " " " " "
Loss right leg.....	"	Farmer	"	Jan. 13, 1904	" Apr. 14, '06. His request
Rheumatism.....	"	Fishman....	W.	Aug. 13, 1894	" Mar. 3, '00. "
				Jan. 18, 1901	" " 2, '02. "
				July 12, 1902	" " " " " "
Wounds.....	Mich.	Farmer	M.	Dec. 9, 1903	" " 3, '04. "
				Oct. 21, 1905	Died Mar. 19, 1906.
General debility.....	N. H.	"	"	8, 1905	Dis. Jan. 18, '06. "
Asthma	"	Woodcorder	W.	Feb. 21, 1905	Died May 12, 1905.
General debility. ...	"	Blacksmith.	"	Nov. 15, 1905	

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOME FROM

NAME.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of ser. vice in mos.	Nativity.	Age.	Pensions per month.
Hastings, Joshua K	C, 1 N. H. H. A..	Private ...	10	N. H.	85	\$12.00
Hatch, Frank E.	A, 15 Mass.	" ...	37	"	62	8.00
Heon, Jesse *	A, 1 N. J. Cav...	" ...	8			
Hines, Sylvester E	I, 9 N. H.	" ...	36	Canada.....	63	12.00
	A, 1 N. H. H. A.	" ...	13	Vermont	68	12.00
Horne, Benjamin F.*	E, 13 N. H.	" ...	34	N. H.	76	12.00
Hough, George W.	I, 10 N. H.	" ...	32	"	71	10.00
Howard, Charles H.*	I, 5 N. H.	" ...	27	"	57	6.00
Hughes, Peter.	U. S. Navy.....	" ...	24	Ireland.....	64	6.00
Hurd, George W.	H, 2 N. H.	" ...	11	Maine.....	62	12.00
Hutchins, James S	A, 10 N. H.	" ...	34	N. H.	60	8.00
Hutchins, Marshall	C, 1 N. H.	" ...	3	"	58	17.00
	H, 4 N. H.	" ...	34			
	C, 10 N. H.	" ...	6			
Jefferson, Taylor*	I, 6 N. H.	" ...	7	"	73	10.00
Johnson, Augustus H.	F, 3 N. H.	" ...	2	"	75	12.00
	B, 10 N. H.	" ...	40			
Jones, Thomas.	A, 6 N. H.	" ...	13	Canada	67	12.00
Keaton, George A	L, 3 Mass. H. A.	" ...	16	N. H.	53	6.00
Kelly, Patrick *	F, 10 N. H.	" ...	34	Ireland.....	70	17.00
Kennison, William H.*	U. S. Navy.....	" ...	24	N. H.	66	8.00
Kettelle, George M.	D, 3 Mass.	" ...	3	Mass	67	8.00
	C, 25 Mass.	" ...	37			
Kimball, Arthur L.*	D, 12 N. H.	" ...	34	N. H.	67	12.00
Kimball, Henry *	E, 7 N. H.	" ...	38	"	60	10.00
King, Francis	H, 7 N. H.	" ...	9	Canada.....	49	6.60
Lamprey, Stephen *	I, 6 N. H.	" ...	43	N. H.	64	8.00
Latermoulle, David*	H, 5th N. H.	" ...	12	Canada	63	12.00
	B, 16 V. R. C.	" ...	5			
Lee, Charles H.*	E, 4 N. H.	" ...	36	Va.....	73	12.00
	I, 18 N. H.	Corporal..	5			
Leonard, John.	K, 12 N. H.	Private ...	5	N. Y.	53	6.00
	U. S. Navy.....	" ...	12			
Locke, Amos S.*	" "	" ...	12	N. H.	71	12.00
Lovejoy, Diah *	A, 18 N. H.	" ...	9	"	56	24.00
Lundeen, Alexander.	M, 1 N. H. H. A.	" ...	21	Canada..	61	8.00
Luther, Charles H.*	D, 6 N. H.	" ...	34	Mass	59	12.00

JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE.—Continued.

Disability.	Admitted from.	Occupation.	Married, single, or widowed.	When Admitted.	Status.
Old age.....	N. H.	Farmer.....	M.	Oct. 17, 1905	Died Nov. 4, 1905.
Wounds.....	"	Laborer.....	S.	Nov. 29, 1906	
G. S. W. left arm....	Pa.	Blacksmith.	W.	Aug. 22, 1906	
General debility.....	N. H.	Painter.....	"	Oct. 31, 1902	Dis. Nov. 24, '02. His request.
				Nov. 22, 1903	" Apr. 6, '04. V. P. R.
				1, 1904	" May 9, '05. His request.
Hernia.....	"	Laborer.....	S.	Sept. 21, 1906	
Deafness.....	Mass.	Machinist..	M.	Oct. 6, 1904	Died Mar. 10, 1906.
Kidney trouble.....	N. H.	Laborer...	W.	Jan. 11, 1906	Dis. May 12, '97. His request.
				Oct. 21, 1897	" Apr. 6, '98. V. P. R.
				Nov. 18, 1905	
Heart disease.....	"	"	"	2, 1905	" May 17, '06. His request.
" ".....	Maine	Farmer.....	M.	Dec. 12, 1903	" Apr. 10, '06. "
				May 9, 1906	Dis. Nov. 14, '06. His request because he was not allowed pay for detail work.
General debility....	N. H.	Laborer....	W.	April 14, 1891	Dis. Nov. 27, '00. His request.
				May 10, 1901	" Sept. 25, '02. V. P. R.
				Oct. 25, 1904	" Dec. 14, '05. His request.
				April 17, 1906	" Oct. 14, '06. "
Chronic diarr.....	"	Peddler....	W.	26, 1895	" May 21, '95. "
				27, 1905	" Aug. 15, '05. "
				Dec. 13, 1905	" Apr. 7, '06. V. P. R.
Old age.....	"	Laborer.....	S.	May 18, 1896	" Feb. 8, '99. His request.
" ".....	"	Farmer.....	W.	April 1, 1899	
				Jan. 17, 1902	Died Aug. 2, 1906.
Heart disease.....	"	Moulder....	"	Dec. 29, 1890	Dis. June 11, '91. Summarily.
				23, 1891	" Jan. 5, '93. "
				Aug. 14, 1900	" Nov. 14, '00. His request.
[trouble				Feb. 15, 1905	Dropped Oct. 9, 1905.
Stomach and kidney	"	Laborer....	M.	18, 1897	Dis. May 17, '97. His request.
				Sept. 2, 1897	" Nov. 9, '97. "
				Feb. 21, 1906	" May 24, '06. "
Varicose veins.....	"	Mill opera'e	W.	Jan. 29, 1906	
Loss of sight and	"	Blacksmith.	"	April 19, 1902	" June 13, '02. V. P. R.
[rupture				Mar. 19, 1905	
General debility. ...	"	Bookkeeper	S.	Dec. 25, 1902	" May 12, '05. His request.
				Aug. 3, 1905	Died Feb. 12, 1906.
Consumption.....	Ohio	Painter....	"	May 23, 1905	
Malaria.....	Ver't	Mason.....	W.	Oct. 24, 1902	Dis. Feb. 27, '03. His request.
				May 6, 1905	" Aug. 14, '06. Drunken'ss.
				Nov. 3, 1906	
General debility....	N. H.	Laborer....	"	30, 1895	" May 20, '96. His request.
				Dec. 2, 1896	" Feb. 15, '98. "
				Jan. 11, 1904	" June 4, '05. "
Heart disease.....	"	Stone cutter	W.	May 16, 1905	
G. S. W.....	"	Carpenter..	"	July 12, 1906	
Wounds.....	Mass.	Butcher....	M.	Sept. 6, 1904	
Rheumatism.....	"	Cook.....	S.	Dec. 19, 1896	" Feb. 18, '02. Summarily.
				Mar. 18, 1902	" May 5, '03. His request.
				Sept. 15, 1903	" June 21, '04. "
				Oct. 5, 1904	Died July 4, 1906.
General debility....	N. H.	Blacksmith.	M.	Jan. 18, 1906	
Spiral trouble.....	Va.	Farmer.....	"	July 25, 1903	
Rheum and lumbago	Mass.	Cooper.....	W.	Sept. 21, 1905	" May 29, 1906.
Dropsy.....	N. H.	Carpenter...	"	Nov. 6, 1906	

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOME FROM

NAME.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of ser- vice in mos.	Nativity.	Age.	Pensions per month.
Lynch, James *.....	G, 7 N. H.....	Private ...	11	Mass.....	48	\$6.00
Machin, George D....	D, 3 N. H.....	" ...	19	Vermont....	66	16.00
Mahoney, Patrick.....	C, 3 N. H.....	" ...	39	Ireland	57	17.00 † 40.00
Martin, Addison S.*.....	B, 2 N. H.....	" ...	34	N. H.....	72	12.00
Matthews, Heman O.*	I, 11 N. H.....	" ...	33	Vermont....	57	6.00
Matthews, Thomas.....	U. S. Navy.....	" ...	20	Ireland	58	12.00
McCann, Thomas F.*.....	K, 9 N. H.....	" ...	10	"	58	6.00
McIntire, Daniel H.....	K, 13 N. H.....	" ...	34	Maine.....	69	12.00
Mendum, John *.....	D, 3 N. H.....	" ...	13	N. H.....	72	6.00
Meserve, George H.*.....	I, 10 N. H.....	" ...	16	"	55	8.00
	A, 4 N. H.....	Sergeant..	48	"	55	8.00
	A, 1 N. H.....	"	4	"	55	8.00
Morse, Thomas W.*.....	B, 7 N. H.....	Private ...	39	"	60	12.00
Mundelein, Joseph *	I, 1 N. Y. Eng..	" ...	2	N. Y	61	17.00
	U. S. M. C.....	" ...	174	"	61	17.00
Murphy, Thomas.....	E, 1 N. H. H. A..	" ...	9	Ireland	47	8.00
Neely, Benjamin.....	D, 98 N. Y.....	" ...	11	Canada	69	8.00
Nichols, George W.....	C, 13 N. H.....	" ...	14	N. H.....	68	12.00
Northrop, Azor.....	H, 16 Mass.....	" ...	"	Vermont....	64	12.00
Orale, John *.....	E, 15 N. H.....	" ...	11	N. H.....	66	12.00
Parmenter, George *.....	I, 22 Mass.....	" ...	16	Mass	86	12.00
Paul, Sidney N.....	G, 18 N. H.....	Sergeant..	7	N. H.....	50	6.00
	B, 30 U. S. Inf'y	"	36	"	50	6.00
	B, 4 U. S. Inf'y	"	60	"	50	6.00
	K, 15 U. S. Inf'y	"	60	"	50	6.00
Pearl, Joseph W.*.....	H, 2 N. H.....	Private ...	2	"	59	6.00
Pinkham, Edwin N.*.....	C, 1 N. H. Cav...	" ...	15	Mass	63	10.00
Poor, Eri, Jr.,	A, 7 N. H.....	Sergeant..	47	N. H.....	72	12.00
Prescott, Charles L.....	K, 1 N. H. Cav ..	Private ...	42	"	62	6.00
Prince, Jerome *	H, 15 Mass.....	" ...	61	R. I.....	61	6.00
	E, 42 Mass.....	"	"	"	61	6.00
	D, 3 N. H.....	"	"	"	61	6.00

† Special act.

REPORT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME.

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JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE.—Continued.

Disability.	Admitted from.	Occupation.	Married, single, or widowed.	When Admitted.	Status.
Rheumatism	Mass...	Bricklayer..	S.	Dec. 18, 1904 Oct. 17, 1895 July 9, 1903 Sept. 12, 1905	Dis. May 1, '95. His request. " Apr. 7, '97. V. P. R. " Mar. 17, '05. His request.
Malaria and rheum's Wounds.....	N. H....	Laborer " .. Mill opera'e	M.	Nov. 10, 1905 June 18, 1891 Aug. 26, 1897 June 27, 1905 July 22, 1898 Nov. 25, 1900 Aug. 1, 1903 Oct. 1, 1904	" June 6, '06. " " Aug. 1, '91. V. P. R. " Apr. 7, '98. " " June 10, '06. His request. " Apr. 24, '99. " " Apr. 8, '02. " " June 14, '04. V. P. R.
Rheumatism.....	" ..	Farmer.....	W.	July 22, 1905 Nov. 25, 1900 Aug. 1, 1903 Oct. 1, 1904	" Apr. 24, '99. " " Apr. 8, '02. " " June 14, '04. V. P. R.
General debility.....	" ..	Laster.....	S.	Apr. 10, 1900	" June 10, '03. His request.
" ..	" ..	Plumber....	W.	Oct. 8, 1901 Nov. 14, 1903 3, 1904	" Oct. 7, '04. Summarily. " Aug. 24, '05. V. P. R. by order Board of Managers. Dis. Aug. 14, '06. Drunken'ss.
Kidney trouble.....	Mass ..	Mill opera'e	"	Oct. 20, 1904 Dec. 14, 1906	" Apr. 8, '03. His request. " Sept. 14, '03. V. P. R.
Rheumatism	N. H....	Farmer	S.	Feb. 7, 1903 Apr. 15, 1903 Nov. 4, 1904	" Apr. 30, '05. His request. Dropped July 30, 1900.
G. S. W. right hip....	" ..	" ..	W.	Feb. 10, 1900 Nov. 22, 1904	" Apr. 30, '05. His request.
Rheumatism.....	" ..	Carpenter ..	"	24, 1896 Jan. 4, 1898 Dec. 31, 1899 15, 1906	Dis. Apr. 17, '97. His request. " Apr. 26, '98. " " Dec. 29, '02. Summarily.
Paralysis.....	" ..	Shoemaker..	S.	Jan. 12, 1897 Nov. 11, 1898 Oct. 14, 1899 14, 1906	" Apr. 8, '97. His request. " Apr. 7, '99. " " Dec. 12, '00. V. P. R.
General debility.....	" ..	Laborer	W.	Feb. 20, 1904	"
Poor eyesight.....	" ..	Teamster ..	S.	Mar. 11, 1895 Oct. 1, 1896 Aug. 4, 1905	" Mar. 21, '96. His request. " Oct. 21, 1896. " " Apr. 24, '06. Summarily.
General debility.....	" ..	Laborer.....	W.	Dec. 19, 1903	" Feb. 24, '05. His request.
Rupture	" ..	Shoemaker.	M.	19, 1899	" Oct. 1, 1905.
Deafness.....	" ..	Laborer.....	"	July 12, 1904	Died in Lebanon, N. H., July 24, 1905, while absent with [leave.
General debility.....	" ..	" ..	S.	July 31, 1906	"
Old age.....	Mass...	Farmer	W.	Sept. 12, 1901 Sept. 23, 1902 Nov. 25, 1902	Dropped Aug. 31, 1902. Dis. Oct. 27, '02. V. P. R.
Rheumatism	" ..	Machinist ..	S.	Mar. 4, 1892 Oct. 23, 1904	" May 10, '04. Summarily. " Apr. 22, '06. "
Heart disease.....	Maine.	Shoemaker .	W.	Dec. 6, 1890 July 27, 1893 June 10, 1906	Dropped Feb. 10, 1893. Dis. Jan. 6, '04. V. P. R.
General disability...	N. H....	Silversmith.	M.	Nov. 13, 1905	" July 14, '05. Summarily.
Rheumatism.....	" ..	Brickmaker	W.	22, 1897	" Mar. 4, '02. His request.
" ..	" ..	Weaver.....	"	Feb. 13, 1900 July 18, 1902 Aug. 27, 1904 Jan. 29, 1903	" Feb. 25, '04. " " Sept. 25, '06. "
Paralysis.....	Mass ..	Mechanic...	M.	Jan. 29, 1903	"

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOME FROM

NAME.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service in mos.	Nativity.	Age.	Pensions per month.
Purcell, James *.....	M, 1 N. H. (war with Spain)	Private....	5	Mass	26	
Putney, John F*	I, 5 N. H. I, N. H. H. A....	"	14 25	N. H	50	\$6.00
Quinn, Michael *.....	I, 3 N. H.	"	8	Ireland	60	12.00
Randall, Noah M.....	C, 1 N. H. H. A.	Corporal..	10	N. H.....	66	8.00
Robbe, Alvarado *.....	K, 6 N. H.	Private....	36	"	75	12.00
Roberts, George *.....	I, 12 N. H.	"	33	"	70	8.00
Roekwell, William T.....	E, 9 Vermont...	"	8	Vermont...	55	8.00
Rowe, George W.*	G, 8 N. H.	"	36	N. H.....	52	6.00
Russell, Thomas J.*.....	I, 25 Mass.....	"	23	Mass	58	6.00
Sanborn, Sidney F.....	M, 2 H. A. C, 53 N. Y. A, N. H. S. M.	"	11 2	N. H.....	43	
Savage, Michael *	C, 8 N. H.	Sergeant..	2	"	61	8.00
Shaw, Alonzo W.*.....	D, 5 N. H.	Private....	39	"	62	8.00
Simonds, Joseph M.....	K, N. H. H. A. H, 1 N. H. H. A.	"	14 9 9	"	61	6.00
Simonds, Stillman F.*.....	I, 16 N. H.	"	11	Mass	64	12.00
Simpson, Mark W	H, 1 N. H. H. A.	"	28	N. H.....	58	8.00
Slate, Lyman J.....	H, 18 N. H.	"	4	Mass	77	8.00
Small, Edwin E.....	K, 18 N. H.	"	1	N. H.....	57	
Smith, Joseph W.....	F, 13 N. H.	"	33	Maine.....	61	6.00
Smith, Norman C.*.....	D, 6 N. H.	"	12	N. H.....	43	8.00
Smith, Thomas B.....	K, 3 N. H.	"	14	"	49	12.00
Snell, Seth *.....	F, 7 N. H. I, 18 N. H.	"	36 4	Mass	70	12.00
Spinney, William.....	U. S. Navy.....		36	Mass.....	66	12.00
Stevens, Sylvester C.*.....	B, 28 Mass	"	15	N. H.....	47	
Stevens, William, Jr.....	D, 48 Mass.....	"	25	Mass.....	67	8.00
Sullivan, Stephen.....	25 Maine.....	"	1	"	49	

JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE.—*Continued.*

Disability.	Admitted from.	Occupation.	Married, single, or widowed.	When admitted.	Status.
Loss of both legs above knee and rt. arm above elbow.	Mass.	Polisher	S.	Mar. 25, 1902 Aug. 14, 1906	Dis. Dec. 31, 1902. His request.
Malarial poisoning..	N. H.	Photog'pher	M.	Nov. 11, 1897 Jan. 25, 1899 20, 1902 17, 1903 Nov. 11, 1903 Aug. 25, 1904	" May 4, 1898. " " Apr. 6, 1899. " " Apr. 6, 1902. " " Mar. 27, 1903. " " Apr. 29, 1904. "
Rheumatism.....	N. H.	Laborer	S.	Dec. 7, 1894 July 15, 1900 Oct. 26, 1904	" Apr. 7, 1899. " " Dec. 12, 1903. Drunken's.
"	"	"	W.	July 25, 1895	Died Aug. 2, 1906.
"	"	Farmer.....	S.	Oct. 18, 1905	
"	"	Laborer.....	M.	21, 1906	
Chills and fever....	"	Shoemaker.	"	June 19, 1906	" Sept. 28, 1906.
Chronic diarr.....	"	Farmer	S.	May 21, 1894 Oct. 7, 1895 13, 1900 Mar. 6, 1906	Dis. Apr. 7, 1895. V. P. R. " July 21, 1900. His request. " Oct. 7, 1902. V. P. R.
General debility. ...	"	Laborer	W.	June 23, 1898	
Malaria.....	"	"	M.	Dec. 6, 1890	" Apr. 1, 1905. His request.
Rheumatism	"	"	"	Apr. 16, 1891	
G. S. W	"	Farmer.....	S.	Nov. 30, 1895	
General debility.....	"	Butcher.....	"	Sept. 27, 1905	" July 14, '06. Having been pronounced insane by physicians and committed to N. H. State Hospital at Concord
Hernia and rheum's	Mass.	Clerk.....	M.	Oct. 2, 1893 Apr. 16, 1896 Oct. 18, 1906	Dis. Aug. 23, 1895. His request. " Sept. 3, 1901. "
General debility. ..	N. H.	Farmer.. .	W.	Apr. 26, 1903 July 23, 1903 27, 1904	" May 9, 1903. " " Apr. 27, 1904. " " Oct. 6, 1904. V. P. R.
"	"	Lumberman	"	Apr. 11, 1905	Dropped Sept. 21, 1905.
Locomotor ataxia...	Mass.	Journalist...	M.	Mar. 13, 1903	Dis. Sept. 20, 1905. His request.
Hernia.....	N. H.	Farmer.....	S.	June 1, 1905	" Oct. 22, 1905. "
Kidney trouble.	"	"	M.	Dec. 15, 1890	" Apr. 3, 1906. "
Chronic diarr.....	"	"	"	May 19, 1892 Aug. 21, 1903	" Oct. 8, 1896. V. P. R. Dropped Aug. 29, 1905.
Old age	Mass.	Shoemaker.	"	Apr. 13, 1903 July 23, 1904	Dis. Sept. 14, 1901. His request. " Apr. 6, 1904. "
Kidney trouble.....	N. H.	Painter.....	M.	Oct. 26, 1899 " 15, 1902 Mar. 27, 1904 June 23, 1905	" June 28, 1902. " " June 13, 1903. V. P. R. " Aug. 24, 1904. His request. Dropped Sept. 27, 1905.
Spinal difficulty.....	"	Farmer	W.	Dec. 29, 1893 Nov. 18, 1899 Jan. 3, 1902 Dec. 20, 1906	Dis. Apr. 6, 1894. His request. " Jan. 21, 1900. " " Mar. 15, 1902. "
Rupture.....	"	Weaver.....	W.	" 24, 1904	" Dec. 13, 1905. Summarily.
Heart disease.....	"	Mill laborer	S.	Oct. 11, 1894 July 17, 1896	" Apr. 21, 1895. His request. " Aug. 20, 1896. Drunken's.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOME FROM

NAME.	Company and regiment	Rank.	Length of ser- vice in mos.	Nativity.	Age.	Pensions per month.
Tangney, James *	B, 17 N. H. D, 18 N. H.	Private ...	13 10	Ireland	54	\$8.00
Tarbell, Myal	G, 9 N. H.	" ...	9	N. H.	57	
Tighe, Philip, alias Henry [Smith*]	B, 10 N. H.	" ...	15	Mass.	65	14.00
Trickey, George W.*	I, 15 N. H. V. R. C.	" ...	12	N. H.	62	10.00
Twombly, Sims F.	A. U. S. Eng. [Mexican war]	" ...	11	"	83	12.00
Vaughan, Edwin *	U. S. Navy		37	Mass.	61	12.00
Vetterline, William	Marine corps...			Germany ...	66	12.00
Wadleigh, Eben R.*	U. S. Navy		35	Maine	65	12.00
Walker, Elisa	K, 8 Mass.	" ...	4	Canada	59	8.00
Walker, James S.	H, 15 N. H.	" ...	11	N. Y.	55	12.00
Warren, Lewis	D, 12 Mass. (U. S. Navy)	" ...	41 35	N. H.	62	6.00
Webster, Daniel	U. S. Navy		9	"	67	24.00
Webster, David*	B, 15 N. H. D, 18 N. H.	" ...	10 9	"	70	12.00
Wells, Lewis*	I, 22 N. Y. F, 1 Mass.	" ...	19 17	N. Y.	67	8.00
Wentworth, William F.	E, 7 N. H.	" ...	10	Maine	50	6 00
Whitney, John T. W.	I, N. H. H. A.	" ...	10	Canada	81	24.00
Wolstanholme, Halstead G.	D, 11 N. H.	" ...	18	R. I.	54	8.00
Wright, William	G, 7 N. H.	" ...	17	Canada . . .	62	

JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE.—*Concluded.*

Disability.	Admitted from.	Occupation.	Married, single, or widowed.	When admitted.	Status.
Nervous disease	N. H.	Mill Hand.	S.	Dec. 29, 1896 Jan. 21, 1899 May 8, 1906	Dis. Apr. 13, 1898. His request. " Apr. 8, 1900. V. P. R.
General debility.....	"	Farmer	M.	Feb. 10, 1891 Nov. 3, 1904	" Apr. 5, 1892. His request. Died March 20, 1906.
Failing eyesight	Mass.	Janitor	"	Nov. 6, 1900 Sept. 20, 1904	Dis. May 17, 1904. Drunken's.
Malaria	N. H.	Laborer ..	"	Apr. 21, 1899	
Rupture	"	Carpenter ..	W.	Aug. 3, 1905	Dis. Dec. 21, 1906. His request.
Wound of left hand..	"	Engineer ...	"	Dec. 19, 1893 " 14, 1904	Dis. Aug. 14, 1904. Summarily.
Heart trouble.....	"	Loom fixer.	"	" 31, 1905	Dis. May 21, 1906. His request
Heart trouble	"	Carpenter ..	"	Sept. 20, 1906	
Failing eyesight.....	"	Barness (maker.)	M.	Nov. 18, 1904	Dis. Jan. 7, 1905 V. P. R.
Kidney trouble	"	Spinner.....	S.	Feb. 2, 1891 June 1, 1905	Dis. June 11, 1891. Summarily. Dis. Mar. 14, 1906. Summarily.
General debility.....	"	Farmer	W.	Jan. 6, 1903 " 15, 1904 " 3, 1904	" Mar. 12, 1903. His request. " Apr. 3, 1904. His request. " June 2, 1906. Summarily.
General debility	"	Laborer ...	S.	Sept. 13, 1906	" Oct. 24, 1906. His request.
Old age.....	Maine.	Up o sterer	M.	Mar. 13, 1906	
Old age.....	N. H.	Laborer.....	"	Apr. 14, 1905 Dec. 6, 1905 Nov. 16, 1906	" Sept. 19, 1905. His request. " Mar. 24, 1906. His request
Diabetes.....	Maine.	Stone cutter	"	Dec. 2, 1893 Nov. 1, 1897 Jan. 27, 1905	Dropped Aug. 6, 1894. " Oct. 23, 1899. Dis. Apr. 11, 1906. His request.
Heart disease.....	N. H.	Laborer.....	W.	Oct. 2, 1903 " 2, 1905	" May 18, 1905. His request. " June 6, 1906. His request.
Rheumatism	Mass.	Shoemaker.	S.	July 5, 1900 Sept. 11, 1901 Feb. 6, 1905	" June 11, 1901. V. P. R. " June 10, 1902. V. P. R. " June 17, 1905. V. P. R.
Defective eyesight ..	Ore.	Farmer	M.	July 5, 1906	Dropped Sept. 21, 1906.

REPORTS
OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
STATE LIBRARY
AND THE
STATE LIBRARIAN

FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1904
AND ENDING MAY 31, 1906

VOLUME VIII — PART VI.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

PRINTED BY THE JOHN B. CLARKE CO.

1906

STATE LIBRARY.

Trustees.

WILLIAM D. CHANDLER, *Chairman.*

Term of office ends November 10, 1908.

JAMES F. BRENNAN. Term of office ends December 8, 1907.

WILLIAM F. WHITCHER.

Term of office ends November 7, 1906.

Librarian.

ARTHUR H. CHASE.

Appointed January 1, 1895.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LIBRARY,

CONCORD, N. H., October, 1906.

To His Excellency the Governor:

In accordance with the provision of the laws of the state of New Hampshire, the Trustees of the State Library submit herewith their sixth biennial report, with which is also transmitted the report of the State Librarian, which deals at length, and in full detail, with the growth and administration of the affairs of the library during the two years succeeding the last report, and which we hereby make a part of our report to your excellency.

The growth of the library has been most gratifying. On May 31, 1904, there were 90,364 bound volumes on its shelves. On May 31, 1906, there were 101,295 bound volumes, an increase during this biennial period of 10,931. It has been a steady and valuable growth. The books added have been those of general usefulness, and there is not one among them that it may not reasonably be expected will be called for by citizens of the state for practical use. Many of them are rare and so expensive that they will never be likely to be found in any other New Hampshire library, unless it be that of Dartmouth College. When the value and character of the volumes now upon the shelves is considered, we regard it a matter for congratulation that the library has passed the one hundred thousand milestone. It is also worthy of note that there are now upon the shelves three times as many books as when the present building was occupied.

NEW SHELVING.

This pleasing growth suggested a problem four, and especially two, years ago which was of serious importance. If the library was to grow along the lines of a policy generally accepted as consistent and wise, space must be found for additional shelving. At the time of the meeting of the legislature of 1905, the trustees, having in view the most permanent and economical solution of the problem for a series of years, suggested the building of a stack room to the north of the present building sufficiently large to accommodate half a million volumes with some needed workrooms. Plans for such a building were procured and submitted to the legislature of 1905. Failing action by that body looking to relief in this matter, the trustees were compelled to look for some temporary solution of the problem.

Upon examination it was found that the shipping room, containing some one hundred and fifty thousand duplicates of the publications of New Hampshire, could be accommodated in the janitor's basement safely, by the building of two partition walls, and that the moving of this material would leave the whole of the south side of the main book basement clear to install shelving for books.

It was estimated that such shelving when installed would accommodate over thirty thousand volumes, and would be sufficient to relieve the crowded condition of the shelves for from eight to ten years.

The trustees became convinced that this was the best thing, in fact, practically the only thing to be done, and they have therefore acted upon it.

The shipping room in its new location is very compact, free from dust, and well arranged for service. The principal objection is the fact that the duplicates already in the library have taken up practically all of the space therein, so that future accessions of duplicates must be provided for elsewhere. This can be done temporarily along the aisles in the main basement.

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The shelving installed on the south side of the book basement is of Snead construction, nine shelves high, and so arranged as to make the best disposition of the space. Some twenty-five thousand volumes have been taken from the miscellaneous collections and shelved upon it in such manner as to provide for about five thousand to eight thousand growth. The books left upon the second floor are now being spread out upon the shelving made vacant, and many books formerly upon the floor given shelving space.

As said above, the result attained is temporary, only covering a period of not exceeding ten years. At the end of that time the question of further growth must again be taken up and decided by the legislature.

POLICY OF THE LIBRARY.

The policy of the library during the past two years has been on the broad lines adopted and adhered to since the occupancy of the present building. The purpose is to make it a satisfactory law library for the use of the bench and bar of the state, to bring together for accessible reference all obtainable books, pamphlets and manuscripts pertaining to the history and development of the state and its institutions, political, legal, religious, medical, fraternal, educational, agricultural, industrial, and social, in short, to make it a special reference library for all citizens of the state, since all bear the burden of its support. This policy is the more imperative from the fact that unlike many of its sister states, New Hampshire has no large special libraries open to the use of its people. Indeed, there are but seven special libraries in the state. Of these, that of Dartmouth College is the largest, most comprehensive and important. It covers the educational field completely, but is a library for the almost exclusive use of the college. The same holds true of the Agricultural College Library. The library of the New Hampshire Historical Society attempts to serve the historical interests of the state, but it lacks sufficient financial

support to fully meet the situation. The Historical Library at Manchester is local in character and can never become a factor serving the state. The Portsmouth Athenaeum is an anomalous collection, mostly historical, but is owned by a private corporation, serving little or no purpose as a state institution. The Masonic Library most fully serves its purpose of any of these special libraries, but is located in a building where it is in danger of destruction at any time by fire. As for the state departmental libraries, none of them are complete, and practically no effort is being made to bring them to completion.

As for the public libraries of the state, while they serve their citizens well, especially in the cities, in popular and general literature, it is fair to assume that they will never become either special or general reference libraries. These facts make the duty and policy of the State Library clear, and it has been the aim of the library management to adhere closely to this policy during the past two, as in previous years. Some special features of accomplishment will be detailed in the accompanying report of the librarian.

LIBRARY BULLETIN.

The publication of the "Library Bulletin" has been continued during the past two years, and the demand therefor, both within and without the state, indicates that it is appreciated.

The success that attended the publication in it some years ago of an index to the first thirty-four volumes of "Granite Monthly" has led the trustees to decide upon printing in the coming issues an index to biographical sketches of New Hampshire people, which have appeared in various periodicals, encyclopedias and other publications. The inquiry for such sketches in the State Library leads to the belief that such an index placed in each library in our state will be of very great service.

THE CATALOGUE.

The card catalogue has been kept up to date and upon the same broad basis as it was started. Not only are simple author and subject entries made, but in many cases volumes and sets are carefully analyzed so as to give the patron of the library the greatest facility in finding what he seeks.

The second supplement to the author list will be printed as an appendix to this report in separate form.

There will also be printed during the coming year a subject finding list, which, used in connection with the author list already printed, will enable one to find all the material in the library upon a given subject. While this subject list will be in a sense a cross reference catalogue to be used in connection with the author list, it is believed it will serve fully its purpose.

SKETCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

There is printed as an appendix to this volume sketches of most of the public libraries in our state, together with pictures of the library buildings where such buildings are devoted entirely to library purposes. This series of sketches has been substituted for the usual statistical table, in the belief that it would prove of more lasting historical interest. The public library movement in this state was definitely started in 1891, and since that time progress has been very rapid. In addition to this there is the fact that many of our libraries date back to the early part of the last century, and the movement as a whole has been typical of that in the states generally.

To this state must be given the credit of the first free public library supported by municipal tax, of establishing the first state library in the United States, the first to incorporate a library association, and also that of being the pioneer in definite state aid to libraries.

Fully appreciating the generous support heretofore given by the legislature to this library, the trustees refrain from asking at this time for any additional appropriations.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

OFFICE OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN,

CONCORD, June 1, 1906.

To the Trustees:

The librarian presents the following report of the state library for the two years ending May 31, 1906.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY.

There is little to add upon this subject to what has already been said in the report of your board. However, the librarian may perhaps be pardoned if he attempts to define the forces that have made it possible for this library to grow from 32,000 in 1895 to 101,295 in 1906, and will continue to impel its growth through the coming years.

First of all may be mentioned the general progressive library movement throughout the United States, and in particular the specific movement in our own state, begun by the enactment of the library law of 1891, and carried forward during the following years until today there are free public libraries in almost all of our towns. The importance of a library was emphasized in the mind of the individual by this movement. Realizing the good the public library in their own town was doing, thoughtful men throughout the state foresaw the important field that was opening up to the state library, and begun to give their influence and aid to its development.

It was the awakening of this individual interest by the public library movement which made it possible to obtain from the legislature the state library building, which was completed in 1895. This library spirit aroused the members

of the legislature and showed to them even in the early days of the movement the important place the state library must take in the library scheme of the state, and they generously granted a fitting home for the institution that they foresaw was to grow and develop rapidly into the keystone of the library movement.

The second impelling force was this very building, which was the result of the first. There is not a citizen of the state who is not proud of this building. Every person who sees it admires it. Not only that, but it so impresses people that their interest in the library itself is aroused, and they can be counted on to give aid.

The third force is again the outgrowth of both the first and second. In 1895, when the library was removed to the present building, the trustees became immediately impressed with the rapid development that was taking place in the library field. They saw that the establishment of free public libraries in the towns and the growing interest of the citizens in the state in library matters and in the state library foreshadowed a field for the state library to cover which included every part of the state, and a policy for it to pursue which should broaden its usefulness to reach every citizen. They gave earnest attention to the new conditions and established a policy radically different from the old, broad yet conservative, intended to meet the needs of every one without favor, and calculated to make this library the one great library of the state and among the leading state libraries of the country.

This policy, established in 1895, has been adhered to up to the present day, has been fully set forth in the different reports of the trustees, has met with the silent approval of the successive legislatures of the state and of a very large majority of the citizens. Its wisdom has been proven by the results that have been attained in the twelve years in which it has been in force.

RANK AMONG STATE LIBRARIES.

The question is often asked, "What position does the New Hampshire State Library occupy among the state libraries of the country?" It is a question that is very difficult to answer satisfactorily for many reasons, chief among which is the obvious fact that each state library is surrounded by conditions so absolutely different that no standard can be established which will prove fair for purposes of comparison.

Furthermore, one hesitates to place definitely in print the order of importance that in his own mind he gives to these different institutions because of the danger of being involved in a controversy with those who may think differently from him. I have, however, the temerity to assert that I believe today the New Hampshire State Library stands among the first five state libraries of the country in the completeness of its collection for the uses of the community which it serves.

Its collection of more than one hundred thousand bound volumes covers the entire reference field, and is calculated to serve citizens of the whole state in their several occupations.

The aim has been to meet the needs of all equally, furnishing to each that which shall prove of the greatest service in his work. At the same time special fads and books that are solely for amusement have been scrupulously avoided, two things that have lowered the general standing of many libraries.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

This department continues to fully supply the needs of the lawyers of the state. From the standpoint of completeness we shall need sometime to purchase the Scotch, Irish, and British Colonial reports. The experience of the past ten years coupled with the fact that they are very expensive sets leads to the opinion that they are luxuries rather than necessities and that their purchase may wisely be postponed until such future time as our funds are not fully needed in other departments.

The policy of purchasing all new textbooks, digests, and revisions of statutes is important and should be continued. Publications of this sort are very expensive, quickly out of date and in other ways impracticable for the lawyers to purchase individually. They should, therefore, be assured of always finding them here.

Our sets of the session laws of some of the states are quite incomplete back of 1850. While I would not recommend the expenditure of considerable amounts in the completion of those sets, it would I think be wise to set apart a stated sum each year for the next few years for purposes of completion. Such books are in a sense dead law and very infrequently called for, yet they are important as showing the historical development of the law in a state.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

In the past buying in this department has been limited to books relating to the New England states. Our collection for each of these six states is now very nearly complete, so nearly so that we can not hope to do more in the future than to pick up an odd volume now and then of those we lack.

The time has therefore come in the opinion of the librarian when the policy of this department should be broadened so as to cover historical matter relating to the states of the Atlantic seaboard and the middle west. Certainly the history of our state is so intertwined with that of the others of the thirteen original states that the historical literature of all of them should be upon our shelves.

The argument in favor of obtaining the histories of the states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river seems to me no less pertinent, i. e., that the natives of our state have occupied very important and prominent positions in the settlement and development of those states.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Very many gifts have been made to the library during the last biennial period, many of which have proved of great

value. It is not possible in a report to mention them or to give definite credit therefor. To all those who have shown generous interest the assurance is given that their aid has been fully appreciated by those in charge of the institution.

BINDING PAMPHLETS.

The care of pamphlets in a library is one of the most difficult problems that a librarian has to solve. Heretofore we have preserved them in pamphlet boxes located usually at the beginning of each subject division upon the shelves. This method is objectionable because (1), they are easily lost or misplaced; (2), they become mutilated in various ways, and (3), they are oftentimes several shelves away from their natural location in the classification.

As rapidly as possible we have been binding the more valuable pamphlets in a substantial manner, but there are thousands on the shelves which do not warrant the spending of fifty cents for a substantial binding.

Attention was recently called to a very simple and inexpensive binder, which was found upon trial to be well adapted for binding all single pamphlets of not more than one half inch thickness. This binder can be placed on the pamphlet by the employees of the library and costs less than three cents.

During the next two years it is the intention to bind all pamphlets upon the shelves, not worthy of substantial binding, in this way. Upon its accomplishment the library will consist entirely of bound volumes, each and every one of which will be in its proper relative location upon the shelves, and properly preserved from the action of light and air, and far more secure from loss or misplacement.

LOYALIST PAPERS.

An exceedingly valuable addition to the manuscripts in the library in the past year is the collection of copies of papers in the Public Record Office of England, relating to the loyalists of New Hampshire and Vermont.

These copies were obtained from B. F. Stevens and Brown of London, England, noted antiquarians. The transcribers, in a prefatory note, describe the originals as follows:

"By an act of the twenty third year of the reign of George III. (1783), cap. LXXX., a commission was appointed to inquire into the losses and services of all such persons who had suffered in their rights, properties, and professions during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to His Majesty and attachment to the British government."

This was continued in force by successive acts of the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth years of the same reign.

"The books and papers relating to this commission are now preserved in the Public Record Office of England, classed as Audit Office Records, Loyalist Series.

"This series is divided into 146 bound volumes and 139 bundles of loose papers.

"The bound volumes contain, under a systematic classification, the records of the commission, and consist, briefly, of: fifty-six volumes of memorials of individual claimants, with their statements of losses and the evidence on examination of the claimant and his witnesses by the commissioners; twelve volumes of determinations on these claims; one volume (No. 109), written on vellum, of index to the claims liquidated, disallowed, etc.; three volumes of minutes of proceedings; eight volumes relating to temporary support; six volumes of claims for payment of supplies to the army and navy, and a variety of miscellaneous books and indexes.

"The 139 bundles contain the original memorials, statements of losses, letters, certificates, affidavits, deeds, and other vouchers presented by each loyalist at the Office of American Claims.

"From these two sets (volumes and bundles) have been selected, arranged, and copied the claims relating to New Hampshire, amounting in all to forty-nine persons. The

transcripts from the various volumes of bundles are here collected under the individual names, and the names placed in order of alphabet."

This copy of documents relating to the New Hampshire loyalists consists of 2,627 pages of manuscript, and has been bound in five volumes.

Similar documents relating to the Vermont loyalists have been preserved, consisting of 1,868 pages of manuscript referring to the cases of 137 persons, and have been bound in four volumes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Much effort is being put into obtaining needed files of some of the principal newspapers in the state, both past and present. Through the generous action of the trustees of Dartmouth College a large collection of duplicates of early newspapers dating from 1760 to 1820 have been placed at the disposal of this library so far as they are needed. The work of going through these duplicates will be completed this fall, and is expected to develop valuable files of such papers as the "New Hampshire Gazette," the "Oracle of the Day," the "Farmers' Weekly Museum," etc.

Meanwhile the "Claremont National Eagle" has been completed back to 1881, the "Franklin Journal" and the "Franklin Transcript," now consolidated as the "Franklin Journal-Transcript," back to 1880; the "Milford Farmers' Cabinet" back to 1866; the "Somerset Free Press" back to 1881; the "New Hampshire Sentinel" back to 1881, and small gains made in many others.

It should be noted in passing that, through the courtesy of William F. Whitcher of Haverhill, there has come to the library eighteen volumes of the early years of the "Daily Advertiser," which is the Boston newspaper of which the library has preserved a file since 1891.

Next to the state and municipal records newspapers are the richest field for the historical research. It is the intention to continue the work in this direction until our collec-

tion shall be complete both as to time and as to sections of the state covered.

UNITED STATES SENATE EXECUTIVE JOURNALS.

The library has acquired during the current biennial period a set of the executive journals of the United States senate, consisting of twenty-seven volumes. Of the set the first three volumes were published in 1828, volumes four to sixteen in 1887, and volumes seventeen to twenty-seven in 1901. Of volumes four to sixteen, inclusive, only one hundred copies were printed, thus limiting the number of complete sets in existence.

These journals, containing as they do the action of the senate in secret session upon treaties with foreign countries, are of very great value, and it is a very fortunate thing that through the aid of ex-Senator William E. Chandler and Senator Henry E. Burnham, and at their personal sacrifice in taking the books from their own private libraries, the library was enabled to acquire one of the one hundred complete sets.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

One of the most valuable works that has ever been published is Poole's Index to Periodicals. It is a subject and author index to the sets of all the more important periodicals that have been published in the English language. This index, with the sets of periodicals which it covers, makes a valuable reference library upon a very wide range of subjects.

The policy is being followed in this library to obtain complete sets of every periodical that is indexed in Poole. During the past two years we have completed many sets, and today we have a large proportion upon our shelves. We hope to be able to report work in this direction practically complete at the end of another biennial period.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

For some years the library has been collecting newspaper clippings upon a variety of subjects, one of the principal ones

being obituary notices of men and women who were natives of New Hampshire, who lived and died outside the state. These latter clippings have now been pasted in book form, indexed, and are being bound in seven volumes.

There are recorded in these volumes the names of about 1,845 New Hampshire people, and this number will be constantly added to from month to month. If the set is kept up for twenty-five years to come it is bound to become one of the most valuable reference works in the library, both historically and genealogically speaking, forming as it does a connecting link between many New Hampshire families and branches that have drifted beyond the confines of the state.

LIBRARY LAWS.

In the appendix will be found the compilation of the laws of the state relating to free public libraries as they stand upon the statute books today.

ARTHUR H. CHASE,
State Librarian.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1904-1905.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING.

Coal and wood	\$670.95	
Electricity	216.80	
Gas	101.25	
Repairs	284.15	
Salaries, janitors	1,580.00	
Sundries	56.12	
Supplies	54.52	
Supplies, permanent	1,721.50	
Water rates	32.05	
	<hr/>	\$4,717.34

MAINTENANCE OF THE LIBRARY.

Salary of librarian	\$2,500.00	
Salaries of assistants	2,925.11	
Binding	2,099.77	
Books	4,913.89	
Expenses of trustees	76.15	
Printing blanks	199.76	
Printing report	95.10	
Printing catalogue	3,106.49	
Periodicals	679.95	
Express	387.01	
Supplies	158.64	
Postage	223.60	
Telephone	42.00	
Sundries	170.42	
Trucking and freight	71.84	
	<hr/>	17,649.73
		<hr/>
		\$22,367.07
Plans		95.38
		<hr/>
		\$22,462.45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905-1906.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING.

Coal and wood	\$657.17	
Electricity	129.70	
Gas	90.75	
Repairs	894.04	
Salaries, janitors	1,593.50	
Sundries	19.60	
Supplies	68.71	
Supplies, permanent	1,065.00	
Water rates	41.23	
	<hr/>	\$4,559.70

MAINTENANCE OF THE LIBRARY.

Salary of librarian	\$2,500.00	
Salary of assistants	2,966.56	
Binding	2,191.15	
Books	4,983.01	
Expenses of trustees	51.65	
Printing blanks	25.21	
Printing catalogue	23.96	
Periodicals	712.10	
Express	241.92	
Supplies	539.28	
Postage	177.20	
Telephone	42.00	
Sundries	376.29	
Trucking and freight	69.82	
	<hr/>	14,900.15
		<hr/>
		\$19,459.85
Printing Library Bulletin		88.05
		<hr/>
		\$19,547.90

LIBRARY LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER EIGHT, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. A state library shall be maintained in some place provided therefor by the state, for the use of the governor and council, officers of the state government, the legislature and the clerks thereof, the judges of the supreme court, and such other persons as the trustees may determine. It shall be kept open every day, except Sundays and holidays.

SECT. 2. The library shall be under the management and control of three trustees, who shall serve without compensation other than actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

SECT. 3. They shall be appointed and may be removed by the governor, with the advice of the council. One trustee shall be appointed annually and shall hold office for three years, unless sooner removed. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a trustee for the unexpired term.

SECT. 4. They shall make all purchases of books and subscriptions for periodicals for the library, make all necessary rules and regulations for its management and see that the same are enforced; appoint a librarian, fix his compensation, and define his duties except so far as the same are prescribed by law.

SECT. 5. They shall procure for the library full sets of the statutes and law reports of the United States and of the several states; histories, including those of the counties and towns of this state whenever published; maps, charts, works on agriculture, political economy, the arts and natural

sciences; copies of state papers and publications relating to the material, social, and religious conditions of the people or bearing upon the business and objects of legislation, and such other works as they may deem suitable, works of fiction excepted.

(1895, Ch. 65, Sect. 1. Section 5 of chapter 8 of the Public Statutes shall not be construed to restrict or forbid the purchase of works which by authorship or by their subject-matter have particular relation to this state, whether such works are technically classed as fiction or otherwise.)

(1895, Ch. 24, Sect. 5. The trustees of the state library are hereby authorized to procure on competitive bids, at the lowest price offered by responsible parties, such session laws, revisions, digests, American, English, and colonial reports, and such text and elementary books as may be requisite, so far as the same are available in the ordinary market, in order to complete the collection of such works already made in the state library for the use of the courts and the public, and the expense of the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the order of the governor; [but hereafter (March 5, 1895) so much of the appropriation provided by this section as may not be found necessary for the law department of the library may be employed for the improvement and increase of other collections of books which may be deemed useful and necessary for the state and the public].¹)

(1897, Ch. 12, Sect. 4. Nothing in this act [foregoing section] shall be construed to authorize the annual expenditure of more than five thousand dollars for books for the state library, which is the limitation heretofore fixed by existing law.)

(1895, Ch. 24, Sect. 6. The trustees of the state library are authorized to become the custodians for the state of collections of books, pamphlets, maps, and writings, and collections of a historical nature, by arrangement with associations

¹Substituted for, "but the expense under sections 4 and 5 of this act [1895 24:5] shall not exceed two thousand dollars in any one year." 1897, 12:2.

or persons who may be the owners or lawful custodians thereof, whereby the public shall enjoy the benefit of using and consulting such collections in the state library upon such terms and under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the parties.)

(1891, Ch. 7, Sect. 8. Registers of probate are hereby authorized to transfer the files of newspapers in their custody which cover periods prior to the time when files shall be provided by the provisions of section seven of this act to the state library for preservation for the use of the state.)¹

SECT. 6. They may designate states, governments, institutions, libraries, officials, and persons to be recipients of the publications of this state whenever they shall find that by exchange or otherwise it will be to the advantage of the state library.

SECT. 7. Whenever it shall be found by the trustees of the state library that any state, government, department of government, institution or official to whom any or all of the publications of this state are sent, is not making fair or reasonable return to the state library of this state of its publications or other matter which is the subject of exchange, the trustees may suspend such delinquents from the benefit of receiving all or any specified part of the publications of this state for such time as they may deem advisable.

SECT. 8. (They may dispose, by sale or exchange, of all or any part of the surplus state publications, which have been from time to time deposited in the state library in accordance with the laws of the state, and of such other books, pamphlets, charts, documents or duplicates thereof, as they deem unnecessary for the uses of the library.)²

SECT. 9. They may authorize the public printer to reprint a limited edition of pamphlets relating to official transactions and matters of public interest in this state that have been heretofore regularly published and have become rare,

¹ Revived and re-enacted. Section 7 therein referred to was not re-enacted. 1897, 12:1.

² Substituted for original section, 1895, 3: 1.

not exceeding reprints of ten originals in any one year. They may sell at cost and exchange for the benefit of the library such of the reprints as are not needed to complete its sets.

SECT. 10. They shall at least twice each year examine carefully into the condition of the library, ascertain what books, maps, charts, and papers are missing therefrom, furnish to the librarian a list thereof, and cause such list and statement of the condition of the library to be entered upon their records.

LIBRARIAN AND DUTIES.

SECT. 11. The librarian shall file with the secretary of state, on or before the first day of October preceding each biennial session, a report to the legislature, giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the library, and separate lists of all books, maps, charts, and other documents lost, sold, purchased, and acquired by donation and exchange since the last report, and containing such recommendations and other matters as they may deem useful.

(1895, Ch. 24, Sect. 7. The report of the state librarian shall be made biennially to the trustees, and they shall submit the same with their report, on or before the first day of October in each year, to the governor. The report, with the accompanying matter, shall be printed and ready for distribution on or before the first day of January, and the number of copies issued shall be the same as already provided by law.)

(1893, Ch. 31, Sect. 7. The trustees of the state library are authorized to cause the present system of entry of accessions by classes to be omitted from the report of the librarian, and an alphabetical catalogue of books received for the period covered by each report to be regularly substituted therefor, so far as such books or pamphlets have been entered in the official catalogue, so that each report may be a printed supplement to the catalogue; provided that a catalogue of books shall be first made and printed.)

SECT. 12. He shall be sworn and shall hold office during the pleasure of the trustees. He shall act as clerk of the trustees and make a record of their proceedings, which shall be kept at the library and be open to public inspection.

SECT. 13. He shall, under the direction of the trustees, enter upon the catalogue all books belonging to the library, number, label, and arrange them, and make a record of the prices paid therefor.

SECT. 14. He shall keep a record of each book, map, chart or other document taken from the library, the name of the person taking it, the time when taken, and when returned.

SECT. 15. He shall cause all books, maps, charts, and other documents reported to him by the trustees as missing to be returned to the library within thirty days after such report, or pay the state the value thereof.

(1893, Ch. 31, Sect. 8. The librarian shall be allowed such assistance in arranging, cataloguing, and maintaining the library in the new library building as shall be necessary, and the expenses be paid from the treasury after approval by the trustees.)

USE OF LIBRARY, ETC.

SECT. 16. (The governor, councilors, members and clerks of the legislature during sessions, state officials, the judges of the supreme court, and such other persons as the trustees shall designate, may take books, maps, charts, and other documents from the library, subject to such rules and regulations as the trustees shall prescribe.)¹

SECT. 17. No book, map, chart or other document shall be taken from the library by any person without the delivery thereof by the librarian nor until it has been entered by him upon a record kept for that purpose.

SECT. 18. The principal of each college, academy, seminary or other institution of learning incorporated by the laws of this state shall annually and before the first day of Novem-

¹ Substituted for original section, 1895, 3: 2.

ber of each year forward to the state librarian for the state library two copies, and to the New Hampshire Historical Society two copies of each printed catalogue of its officers and students and courses of study¹ and all other printed matter of the institution² published during the year ending on that date.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

SECT. 19. The sum of three thousand dollars is appropriated annually for the library, to be expended under the direction of the trustees in procuring books, maps, charts, and other documents for the library, in binding and preserving books, pamphlets, and other documents therein, and in purchasing furniture and other necessary conveniences therefor.³

(1895, Ch. 24, Sect. 4. The expense of such current newspapers and periodicals as may be deemed necessary, the binding and repair of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, shall be deemed incidentals of the state library, and shall be paid for, on the order of the governor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall not be a part of the appropriation for the increase of the state library for which appropriation is made by provision of the Public Statutes.)

(1897, Ch. 12, Sect. 3. Additional shelving and furniture for the state library shall be deemed incidentals of the state library and supplied according to the provisions of section 4 of chapter 24 of the Laws of 1895.)

STATE LIBRARY BUILDING.

(1893, Ch. 11, Sect. 1. The governor⁴ and the trustees of the state library shall, in behalf of the state, receive from the commissioners heretofore appointed to erect the state library building possession of said building upon its comple-

¹ Substituted for "Studies," 1895, 3: 3.

² Inserted 1895, 3: 3.

³ See Laws of 1895, ch. 24, s. 5, and Laws of 1897, ch. 12, s. 4, under section 5 ante.

⁴ "The justices of the supreme court," struck out, 1895, 31: 1.

tion and of the lot on which it stands, and thereafter have the custody and care of the building and lot, and maintain them in suitable repair and condition, and provide for keeping the building suitably cleaned, warmed.¹ They may make such rules and regulations concerning the occupancy and uses of said building, consistent with the purposes of its construction, as they see fit, and may appoint necessary agents and servants to aid them in the performance of said duties. They shall have authority to act for the state in reference to all matters pertaining to the custody, care, and use of the lot on which said building stands. The governor may draw his warrant upon the treasury for the payment of the expenses incurred under the authority of this act, the same having first been audited by the governor and council.)

(1895, Ch. 24, Sect. 4. . . . The state librarian shall be the superintendent of the library building and grounds, under the general direction of the board of control, established by chapter 11, N. H. Laws of 1893.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECT. 20. The sum of five hundred dollars is appropriated to the New Hampshire Historical Society each year, to aid it in keeping its library open to the public.

LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

SECT. 21. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint four persons, residents of the state, who, together with the state librarian, shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The governor shall designate the chairman thereof. Two members of the board shall be appointed for the term of four years and two for two years, and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be four² years. All vacancies on the board shall be filled by the governor, with the consent of the council.

¹ "And insured" stricken out, 1895, 2: 1.

² Substituted for "two." Change to "also apply to full term appointments made since the organization of the board." 1895, 118: 10.

(1901, Ch. 7, Sect. 1. Vacancies hereafter occurring in the board of trustees of the state library, otherwise than by the expiration of a prescribed term of office, shall be filled from eligible persons who are at the time members of the board of library commissioners. No vacancy hereafter occurring in the board of library commissioners shall be filled if the filling of such vacancy would give that board more than three members, but after the membership of said board shall have been reduced to three by the occurrence of vacancies by expiration of terms of office, death, resignation or otherwise, said board shall consist of only three members. Vacancies occurring after its membership shall consist of only three by virtue of this act shall be filled by appointment of eligible persons holding the office of trustee of the state library. Whenever it shall transpire, under the operation of the provisions of this act, that the personnel of both of said boards shall be the same, thereupon all the duties now by law made incumbent upon said separate boards shall be performed by the single board constituted as aforesaid; and only one report, which shall be biennial, as now by law provided, shall be required or published with respect to the business or recommendations of either board after the union of both, as one board shall have been perfected in accordance with the purpose of this act. No more than two members of the board of library commissioners shall be appointed from one political party.)

(1903, Ch. 6, Sect. 1. The board of trustees of the state library and the board of library commissioners having become identical in personnel by virtue of the operation of chapter 7 of the Laws of 1901, the board of library commissioners is hereby abolished.)

(1903, Ch. 6, Sect. 2. All the powers and duties now by law made incumbent upon the board of library commissioners shall devolve upon the trustees of the state library.)

SECT. 22. The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask the board for advice in regard to the selection of books, cataloguing of books, and any other matters per-

taining to the maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice in regard to the matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the legislature biennially, which shall be printed in the report of the state librarian.

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 9. The board of library commissioners shall, at least twice in each year, issue a library bulletin, which shall contain recommendations as to the best methods to be employed in library work, together with notes on library progress, and such other matters of general information relating to library work as they may deem proper. The said bulletin shall be printed and distributed under the direction of the commissioners, at least three copies of the same being sent to each free public library in the state, and such further distribution being made as the judgment of the board may suggest.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 11. The board of library commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed such reasonable sum for clerical assistance and other necessary expenses as the governor and council may determine, and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the state treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and by the governor and council.)

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR TOWNS.

SECT. 23. The board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for books for such town entitled to the benefit of these provisions, such books to be used by the town for the purpose of establishing a free public library; and the commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be so provided.

SECT. 24. No town shall be entitled to the benefits of these provisions relative to free public libraries until such town has accepted the provisions at a regularly called town

meeting, and until the town shall have provided in a satisfactory manner to the board of commissioners for the care, custody, and distribution of the books furnished in accordance therewith.

SECT. 25. Any town accepting the provisions aforesaid shall annually appropriate for the use and maintenance of its free public library a sum not less than fifty dollars, if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars if the valuation was less than one million, and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if the valuation was less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SECT. 26.¹

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 1. The selectmen in each town shall assess annually, upon the polls and ratable estate taxable therein, a sum to be computed at the rate of thirty dollars for every dollar of the public taxes apportioned to such town, and so for a greater or less sum.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 2. The town may raise a sum exceeding the amount aforesaid, which shall be assessed in the same manner.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 3. The sum so assessed shall be appropriated to the sole purpose of establishing and maintaining a free public library within such town. In towns where no town library exists the money so raised shall be held by the library trustees and allowed to accumulate until such time as the town may vote to establish a library. Every public library established by a town shall remain forever free to the use of every inhabitant of the town where the same exists, subject to such general rules as the library trustees may prescribe. The word library may be construed to include reference and circulating libraries, reading rooms, and museums.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 4. Every town shall at its annual meeting, or at a legal town-meeting duly warned for that pur-

¹ Section 26 superseded by 1895, 118: 11. See ante under section 22.

pose by the selectmen, elect a board of library trustees, except in cases where a free public library has been acquired by the town, in whole or in part, by some donation or bequest containing other conditions or provisions for the election of its trustees or for its care and management, which conditions have been accepted and agreed to by vote of the town.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 5. Said board of trustees shall consist of any number of persons divisible by three, which the town may decide to elect. At the first election of trustees one third shall be elected for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, and thereafter one third the number annually for the term of three years, or until others are chosen in their place. No person shall be ineligible to serve upon said board of trustees by reason of sex. Such board of trustees shall be elected by ballot, and shall organize annually by the choice of a chairman and secretary from their own number. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the board, the remaining members shall give notice of the fact in writing to the selectmen of the town, who shall proceed to fill such vacancy until the next annual town-meeting. Any town having a town library established prior to the year 1892 shall be exempt from the provisions of sections four and five of this act.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 6. The trustees elected by the town shall have the entire custody and management of the free public library and all property of the town relating thereto: and all money raised or appropriated by the town for its support and maintenance, and all money or property that the town may receive by donation from any source, or by bequest, in behalf of said free public library, shall be placed in the care and custody of the board of trustees, to be expended or retained by them for and in behalf of the town for the support and maintenance of its free public library, in accordance with the conditions of each or any donation or bequest accepted by the town.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 7. The trustees shall make an explicit report to the town at each annual town-meeting of all

their receipts and expenditures, and of all the property of the town in their care and custody, including a statement of any unexpended balance of money they may have, and of any bequests or donations they may have received and are holding in behalf of the town, with such recommendations in reference to the same as they may deem necessary for the town to consider. They shall also make a report annually to the board of library commissioners, showing to what extent the provisions of the foregoing sections have been complied with by the town.)

(1895, Ch. 118, Sect. 8. Any town or library official violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars. Whenever there shall be available in any town for the purpose of maintaining a free public library an annual income, which alone or with the town appropriation shall equal the amount required to be raised by that town annually, then the town officials shall be exempt from the provisions of this section so far as it relates to the enforcement of the provisions of section 1 of this act. Whenever a town having no town library, and having made no assessment under the provisions of this act, shall vote that it is inexpedient to establish a library, such action having been taken under a special article inserted in the warrant for the annual town-meeting, then the officials of such town shall be exempt from the provisions of this section for one year thereafter.)

HISTORIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.



SILSBY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ACWORTH



ALEXANDRIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

HISTORIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

SILSBY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ACWORTH.

Through the efforts of Rev. Phineas Cooke a library was started in 1815 and continued until 1824, when the books were divided among the subscribers. About 1825 another library was organized by the young men of the town, each member contributing three dollars for the purpose. In 1840 Dr. Milton Parker succeeded in adding one hundred and forty-six volumes to the stock of books, and the library continued to do good work for forty years. About 1880 a circulating library was established and continued until 1892. The Farmers' Club maintained a library at South Acworth for several years. Upon the establishment of the Silsby Free Library the books from the several libraries were turned over to the town.

In the year 1891 Acworth received for library purposes \$7,380.82 from the estate of Ithiel H. Silsby, who was a native of the town. The library was established as a free library in 1892 and aid was received from the state. The library building was commenced in September of the same year and completed in July, 1892. It is constructed of brick with a base of some cobblestones and a sub-base thoroughly cemented, making it as enduring as our granite hills. The front is 40 by 18 feet, with a wing or book room 24 feet square in the rear. Above the entrance is chiseled in granite the words, "Silsby Free Public Library." On the right as you enter is the reading room, and on the left a room, where the eye at once rests on a collection of mounted birds, numbering some four hundred, the handiwork and skill of the late G. G. Dickey. Both of these rooms are finished in ash, and the book room just back is finished in white wood with a shelf capacity for eight hundred volumes.

About thirty life-size portraits of former residents of the

town adorn the interior of the structure. The whole, both interior and exterior, is considered a model of beauty and elegance, and was designed and constructed by H. A. Beckwith of Claremont, N. H. The total cost of the same, attorney's fees, committee's charges, and furniture, was \$5,660, leaving a balance of \$1,720 for the purchase of books.

In 1897 the library received a legacy from the estate of J. H. Dickey amounting to \$500, which has been used for the binding and purchasing of books.

The present number of books, labeled and numbered, is 2,410. The library is opened from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday of each week.

HAYNES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ALEXANDRIA.

Haynes Free Public Library was established in 1887 and owes its origin and maintenance to the gifts and bequests of three men who were native of the town. Dr. Timothy Haynes of Concord made the original bequest of \$1,000 to establish a free library, provided the town would raise an equal amount. The town did so, and in consequence of his thoughtful and philanthropic act the library was named in memory of him. He died in 1885. Clark Haynes, the younger brother of the foregoing, was the next liberal minded man who also donated \$1,000. He died in 1894 in Tilton, N. H. The last benefactor was Elias A. Perkins of Quincy, Mass., who gave \$2,000. He died in 1903 and willed the library an additional \$1,000.

E. B. Cheney was the first librarian, followed by E. B. Roby. At the end of the first year Clara Gale Bullock was chosen librarian, and has since served in that capacity.

The library has a separate building, which was erected in 1894. It is of brick 24 x 30 feet, with an annex 10 x 18 feet, and cost \$1,600. The number of volumes at present therein is 1,371. It did not receive aid from the state, but is nevertheless classed as a free public library within the meaning of the statute.

ALLENSTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY, ALLENSTOWN.

The Allenstown Public Library was established in 1893. The town having voted at its annual meeting to accept aid from the state, under the provisions of the law of 1891, chapter 62. Frank E. Blodgett, John H. Sullivan, and John D. Sweatt were elected trustees, to carry into effect the vote of the town, provide a suitable place for the library, and select a librarian. At this time the trustees received from the state one hundred volumes, which were placed under the care of Mrs. J. D. Sweatt as librarian in her home. The town appropriated \$25 in 1892, also the same amount in 1893. These sums were increased by generous gifts of \$25 from Miss E. Parker, and \$37 from Miss Hannah Haseltine, residents of the town.

The money thus obtained was so carefully expended by the trustees that at the end of the first year there were in the library 239 volumes, including the 100 volumes presented by the state. This was the beginning of the Allenstown Library. Its growth has been slow, as the amount raised by taxation under the law is small, varying from \$73 to \$83 yearly.

In 1896 Mrs. Sweatt resigned, and the library was removed to the residence of John H. Sullivan, and Mrs. J. H. Sullivan appointed librarian, which office she still holds.

In 1897 the trustees decided to open a branch library at East Allenstown under the charge of Miss Mary F. Kennison. Accordingly forty to fifty volumes have been sent to her every three months for distribution. In this way many at a distance have been enabled to avail themselves of the privileges of the library.

In 1899 the trustees subscribed for some of our popular magazines as an experiment. This was so highly appreciated by the patrons of the library that others were added to the list. The popular interest in the library, now numbering 1,440 volumes, continues unabated. As yet there has been no demand for a library building, but when a change becomes necessary the people will awaken to its importance.

TOWN LIBRARY, ALSTEAD.

Something over thirty years ago, several women living in Alstead village organized a reading club. A penny collection was taken at each meeting, and the money so obtained expended in the purchase of books. Books were loaned to persons not members at a stated fee. After several years had elapsed, the collection having steadily increased in size, while the club membership had decreased, a meeting was called and a vote taken to transfer the books to the town as a nucleus for a town library, on the condition that an appropriation of fifty dollars be made, the amount to be expended in the purchase of books. The gift was accepted with the conditions imposed, and the books were turned over to the town November 5, 1878. The library was located in the drugstore of Cyrus K. Vilas before the transfer to the town, and was continued in the same place until 1885, when a vote was taken to remove the library to East Alstead temporarily, where the books were kept in a private house. After about two years, the books were moved back to the drugstore where the library was formerly located. It was allowed to remain in this store until two or three years ago, when it was removed to its present quarters in the town hall building. The library now contains twelve hundred volumes and is in a prosperous condition.

ALTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ALTON.

On March 18, 1892, the town voted to accept the gift of the state of one hundred dollars' worth of books, and voted to raise the sum of fifty dollars in order to do so. They elected George H. Demeritt, John F. Currier, and Waldo C. Varney trustees. The library was opened to the public on December 31, 1892, in temporary quarters over Laban G. Welch's drugstore, with one hundred volumes, the gift of the state. In March, 1893, the town voted to raise one hundred dollars.

In March, 1894, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was raised by the town. On June 9, 1894, the Alton Free Public Library was moved into the library and reading rooms of the new town hall, where it is at present located.

The library was partially furnished by the Alton Dramatic Club, who purchased a large mantel with plate glass, brass furniture and rail for fireplace, and brass guard rails in front of bookcases. Many gifts of pictures and books have been presented since. The town annually appropriates about one hundred dollars. We receive the interest from a five hundred dollar fund left by Mrs. Palmer to the library, allowing us about two hundred dollars each year for books, magazines, bookcases, and other necessities. We have now 2,700 books and loaned last year 7,845. We have a choice list of fourteen magazines and weekly publications on our reading tables. The library room was newly frescoed last year and many new bookcases added. The furniture is new and in good condition, and the room well heated by furnace during the winter. The library is open from 10 to 12 p. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town pays the librarian fifty dollars per year. Mrs. Sadie Currier is the present librarian; Alonzo S. French, Oliver J. M. Gilman, and Anna M. Wright, trustees.

TOWN LIBRARY, AMHERST.

This had its beginnings in 1859, when a few persons in the village met and organized as the Amherst Library Association "for the establishment of a library of useful and miscellaneous books." The effort was private and supported by volunteer subscriptions. At first the books were kept in private houses, later in public halls, until 1879, when the town accepted the library and its charge, containing about six hundred books. They were placed in the town hall, and the selectmen appointed six trustees. The increase of books necessitated more room, resulting in an effort to secure a separate building. Through personal efforts of citizens, with

generous aid from outside friends, \$3,229 was raised for the present library building, including some \$300 for furniture. Much of the present furniture has been donated since completion of present edifice. The building is of New Hampshire granite, one story high, with tin roof. The foundations were laid in 1890; it was completed in 1891 and dedicated in 1892, and is a monument to the late Rev. J. G. Davis, D. D., through whose persevering interest the library in all its stages was made a success. It now holds 4,159 volumes, and is crowded, liberal donations having been received in recent years. The town grants annual appropriations for its support, the usual sum being two hundred dollars.

TOWN LIBRARY, ANDOVER.

The Andover Public Library was established in the year 1892. The offer of the state of New Hampshire to give one hundred books to any town assuming certain conditions was accepted. In addition to what the town has been obliged to give yearly, an additional appropriation has been made annually. The circulation has increased annually, and a commendable amount of interest has been exhibited by the citizens.

In 1901 the building in which the library was placed was burned, and a large part of the books destroyed. But the people took hold bravely and friends from outside aided us so that the loss was soon made good, and now the town of Andover takes pride in an exceptionally good class of books, appreciated by the whole community. There are at present 1,857 volumes.

The library is catalogued according to the Cutter Expansive System.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ANTRIM.

The library was established in 1892 under the library law and received one hundred dollars' worth of books from the state.



AMHERST TOWN LIBRARY



GRIFFIN LIBRARY, AUBURN

It has been liberally supported in the town, its last appropriation being one hundred dollars.

Thus far it has been located in the town hall, but during the past year the town has been left by the will of James A. Tuttle a sum estimated at twenty thousand dollars for the erection and maintenance of a library building. This gift has been accepted and a committee for erection appointed. The name Tuttle Memorial Library will be adopted.

Three persons have served as librarians, Mrs. Emma Mordo, Miss Blanche N. Woodbury, and Miss Sarah M. Adams.

The library at present contains 2,061 volumes, and its circulation averages one hundred volumes a week.

TOWN LIBRARY, ASHLAND.

In 1871, through the work of Mr. Thomas P. Cheney, the citizens of the town at the March meeting were induced to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with which to purchase five hundred books to start the first library Ashland ever had. Mr. Cheney gave the use of his home for the use of the citizens in starting this library, and his wife was made the first librarian. Not only did Colonel Cheney do this, but he sent out circular letters to persons who formerly lived here or who were interested in the welfare of the town, asking them for support along the line of purchasing new books. These letters were responded to by a large number of people, who sent different books to the library, and each one of these was given credit for their gift by a slip in the first page of the book, giving the name of the donor, his residence, and other matters of interest concerning the giver of the book.

Thus the first town library was founded and has been steadily growing since then. At the next meeting of the citizens in March, Colonel Cheney again used his influence in trying to induce the people to raise money with which to purchase new books. At that time reading was not as popular as it is now, and the colonel nearly failed in his attempt.

but he succeeded in raising fifty dollars with which to purchase new books for the library. Nearly every year after this the town would vote to raise this amount, but some years the citizens would get obstinate and refuse to raise any money at all. At the present time one hundred dollars is raised each year for the purchasing of books for the library, and there is never any dissenting vote for this money.

After having the library at the home of Colonel Cheney for the first year, it was removed to the house of Miss Sarah Jane Brown, and she was made the librarian. The next year it was moved into the Cheney house on Main street into what was formerly the local postoffice. This building is now occupied by Frank Peaslee as a dwelling-house. While at this place, for the next year, Bailey Worthen was made the librarian. The next year the library was moved into the R. R. D. Dearborn building, and Mr. Dearborn was made librarian. The library work was done by Mrs. Dearborn, her husband having no connection with the working of the library. As long as she did the work, the citizens decided to elect her as librarian, and from that time, with the exception of one year, when Thomas Baker was librarian, Mrs. Dearborn has had the office.

From the Dearborn property the library was again moved to the Commercial Building, and was open to the public in the room over what is now the store of Stevens & Gammons. From this place it was again moved into the Scribner block, in the room now occupied by Mr. Brown as a shoeshop. This was the last place the library was moved to until the present town building was built in 1895 and ample accommodations were made for the library, and now Ashland has an excellent library for a town of its size.

The one hundred dollars, which is raised each year, is given into the hands of Mrs. Dearborn, who selects her new books in Boston. She has done this every year, with the exception of one, when a committee was chosen to do the work, and her choice has always been highly spoken of. From the first

start of five hundred books at the house of Colonel Cheney, the library has now grown until there are 3,664 books, 500 public documents, which have been sent from Washington, D. C., and in the past year 6,427 books have been given out to the public.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ATKINSON.

The Atkinson Library was founded by the state of New Hampshire in July, 1894. It was first located in the house of Charles L. Noyes, and Mrs. Lydia R. Noyes was appointed librarian. It remained there for two years, and was then removed to the house of George E. Gilbert, and Mrs. Alice R. Gilbert was made librarian.

Three trustees were elected by the town, the first ones being Eugene E. Sawyer, Herman Noyes, and Gilman Greenough. One new one is elected each year. Those who have served in that capacity are George H. Scott, Jay M. Goodrich, George P. Dow, Elmer E. Conley, and George E. Gilbert. The library at first contained but one hundred books given by the state. It now contains one thousand five hundred and forty-eight. Books and magazines have been donated by the Atkinson Reading Club, also by private individuals. The library also received a gift of fifty dollars from the late Hon. William C. Todd of Atkinson for the purchase of books. The town also gives a certain amount each year for the same purpose.

GRIFFIN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, AUBURN.

In 1885 S. S. Griffin erected a building to be used as a library and museum, and having previously spent much time in collecting Indian relics and many articles which related to the early history of the town, he had brought together a collection that is very valuable. Mr. Griffin opened the library and museum July 4, 1885, and charged an annual fee of one dollar for the privileges of the library and museum. All money received was expended by him in the purchase of

books, as he assumed the care of the library without charge. At the annual town meeting, 1892, Mr. Griffin offered to donate his books to the town, provided it would accept the provisions of the library law. The vote of the town was favorable and the books were turned over to the trustees July 4, seven years from the date when the library was first opened.

Previous to the annual town meeting, 1893, Mr. Griffin stated to the selectmen that he would donate to the town his library and the museum building, with the lot of land, provided the town made an addition of two rooms and certain conditions be maintained. An article inserted in the town warrant to secure the gift was promptly acted upon. The conditions required that one room be fitted up as an old-fashioned kitchen, the donor furnishing it complete; the second room to contain the museum, and the original building to be devoted to the library. Six hundred dollars was expended on the building and grounds. Mr. Griffin specified that the museum be free to the citizens of Auburn, but visitors pay a small entrance fee. It had been a long cherished wish of Mr. Griffin that the crude articles of every day use of the early settlers should be preserved, and he worked that they might be as well as for the interest and welfare of his people. His action was generous, and he has furnished us with an example of public spirit rarely met with. Mr. Griffin died in December, 1899.

When the library came in possession of the town it contained about 500 volumes: at present it contains 1,419. Many articles have been added to the museum. The library has three trustees, Willard H. Griffin, Daniel H. Webster, elected 1892, and Wells C. Underhill, 1892, who was succeeded by Alfred D. Emery in 1896, who is on the board at the present time.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BARNSTEAD.

Barnstead Free Public Library was established twelve years ago, with John D. Nutter as first librarian, which position

he held for three years with public approval. His successor was John George, who served as librarian satisfactorily for nine years. He was followed by the present librarian, Myra A. Jenkins, April 1, 1906.

Very soon after the establishing of the library it was thought advisable to divide it, and have the books kept in different parts of the town. A portion was taken to South Barnstead, North Barnstead, and the Parade, and placed in the care of sub-librarians, the balance remaining in the library at the Centre. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, caused the loss of many books, and much inconvenience to the readers of the library. Therefore the books were returned to the library, and have been kept together since that time.

It is impossible to give the number of books it contained at the beginning, but it now contains 2,116 volumes, and they are in fair condition considering the amount they have been used. This number does not include public documents of any kind. The library has received a number of books which have been very much appreciated.

The town appropriates a little more than one hundred dollars yearly for the purchase of books and incidental expenses. We are compelled in our selection of books to look for quality rather than quantity, and for this reason we have a very good assortment of reading matter.

The library is opened for exchange of books Tuesday and Saturday afternoons of each week, from two until five o'clock. The library occupies one large room in a dwelling-house, but we hope soon to have a library building.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BARTLETT.

Established in 1894 under the state laws and received books from state. It has no separate building, the books being kept in the basement of the church of the Union Congregational Society.

There are at present five hundred and seventy-nine volumes upon the shelves.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, BATH.

Since the foundation of Bath Public Library in 1893, when the initial collection amounted to one hundred volumes, it has grown to a total of 2,003 volumes. Mr. R. E. Foster was the chairman of the first board of trustees, and took an unusual interest in its welfare, and published its first catalogue.

Additions have been made from time to time, both from individual donations and one very important gift of the entire collection of the Unitarian church.

The main street quarters, near the postoffice, are very convenient and satisfactory. The patronage of the institution has grown healthily and steadily, and it adds a great deal to the pleasure of the people, especially in winter. Our summer visitors are also good patrons, and one of them during the summer complimented the management very highly on the excellent literary taste displayed in selection of books. The collection is well supplied with historical and standard works, but is especially strong in recent fiction by the standard authors.

The town has been particularly liberal in its annual appropriation, and there appears to be no disposition in opposition to its continuance.

Branches have from time to time been established in the more remote sections of the town, and there is one at present on the shores of the Connecticut river maintained by Mrs. Austin Franklin, whose services are given.

BEDFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bedford possessed what was probably the first social library in New Hampshire. It was formed in May, 1789, by certain citizen subscribers, among them as first officers of the Library Association Zachariah Chandler, Esq., moderator, David Patten Clark, John Orr, and Isaac Riddle.

No distinctive record of this association is to be found. It became obsolete about 1850. A second subscription library was started in 1873. It continued effective for some years.

The subscribers, when the public library statute was enacted in 1891, voted to consolidate with the present library formed under that act. New books are being added as fast as the resources, the annual town appropriation and the Chandler fund, become available.

Donations of books are received from time to time from Mrs. Fannie Woodbury and Miss Mattie Woodbury. A number of books have recently been sent us by Mrs. Mary Chandler Burpee of Philadelphia, Pa. There are at present 1,419 volumes on the shelves.

BELMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The people of Belmont are largely indebted to Amory A. Lawrence of Boston for their public library. Mr. Lawrence made the offer to give four hundred dollars' worth of books, providing the town would make the necessary maintenance of a public library. The voters readily availed themselves of Mr. Lawrence's offer, and made a first appropriation of two hundred dollars.

Mr. Lawrence has remembered the library by other smaller gifts, and his generosity and interest in the town should be met with hearty appreciation from those who have thus been given the advantages of a free public library.

The library was established in 1893 and availed itself of state aid. It contains 1,416 volumes, and has a circulation of 1,600 volumes a year. It is located in the town hall.

BENNINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Bennington Public Library began as a private institution, founded by the ladies in 1860. Some fifty shares at one dollar each were taken. A small charge was made for each book taken out.

In the days of the Civil War the membership fell from thirty to forty to five.

At first the members served in turn as librarians without salary, but later the office became a paid one.

In 1879 there was talk of disbanding the society and dividing their books, but on Mrs. John C. Dodge's proposing to give her books to the town, as a basis of a free public library, the other ladies gladly decided to follow the same course. Accordingly the two hundred and thirty-five books were offered, under certain conditions, to the town, which, on March 9, 1880, accepted the responsibility, and has ever since maintained the library..

Under the public management several ladies have had charge of the library, some of them without salary. The present librarian is Mrs. Fred Bartlett.

In 1905 a card catalogue of titles was made.

A printed catalogue, the copy of which is now in the printer's hand, is soon to be issued.

The library has been housed in a single room in the Town Hall, which furnishes cramped quarters for the two thousand volumes, which it now contains. but at the present writing (May 3, 1906) there is a prospect that before many weeks it will be removed to the new C. E. P. Dodge Library, a six thousand dollar building of brick and stone, which has been erected with funds left by the will of the late C. E. P. Dodge of Chicago, a native of Bennington. The new building has adjustable iron book shelves, with space in the book room for about eight thousand volumes, and is equipped with two reading rooms.

BENTON TOWN LIBRARY.

The Benton Town Library was established in 1894 with aid from the state. The books were arranged by P. M. Howe and F. Moulton. Mr. Moulton was chosen for the first librarian. There was at that time quite a large number of young people, as well as older, who enjoyed the books.

A small number of books are added each year, and some have been presented by authors. The library is situated in the same building as the postoffice, near the center of the town. There are now one hundred and ninety volumes.



G. E. P. DODGE LIBRARY, BENNINGTON



BERLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

BERLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The free public library of Berlin was founded in 1893, receiving one hundred dollars' worth of books from the state, under law of 1891. From this small beginning the library has steadily grown from year to year, with a good healthy growth, until at the present time it numbers nearly fifty-five hundred working volumes, with no dead timber to speak of. The library occupied three rooms in the Clement Block until 1904, when it was moved into a new building of its own. This was a gift to the city from Mr. Carnegie. In this building a general reading room is provided, a children's room, stack and delivery room, all finished in quartered oak and supplied with the most up-to-date Library Bureau furnishings.

In July, 1905, Mr. William W. Brown, of Portland, gave a magnificent gift, covering the walls with engravings from the old masters, and filling all available places with busts or reliefs.

The public is proud of its library, and shows its interest in various ways. The librarian tries to foster this interest by reporting in the public papers any items of interest, or by holding receptions for the various literary clubs. The children's room is fulfilling its mission nobly. A story hour is held every Saturday afternoon, and much is accomplished by this means. A picture collection for the use of schools and clubs is growing. The library and schools co-operate well, but not nearly as much as they should. The police station, fire station, and one rural district are kept supplied with books regularly.

Much is being done, but so much more might and should be done that what is being done seems little.

BOSCAWEN TOWN LIBRARY.

The historic town of Boscawen, far famed for its noble sons and daughters, early grasped the opportunity to secure a town library under the provision of the state law of 1891.

In 1892 twenty-five dollars was the required appropriation, which, with that of 1893, making one hundred and twenty-

five dollars, wherewith 126 books were purchased, and, with the 108 books received from the state, there were 238 books for a nucleus of the library.

Prominently associated with the work from its beginning are the names of Dr. E. E. Graves and Mr. G. L. Pillsbury, who for the thirteen years of its existence have faithfully endeavored to select and secure such books as would not only be of interest but of profit and value for the whole community. Also among other names who have quietly but faithfully helped in building up the library so that it may have only the best literature on its shelves are those of Mrs. Graves and Mrs. D. D. Webster. There have been several contributors, the late S. B. G. Corser generously bequeathing three hundred select volumes, among which are many valuable works of reference and also fiction and poetry.

At the present time, 1906, there are 1,864 books, which are available to all readers of the town.

During the past year there were loaned 5,390 books, the largest circulation at any time being 565. The system of cataloguing now being used, arranging the author's name alphabetically, could be improved upon, but our greatest need is a more commodious building for the books, which are the pride and one of the most potent influences of the town.

BRADFORD FREE LIBRARY.

This library was established at the town meeting in March, 1893, and three trustees were elected at that time. The state furnished the library with books to the value of one hundred dollars, under the statute of 1891. There had previously been an association library in the town, and they generously donated their books to the town. These books, about two hundred volumes, many of them standard works, were of great value to us. About five years ago the library was moved into a small building, formerly a millinery store owned by Mrs. Almira Hall, who has since performed the duties of librarian.

Our library, some years ago, received a bequest of one hundred dollars from the late Mrs. Susanna Holmes of this town. It has received from time to time donations of books from various persons. The town raises the money required by law, \$72.30, annually, and this is mostly used for the purchase of books. We have considerably over one thousand volumes. The town also pays the rent and the librarian's salary.

We have upon our shelves a fair amount of history, science, art, and general literature, but fiction largely predominates.

It is hoped that the board of trustees will improve the library the present year. It is much in need of a new catalogue and other improvements. Its circulation is quite large, and especially in the remote parts of the town.

BRENTWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first suggestion that the town of Brentwood should have a public library was made in a Grange meeting by one of the Patrons early in the year 1893.

It was suggested that our town accept the offer of the state to present the town with one hundred dollars' worth of books, if the town would establish a free library and appropriate money yearly for the same.

This idea was so greatly favored that it was voted upon in the March town meeting, and soon after that the private association library, which already existed, decided to disband and present their collection of books to the town.

This was done May 1, 1893, and on July 1 of the same year the town received the gift of books from the state. Since then the library has steadily grown, the town often appropriating more than the amount called for, and quite a good many volumes have been presented to the library.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, a resident of the town, has given the library his private collection of over a hundred volumes.

In the year 1902 the ladies of Brentwood held a fair and presented the town with nearly a hundred volumes.

At present our library has nearly fifteen hundred volumes. It has always been kept in a private house, one room in the librarian's home being devoted to its use.

BRIDGEWATER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

For several years after the law requiring an annual library tax to be raised, the voters of the town failed to establish a library, because the town was divided into three sections and so located that it was difficult to distribute books. At last it was suggested that we establish a library and elect one trustee from each section of the town. This suggestion was adopted and each trustee was given a third of the books to be kept in his house and distributed in his section of the town. After they had been read in one section they were changed with the other.

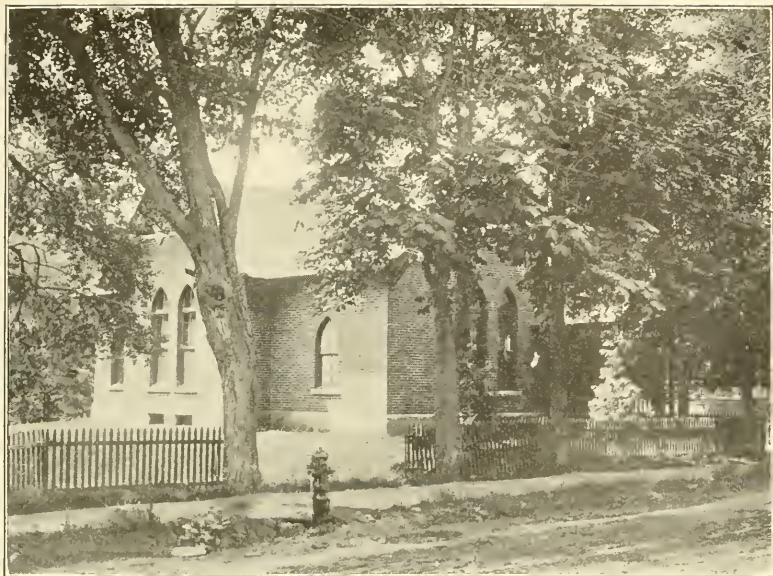
The trustees have acted as above stated without pay for the last five years. We now have four hundred volumes and about ninety-five dollars in Plymouth Savings Bank for the purchase of more books as they are needed. We have received by gift books from Rev. Austin S. Graves of Worcester, Mass., also from Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Denton of Massachusetts.

MINOT-SLEEPER LIBRARY, BRISTOL.

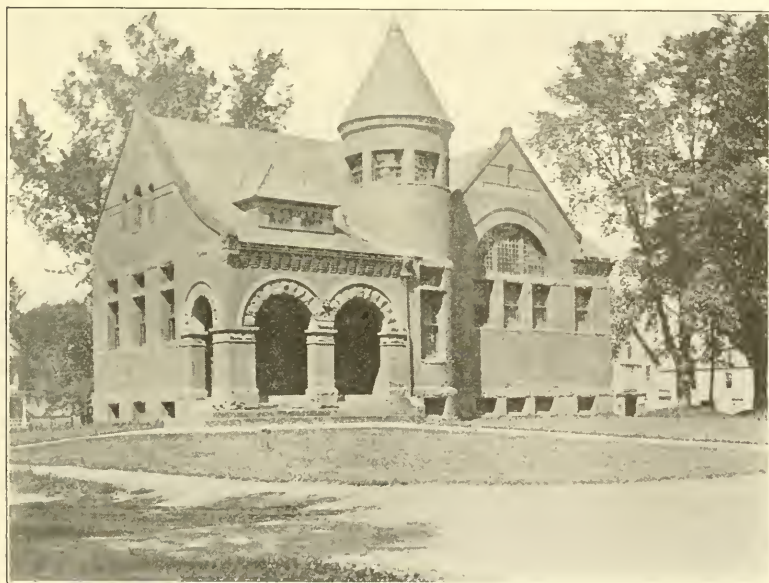
The following resolutions, unanimously adopted at a town meeting holden January 16, 1884, are self explanatory:

WHEREAS, Hon. Josiah Minot, of Concord, N. H., and Hon. S. S. Sleeper, of Cambridge, Mass., former residents of Bristol, have generously offered to donate to the town a library building and grounds, provided the town will accept the same and provide for the maintenance thereof, therefore be it

Resolved, By the inhabitants of Bristol, qualified to vote in town affairs, in town meeting assembled, on the 16th day of January, 1884, that the town thanks the donors for their interest in the welfare of Bristol, and for their muni-



MINOT SLEEPER LIBRARY, BRISTOL



SILSBY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHARLESTOWN

ficence and public-spiritedness; that it will accept said gift of said library building and grounds, and hereby agrees to provide for its maintenance and management thereof.

As the result of the action so taken a library building was erected during the year and conveyed to the town. The donors contributed an additional sum of one thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of books. Money was also obtained for the same purpose by popular subscription. The library was opened to the public February 28, 1885.

State aid was not furnished to it. It now contains 5,150 volumes, and its general circulation is 7,186 volumes per year.

BROOKFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In December, 1893, this library was established with state aid. Its shelves at present contain 760 volumes. It has at present no library building.

BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Brookline Public Library originated in the Young Men's Library Association, which was founded March 4, 1861, through the instigation of Mr. David Hobart. In 1877 the organization developed into the Brookline Public Library and occupied limited quarters in the rear of C. P. Hall's store. Through the liberality of our citizens, generous appropriations, made yearly, the use of a larger room became necessary. This was the home of the Brookline Public Library for twenty-one years, and it was indeed fitting that on that anniversary year our citizens should vote to give it more commodious quarters in the grammar school building. It was removed to the new quarters May 14, 1898, which had been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in a neat and substantial manner, making a library room that is a credit to the town.

Nearly two thousand volumes are to be found upon its shelves, besides many pamphlets.

The aim of the trustees has been to give to the public good, wholesome reading matter which will develop the mind and elevate the moral standard of the community.

CAMPTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the biennial town meeting, November, 1892, it was voted to establish and maintain a free public library under the regulations of the Public Statutes of 1891, and the town received from the state one hundred dollars' worth of books. This was the beginning of the Campton Free Public Library. The gift from the state was one hundred and eight volumes. It consisted of histories, biography, travels, political works, books on farming and gardening, and fiction. The same year there were added about forty volumes from the Campton Library Association, an organization formed some time in the forties, and was in its day a valuable library, but most of the members had died or moved from town, and the books were scattered. Those that were secured were histories, both ancient and modern, biographies, travels, and some theological works. Mention might here be made of the first library established in Campton by the Campton Library Association. Rev. Selden Church was an important agent in its formation. Mr. Church was the first settled minister of the town.

The library contained at times three hundred volumes and embraced few besides substantial works, valuable histories, biographies, travels, and among the works might be mentioned Rollins' Ancient History and Plutarch's Lives. It was also well supplied with New England theology and some of the best foreign works. Many of the young people prided themselves in having read through the whole library.

The books were divided among the proprietors and many of their descendants have moved from the town. Only three volumes have been secured for the present library and these are quite a curiosity. They are dated 1793, which is the time they were purchased. It is thought the library was established many years before this time. I have mentioned

these facts, as it is thought to have been one of the first libraries in this part of the state, if not the first.

The present library is not in a separate building, but in one of the rooms of the town house,—a room about ten feet square and wholly unfit for such a purpose; one window lights the room. At every annual town meeting an article is inserted in the warrant for a suitable room and reading room, but it is always voted down. The better class of voters are in favor of the project, but they are in the minority. Unless some outside influence can be brought to bear on the people the future prospects of the library are very unpromising. There is quite a sum of money in the hands of the town officers for the purchase of books, but if many more are added new cases must be provided, and this is the problem somebody must face.

CANAAN TOWN LIBRARY.

This library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains at present 1,359 volumes, and its circulation in 1905 was 1,735 volumes. It is located in the old Canaan Union Academy building.

SMYTH PUBLIC LIBRARY, CANDIA.

The beginnings of library work in Candia date back to 1791, when fourteen citizens of the town established the "Candia Social Library," and purchased an excellent collection of books, which was kept at the house of Walter Clay.

Rev. Jesse Remington, who was a man of fine literary tastes, was greatly interested in the library, which was well sustained until 1810, when it was discontinued. The books were divided among the members of the association.

In 1795 there was started the "Female Library." This was a woman's movement and the books of a religious character. It flourished some years. In 1824 a number of prominent citizens of the town formed an association for the founding of a new library. Among the books which were first pur-

chased were: Rollins' Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, The Spectator, Walter Scott's Waverly, History of the French Revolution, Marshall's Life of Washington and Irving's Life of Columbus. This met the fate of former libraries, and in 1850, as interest diminished, the association voted to close the library and distribute the books, but in 1858 interest was aroused again and a stock company formed.

The library this time was called "The Farmers and Mechanics Library," and it prospered until many of the members left town, and it was not possible to keep up the library to a proper standard of usefulness.

In 1888, Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth of Manchester, and a native of Candia, founded a public library in the town, naming it the Smyth Public Library. The books were first placed at the residence of the librarian, Mr. F. E. Page, where seventy years before the Candia Literary Society kept their library.

During the lifetime of Ex-Governor Smyth he supported it liberally and kept an active interest in its welfare. At his death he left a legacy of five thousand dollars, the interest to be used for the purchase of books. Since his death the library has been moved to rooms in the Fitts Museum Building, which is owned by the town.

The old Farmers and Mechanics Library donated their books to the Smyth Library, which is now a collection of twenty-eight hundred well-selected books.

Some ancient books from the early libraries of the town are now deposited in the Fitts Museum of Candia.

The Smyth Library is well appreciated by the majority of the townspeople. The greatest need is a new building, as in a few years it will have outgrown its present quarters.

CANTERBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The town of Canterbury, taking advantage of the state's gift of one hundred dollars' worth of books, established October 23, 1893, a library under the name of the Canterbury

Public Library. Several years later two libraries, one of them the first organized in this place, were merged in this, hence a history of the Canterbury Library, to be complete, must include these. A bill to incorporate the Canterbury Library was passed by the legislature, and approved by the governor, John T. Gilman, December 12, 1797. Two years previous, the library movement was inaugurated and an elaborate constitution in seven chapters framed. Shares were purchased at two dollars and the holder was entitled to one vote on each share and the use of the library. The population of the town at this time was between ten and eleven hundred. Forty-one names appear on the first list of subscribers, making one in every twenty-five a share owner. A large proportion of the books are volumes of sermons or upon religious themes. Quite a proportion are histories and books of travel. The following are a few of the books with the purchase price: Edwards on Redemption, \$1.50; Milton's Paradise Lost, \$1.00; Dodridge's Rise and Progress, \$1.00; Morse's Geography, \$3.85; Josephus, \$6. Addison's Spectator, \$5.44; Rollins' Ancient History, \$9. Most of the books are bound in leather and are reasonably well preserved. In 1862 a Library Association was formed. The interest in this organization was general and an excellent library resulted. It comprised several hundred of the best books that were at that time popular with the public. Some accessions to the public library have been made by gifts, and at present there are twelve hundred volumes. About sixteen hundred were given out last year. The books are housed in the Town Hall, a room having been fitted up for the purpose. About seventy dollars is expended yearly for books.

TWIN MOUNTAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, CARROLL.

The Twin Mountain Public Library was established by the town of Carroll in 1893 by state aid, with a catalogue of eighty-five books, valued at one hundred dollars.

The trustees were Julius F. Leavitt, H. E. Jenness, and

Mrs. C. S. Miles; the first librarian, Mrs. George W. Lane. The books were kept in a small closet in Mrs. Lane's residence.

From the establishment of the library until 1904 the town annually appropriated fifty dollars for its maintenance. In 1905 the amount was raised to one hundred dollars.

Several donations have been made, the most valuable of which were one hundred volumes by Oscar Barron, of Fabyan House, N. H., one hundred volumes by Fred E. Whittemore of Nashua, and an elegantly bound edition of Shakespeare by Miss Maud Barron of Fabyan House.

In 1898 Mrs. George W. Lane tendered her resignation and Mrs. Hattie M. Howe received the appointment. The library was removed to a room in the Twin Mountain House Cottage, where accommodations were made for the new books that were added to the list.

In February, 1906, the library was again removed to the new town building, in which a room was furnished for its specific use.

The present number of books is eight hundred, and an expenditure of two hundred dollars will soon be made for new books.

SILSBY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHARLESTOWN.

The origin of the present public library in Charlestown dates back one hundred years. Early in the nineteenth century there were two libraries founded in the village, one of them in the office of William Briggs, the other in charge of Obadiah Wells, and afterwards carried on by Joseph Heaton.

The latter was transferred to the office of Dr. Samuel Webber about 1835 or 1836, and, on the death of Mr. Briggs, about 1840, the two libraries were consolidated and remained in the care of Dr. Webber until his death in 1880. His daughter, Miss Eliza Webber, then took the place of librarian.

The Briggs library was small, consisting mainly of historical and political books. The Heaton library was more



CHESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



FISKE FREE LIBRARY, CLAREMONT

miscellaneous, and at the time of consolidation contained some three or four hundred volumes.

Under the care of Dr. Webber, great attention was paid to historical and biographical literature, as well as voyage and travels, with a fair share of the best fiction of the day, and at the time of his death contained over fifteen hundred volumes.

With the death of nearly all the old proprietors, the three survivors, Mrs. Elizabeth West, Miss Eliza A. Webber, and Mr. George Olcott, presented the old library as a nucleus to the new public library, founded by the bequest of the late Ithiel H. Silsby.

Col. Ithiel Homer Silsby, donor of the Silsby Free Public Library, was born in Acworth, N. H. He was the son of Ithiel and Hannah (Gregg) Silsby. He obtained his education in the schools of the town, taught several terms in this village (Charlestown), and was at one time clerk in the Eagle Hotel, and later engaged in the hotel business in Saratoga and Boston.

In 1843 he married Miss Eleanor H. Merrill of Acworth. He died in Newton in 1874.

This gift of the library was in gratitude to the people who received him, a poor boy, in kindness and treated him with consideration and hospitality.

CHESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Chester Free Public Library was founded in 1894, by a gift from the state of one hundred dollars' worth of books, to which was added another hundred by town appropriation. The following year a separate building was purchased and remodeled for the purpose of containing the books, which were then housed in a grocery store. When completed, the Ladies' Social Library Association of Chester turned over to the town nine hundred volumes, and closed their circulating library. About one hundred books are added each year through gift or purchase, and the number, exclusive of state

and government pamphlets, has reached about twenty-two hundred volumes.

The townspeople have always shown a lively interest in the library, and the circulation has exceeded per capita the oft-quoted estimate of the famous and popular librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) city library.

CHESTERFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established by state aid March 24, 1894. The present number of books is 1,762, and the circulation in 1905 was 2,667 volumes. The library serves the villages of Spofford, Chesterfield, and West Chesterfield. It is located in a private house.

CHICHESTER TOWN LIBRARY.

This library was organized in 1899 under the library law. The town contributes from fifty to sixty dollars a year to its support. It contains 708 volumes. It is housed in the Town Hall.

FISKE FREE LIBRARY, CLAREMONT.

In the year 1873, Samuel Phillips Fiske, a native and life-long resident of Claremont, gave two thousand volumes of books, on condition that the town should accept the same and furnish a suitable building, room or rooms in which to put them; that the town should defray the expense of insuring them against loss of fire; keep them in a good state of repair, and replace with books of equivalent value any that might be worn out or destroyed; and it should be called the Fiske Free Library.

The books were accepted on these terms and placed in the upper story of the Stevens High School Building. This location was away from the center of business and was found to be inconvenient, but they remained there until 1878, when the town purchased a block in the business square, and the library was removed to rooms in that building fitted up for it on the second floor.

Mr. Fiske died in February, 1879, and by his will the town received nine thousand dollars,—five thousand to be expended in books as they should be needed, and the balance to remain as a fund, the interest only to be used in the purchase of books.

At the death of Mrs. Fiske she added another thousand, making the fund five thousand dollars.

In 1903 it became evident that the books were outgrowing their surroundings. Cases had been added from time to time until all the available space had been utilized. Mr. Andrew Carnegie responded to the appeal made to him for fifteen thousand dollars, with the usual conditions.

A building was completed and the library removed November, 1904. It is centrally located, situated between the Episcopal and Universalist churches, facing the Broad-street park. There is a spacious reading room and a children's room.

CLARKSVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Established by state aid in 1896. Number of volumes, 571; located in private house.

COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Columbia Public Library was established in 1896, the state furnishing one hundred dollars' worth of books. The town of Columbia raises by ballot each year thirty dollars to purchase books. The library occupies a room in the dwelling-house of E. D. Lucy at Columbia Valley. There are between eight and nine hundred books of different classes, such as history, travels, poems, and fiction. There are three trustees, one elected each year. The town pays twelve dollars per year for the use of library room, and the librarian has fifteen dollars per year for taking charge of the library, selecting the books, and keeping them covered. People taking books from the library who are not residents of the town pay five cents for each book taken out. The card system is used for charging books and the letter system for classifying. A

fine of two cents each day is charged for books kept out over three weeks. The library is open every day except Sundays, to accommodate those living at a distance, who cannot always get their books at stated days. It contains 901 volumes.

CONCORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

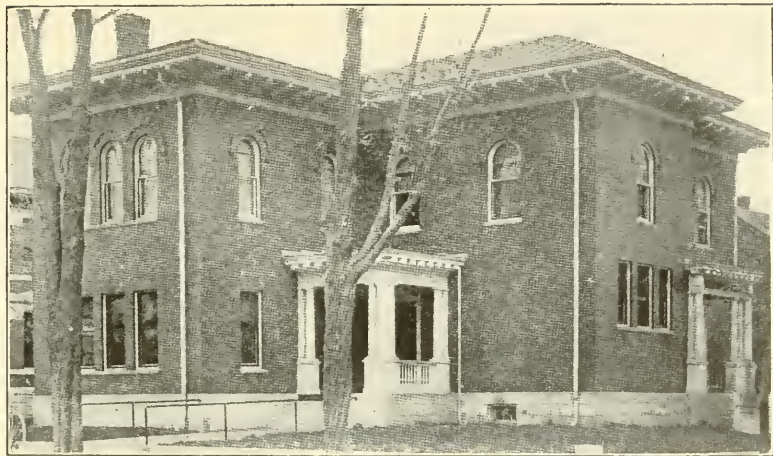
In 1855, two years after Concord became a city, an ordinance was passed on August 25, Rufus Clement being mayor, "for the establishment and perpetual maintenance of a public library, to promote intelligence among all classes of the community."

From the first the trustees were unsalaried and were elected as they are now, by the city council, and consisted of "one competent citizen" from each ward. There were four wards then, at present there are nine. The trustees' first meetings were held in the police courtroom. Their first report, in 1856, announces thirteen hundred dollars pledged by three Boston gentlemen, natives of Concord; but nothing was realized from this source, and the trustees begged a yearly appropriation of two hundred dollars.

At first each borrower was to pay twenty-five cents for the use of the circulating books and seventy-five cents additional for the use of the reading room. These uncertain subscriptions were to make the librarian's salary and cover incidental expenses.

In 1858 the ladies of all religious societies united in giving a levee in the City Hall, which netted three hundred and eighty-one dollars for the public library. The institution has received in the fifty years of its existence five bequests ranging from one thousand to twenty-three hundred dollars,—from a United States president (Pierce), a local publisher (Lyon), a St. Paul schoolmaster (Valpey), a mayor (Cogswell), and a man of business (Jones).

The position of librarian has been filled as follows: Andrew Capen, 1857; Frederick S. Crawford, 1858-1882; Daniel F. Secomb, 1882-1895; Grace Blanchard, 1895 to date.



FOWLER CITY LIBRARY, CONCORD



CONWAY PUBLIC LIBRARY

“Resolved [1856], That the library be located for the present in the room designed for it in the City Hall, now in process of erection.”

In 1876 it was removed to rooms in the Board of Trade Building. In 1888 it became housed in its present quarters, given by William P. and Clara M. Fowler, now of Boston, in memory of their parents, Judge and Mrs. Asa Fowler.

The public library was given the Dewey classification in 1895, and modern features were then introduced; others are added whenever permitted by the crowded condition of the building. Over 28,000 volumes are shelved in the space intended for 20,000. The desk circulation is 90,000.

Delivery stations are in operation in East Concord, West Concord, Penacook, and St. Paul's School. A summer branch is run during the long vacation in first one and then another of the outlying districts.

CONWAY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After the organization of the Conway Woman's Club in 1894, feeling need of books to aid in study, the club members spoke of having a library for their own use. The interest soon extended to the village people, and, through the efforts of the few most interested, the Conway Village Library Association was incorporated, Hon. A. C. Kennett, at that time in the state senate, obtaining the charter, March 20, 1895. Mrs. S. E. Hamblen was chosen president, Rev. E. A. Keep vice-president, Dr. S. A. Evans secretary, H. B. Fifield treasurer, L. C. Quint, J. C. L. Wood, and J. M. Fifield trustees. The first large donation of books was received in November, 1895, from Mr. Carl De Laittre and Mrs. Caroline Eastman of Minneapolis, Minn. Later Mrs. B. F. Sturtevant and her daughter of Jamaica Plain, Mass., gave one hundred dollars, and from time to time other friends gave assistance, especially the Conway Woman's Club.

This association rendered valuable service in providing good reading matter to the people in the village, until the

Jenks Memorial Building was dedicated on June 13, 1901. Soon after this date, the association gave to the town of Conway all of its property, including about one thousand volumes, thus laying the foundation of the Conway Public Library.

The Jenks Memorial Building was given to the town in memory of Dr. Thomas L. Jenks of Boston, Mass., by his widow and daughter, Mrs. Lydia Jenks and Miss Sarah E. Jenks.

Dr. Jenks's birthplace was near Conway Village. The building is a fine brick structure, with brown sandstone trimmings, clock tower and clock. It is finished inside with quartered oak and frescoed walls. It contains a large reading room, curio room, main hall, and stack room, with modern improvements and lighted by electricity.

The reading room is well supplied with current magazines and papers, and contains reference books,—government and state reports,—besides several valuable paintings and pictures and a large bronze tablet to the memory of Dr. Jenks. The curio room contains many interesting curios, which would be hard to duplicate, also portraits of Judge Chase and Mr. W. K. Eastman, early residents of the village. There is a portrait of the architect of the building, T. W. Sillaway, of Boston; a fine bust of Molière, the gift of Mrs. Ira Atkinson of Wakefield, Mass., and many pictures and souvenirs of Conway, Wales.

The largest gift received from any one person was fifteen hundred dollars from the late W. W. Eastman of Minneapolis, Minn. The interest in the library and its works is strong. It is much appreciated—both building and books—by the people, as statistics will show.

We trust the interest will continue even stronger than in the past.

CORNISH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was established by state aid in 1894. It contains 1,017 volumes, and its circulation in the past two years has been 3,241 volumes. It is located in two private houses in different parts of the town.

CROYDEN TOWN LIBRARY.

The Town Library of Croyden was established in 1894, with one hundred and seventy-five volumes. The town had no library building, but a room was set apart in the store of D. W. Barton, and he was chosen librarian. The library continued there until 1898, when the store was closed, and some of the books were put in the Town Hall and some in private houses. In 1899 the store was reopened by S. W. Gilman, and the same room that had been used for the library was offered and accepted by the town. The books were gathered together again and were found to number 399,—this included those furnished by the state, those purchased by the town, and those given by other libraries and private individuals. At the time of the second opening there was about fifty dollars in the town treasury belonging to the library fund. This sum was expended for books by Mr. Gilman, who had been chosen librarian. This swelled the number to 414, including private gifts and eighty volumes given by the library trustees at Springfield, Mass. Books have been purchased every year since.

At the beginning of this year we had 1,019 catalogued, and there will be more purchased this fall. The library has a good class of novels, which are appreciated by the residents, especially the young people, and also the city boarders, for the past two or three years.

The general need of the town is a good library building, and then the purchase or gifts of some books that will be a benefit to the students of our schools.

DALTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In January, 1891, the legislature passed a law that any town giving one hundred dollars for books and providing a place for a library the state would furnish one hundred dollars' worth of books. The town voted to accept this offer, and a library was started the following spring.

Twenty-five dollars' worth of books was given by Riverside Grange, No. 137, and several books were donated by different individuals.

One small room in the Town Hall was set aside for the library. Rev. J. R. Meader was chosen librarian and served until the year 1901. He moved away that year, and Mrs. Blanche Emerson was chosen by the library trustees to fill the vacancy, and is serving at the present time.

The library now consists of about six hundred volumes, and they are in fairly good condition. But few books have been added to our list during the last year or two, because there is no annual appropriation made at the annual town meeting for the benefit of the library.

As the librarian receives only twenty-one dollars yearly for his or her services, it would leave the salary very small to spend any of that amount for books, although since I have been librarian I have purchased seven good books, among them the "Life of William McKinley."

When schools are in session the library is open each day, except Saturdays, to accommodate the scholars. At other times it is open Saturday afternoons.

GEORGE GAMBLE LIBRARY, DANBURY.

This library was established in 1888. It did not receive state aid under the library law, but nevertheless is a free public library within the meaning of the statute. It contains 831 volumes, and its circulation the past two years has been 1,063 volumes. It is located in the Town Hall.

DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DANVILLE.

The Danville Public Library was started in 1892 with 130 books on its shelves, 102 being the gift of the state.

A few books have been added nearly every year until at the present time there are 1,152 volumes.

The library occupies a room in the Town Hall, and is open one evening each week.

To accommodate North Danville, three miles away, arrangements have been in force for several years. Cards are left and books sent to the postoffice in that village so that the different parts of the town have easy access to the benefits of the library.

PHILBRICK-JAMES LIBRARY, DEERFIELD.

This library was established December 18, 1880. It is a free public library, although it did not receive state aid. It has a permanent fund of about fifteen hundred dollars. There are thirty-five hundred volumes upon the shelves. It is located in the Town House.

DEERING FREE TOWN LIBRARY.

This library was opened to the public February 1, 1902. The first books were purchased by funds of the town raised by taxation. The state gave us one hundred dollars' worth of books. The town not having a suitable room in which to place the books, rented a room from Mrs. A. J. Locke, who was at that time appointed librarian, and still holds the office. It was thought best to make it a circulating library for the accommodation of the reading public in the town, so books have been taken to the east and west part, and it has given satisfaction so far. We now have some over five hundred volumes in the library. It is hoped before many years some way may be found so that the town will be able to own a library building, to keep their books in a more systematic manner. We have twice a year added more books. We have also received donations from our friends in interest of the welfare of the town.

TAYLOR LIBRARY, DERRY.

The Taylor Library was founded by Miss Harriet Taylor, a native and lifelong resident of Derry. One thousand volumes were purchased and placed in a room fitted up in the Town Hall at East Derry. The library was dedicated on

February 22, 1878, when a large and enthusiastic audience greeted a former pastor of the old First Church, Rev. Joshua Wellman of Malden, who delivered the address. On the following day the library was opened for the delivery of books, and trustees and librarian were kept very busy for four hours filling the orders of the delighted people.

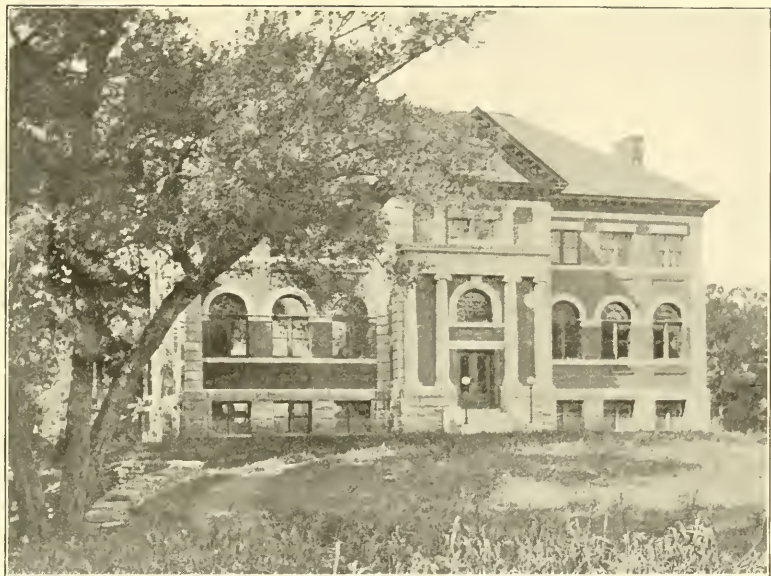
Each year additions have been made from money raised by the town and from the fund of three thousand dollars left by a sister and brother of the founder, namely, Miss Emma L. Taylor and Mr. James C. Taylor. until at present there are five thousand six hundred and twenty-five volumes. There have been four librarians: the first, Miss Kate W. Eastman for three years, Miss Elizabeth F. Billings for five years, Miss Florence E. Boyd for four years, and the present librarian, Adaline A. Reynolds, for the past sixteen years.

DOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

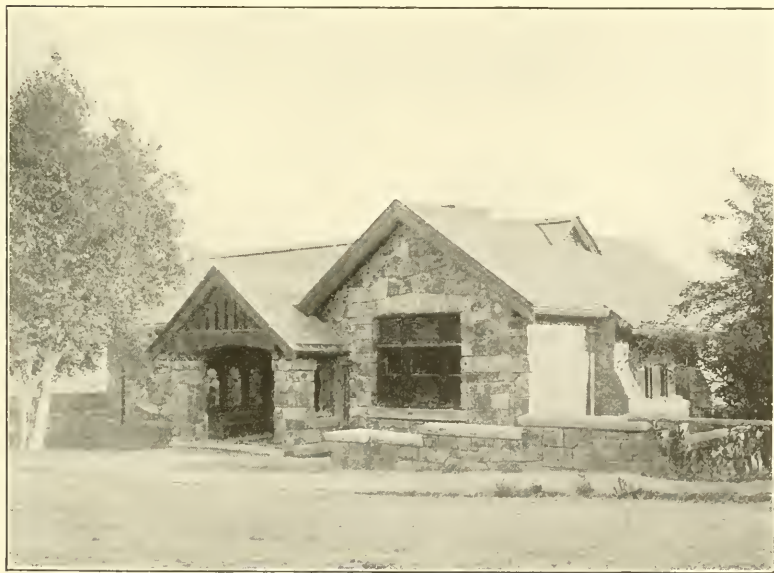
The earliest library in Dover of which there is now any record was the Dover Social Library, in existence in 1776 and incorporated in 1792. A few of its books and catalogues are now preserved in the Dover Public Library.

The Dover library, free to stockholders and open to others by payment of an annual fee, was incorporated November 14, 1850, and in 1883 transferred by vote of the stockholders (its property consisting of several thousand well-selected books in good condition and twenty-four hundred dollars in cash) to the ownership of the city, to be used as a nucleus for a free public library. To this the city added two thousand dollars' worth of new books, and on January 14, 1884, with forty-six hundred volumes ready for use, the Dover Public Library was opened free to all inhabitants of the city.

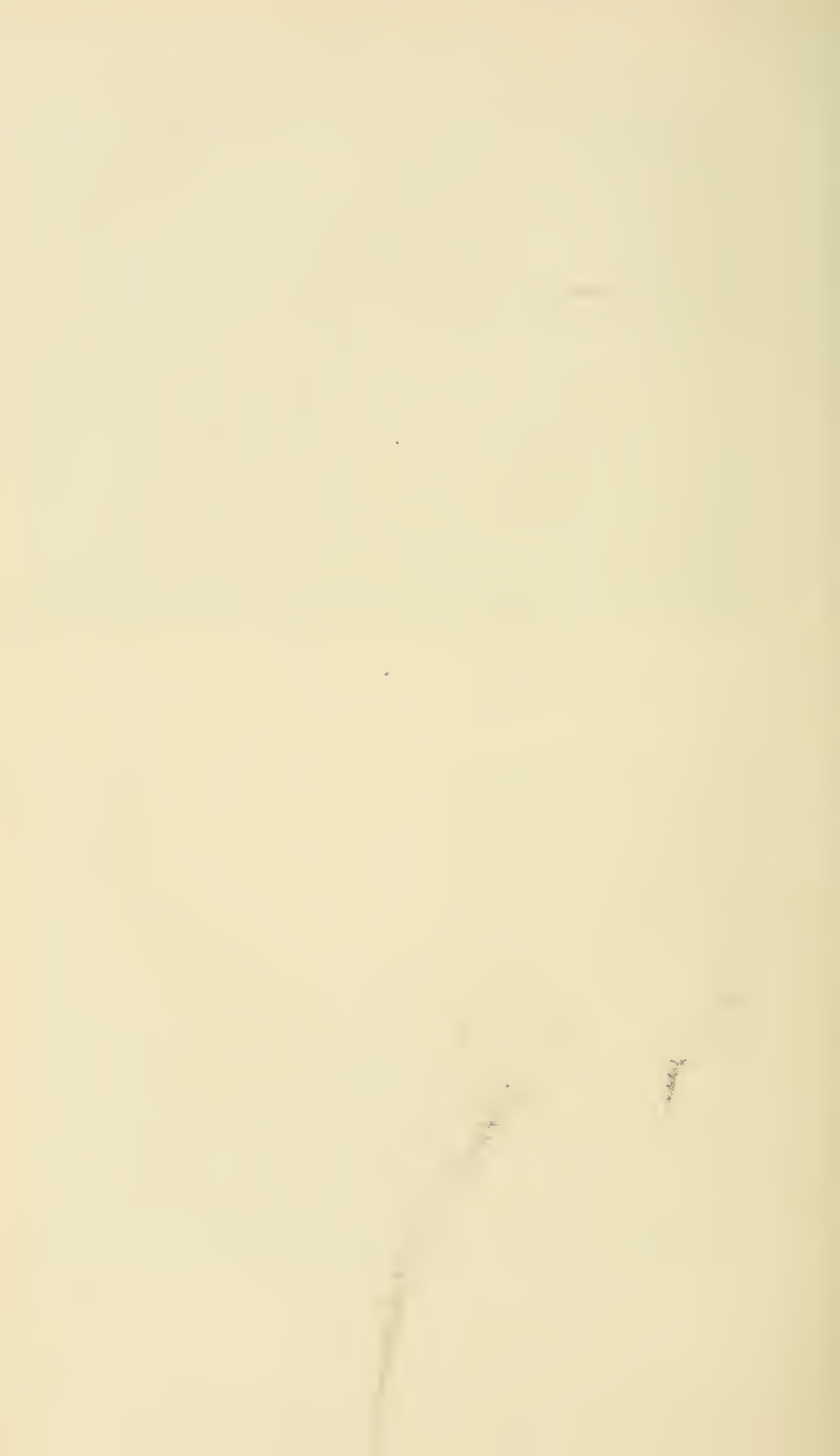
The circulation the first year was 50,224. The highest circulation was reached in 1897, when 73,588 volumes were issued. Few books have been lost in circulation, the largest number in any one year being four. The proportion of fiction has steadily decreased until last year it formed but forty-



DOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY



DUBLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY



nine per cent of the entire use. The total number of persons registering as borrowers of books from January, 1884, to June, 1906, is 11,700. In the beginning the library was open from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 daily. After a few years it was kept open from 2 to 9, and is now open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. week days, and on Sundays the reading room is open from 2 to 6 P. M.

The city of Dover has been very generous to its library, steadily advancing its annual appropriation from twenty-five hundred dollars in the beginning to fifty-five hundred dollars for the current year. The library itself has tried to keep abreast as far as possible of the forward movement in library work, and early began the work of co-operation with schools, issuing special teachers' cards since 1891, special students' cards since 1892, and abolishing the age limit for children in 1893. Teachers' receptions have been held, and children's receptions, and a boys' club formed for the study of outdoor subjects. Exhibitions of pictures began in 1896, and the circulation of mounted pictures followed a year or two later. General access to the shelves has been granted for about two years. In 1896 a beginning was made toward gathering local history material, and the collection has now grown to proportions which make necessary a special room and attendant.

A general catalogue was printed in 1884, and another in 1891. Annual supplements followed till 1900, when the publication of the quarterly bulletin was begun. The card catalogue is kept up to date and much subject and analytic work is done.

The library has been moved three times. First from the two rooms of its opening in Cocheco Block to the Odd Fellows' Building, in 1891, and in 1905 to its own building. This building was erected with the thirty thousand dollars given for the purpose by Andrew Carnegie, was fitted up by the city at an expense of about twelve thousand dollars, and stands on the large, fine, tree-bordered site presented by the trustees of the Franklin Academy. It contains, in the base-

ment, government document reference rooms, unpacking and janitor's rooms; on the first floor, the delivery, fine arts, reading and reference, librarian's, work, and children's rooms; on the second floor, lecture, historical, science, and trustees' rooms. The stack is of steel construction with glass floor, with two stories used at present and space for a third. The whole building is as near fireproof as possible.

Two legacies have been received by the library: one in 1888 of one thousand dollars from the late Dr. T. J. W. Pray, and one in 1896 of two thousand dollars from the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hale Jaques. Other notable gifts have been the law library from the estate of the late Frank Hobbs, a large part of the music library of Mr. John W. Tufts of Boston, and the local history collection made by Dr. John R. Ham and purchased and presented by Mr. E. R. Brown; and to the new library has been given a large and valuable collection of paintings selected in Europe about fifty years ago by the late Benjamin T. Tredick and presented to the library by Miss Elizabeth C. Frost of Newburyport, Mass.

DUBLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1793 the Dublin Social Library was established (incorporated in 1797) by the purchase of books to the amount of \$56.60. Five years after the number of books was 93. In 1825 the Dublin Literary Society purchased 70 volumes, a bookcase, and a terrestrial globe. In 1835 the two libraries were united under the name of Dublin Union Library, which in 1851 contained 438 volumes. In 1799 the ladies' library was founded, and in 1851 consisted of 161 volumes. In 1822 the juvenile library was instituted, since which date it has been open and the use of its books free to all persons in town. It was supported by voluntary contributions in the various school districts, a subscription paper being annually circulated in each district.

Be it said, to the credit of the people, that there has never been occasion for a compulsory public tax for the mainte-

nance of this institution. It was incorporated in 1825, but its support and use were left unchanged by this act. In 1855 it consisted of 1,990 volumes. In 1876 all other libraries were united with this under the name of the Juvenile and Social Library. In 1890 this library voted to place its books and other property in the care of the Dublin Public Library, which was established by a vote of the town in March, 1884. The Dublin Public Library was installed in a room of the Town House, where it remained until 1901, when it was then placed in a building presented to the town by Mrs. H. P. Farnham of New York.

DUNBARTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Little is known about the early history of the library, that was handed down for over one hundred years, to help form in 1893 the present library. Some of the books bear the library date as early as 1790 and 1791. This library, we are told, was owned by private individuals who purchased it by subscription. Said library was kept at various places. Back in 1840 it was in the house of Captain Benjamin Whipple, where it remained for many years. Later it was moved to the Baptist parsonage, where it remained until some time in 1890. It was then moved to the present library room.

Some time in 1870 the Dunbarton Library Association purchased quite a lot of books of a book agent as a nucleus, to which the Starks added, and more were added year by year by subscription.

This library was kept for many years at the house of Mr. O. P. Wilson, after which it was removed to the residence of Mrs. Orme, where her niece looked after its interests.

At the annual town meeting in 1893 a vote was carried to accept the one hundred books and form a free library. This was not carried into effect until October, 1893, when the library was established, with ninety-nine books given by the state. Two hundred and fifty volumes were soon presented by Miss Etta Peck, and three hundred and forty loaned by the Li-

brary Association above mentioned. A list of the books was printed and the books circulated. Books were added from year to year and much interest was taken by the townspeople until 1900, when it was found by the trustees that the library was growing faster than its management. During that year the library was put in better shape by adopting the Dewey classification, and a complete catalogue was made on cards arranged alphabetically. In 1901 a complete list of all the books was made and published and each family furnished with a copy. Since 1901 a list of all new books has been published in the town report.

In 1905 the Brown charging system was introduced, and now we feel that after one hundred years of struggling we indeed have a library of upwards of twelve hundred volumes, carried on under the best and most modern ways.

We should mention that the town in 1893 provided a pleasant room in its large and commodious Town House for the use of the library, and has since kept it in repair.

At present the library has quite a large fund of its own, and in the near future hopes to have a separate building of its own.

DURHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Durham Public Library is a consolidation of the following libraries:

1. Durham Social Library, incorporated 1815 by legislative act.
2. Durham Agricultural Association, organized February 3, 1862.
3. Durham Social Library, which was organized March 9, 1881 (with the books of the old libraries added), and five hundred dollars raised with shares at five dollars each; incorporated March 8, 1883, as the Durham Library Association.
4. Durham Public Library, organized in accordance with the vote of the town, passed March 8, 1892, receiving one hundred dollars from the state.



DURHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY



ENFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Durham Public Library and the library of the Durham Library Association were consolidated by contract signed March 18, 1893, and have since been operated as one library free to all citizens of the town, the annual expenses paid by the town for books and expenses being about five hundred dollars.

The Durham Library Association has a legacy of about ten thousand dollars, received from the estate of the late Lydia Simpson of Durham, which was turned over to the association in 1901, and it has also about two thousand dollars of other investments, the income of which is used for books for the consolidated library. A contract was signed January 13, 1906, by the following parties: The Durham Library Association, the directors, the same being and acting as trustees of said association, the town of Durham, N. H., the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Henry Cleveland Perkins, executor, trustees and legatee under the will of Hamilton Smith of said Durham.

Under this contract, a new library building will be built this year, Mr. Andrew Carnegie donating twenty thousand dollars, and the estate of Hamilton Smith ten thousand toward the new library building. The libraries of the town of Durham, the Durham Library Association, and the New Hampshire College will be consolidated as one library when the new building is completed, and the New Hampshire College will pay all the expenses except twenty-five dollars per year, which the town of Durham will pay. The library will be free to all citizens of Durham and all students, faculty, and employees of the Durham College, and the new library building will have over twenty thousand volumes upon its shelves when opened to the public.

No town or city in the state will have so good library privileges, considering the population, and at so low a cost, as Durham.

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and Manchester

EAST KINGSTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was established July 11, 1894, under the library law. It contains 1,034 volumes, and its circulation the past two years has been 3,110 volumes. It is located in the Town Hall.

EASTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The town of Easton accepted the offer of the state to give one hundred dollars' worth of books to any town, on condition that the town would pledge itself to make an annual appropriation in proportion to its state tax to maintain the library.

The vote to accept was passed at the annual town meeting in March, 1892, and in December of that year our library was in working order and has been in constant use ever since.

For the first two years Mrs. Rufus W. Young was librarian and kept the books at her house. At the end of that time she decided that it was too much work, and after trying at several other central places for a home for the books the board of library trustees appointed Mrs. Willis Bowles librarian, and she has held the office since. The books are kept at her home and are given out any day of the week and any hour of the day as is most convenient for the people.

At first they were mostly adult readers, but the children have been encouraged to take out books, and now there are a good many who do.

We buy new books every year, so that our library is steadily growing in size as well as interest. The present number of volumes is four hundred and forty.

EATON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Eaton Free Public Library was founded in 1893. At the annual town meeting held in March of that year, the town adopted the provisions and requirements of an act of legislation passed in the year 1891, and raised and appropriated the amount of money required by this act for the

maintenance of a free public library, and thereby received from the state one hundred dollars' worth of books.

Trustees were chosen and a librarian appointed. The librarian, N. G. Palmer, offered a room in his dwelling-house at Eaton Centre for keeping the books, and they remained there as long as he held the position, nearly six years.

There has been but one change in librarians in the thirteen years of the library's history. In 1899, a new librarian, Clark Stanley, was chosen to fill the place left vacant by the death of N. G. Palmer, and the books were removed to his residence at Snowville, where they are at the present time.

No salaries have been paid to the librarians or trustees except during the last two years the librarian has been paid a small sum for the care of the books. New books have been purchased, and those that were worn or destroyed replaced from time to time as seemed best, with the annual appropriation of the town.

There are at present in the library, per accession book, three hundred and fifty-seven books. These books are in excellent condition and are well cared for. They comprise not only fiction, but biography, history, and works of art, science, natural history, and miscellaneous books, all of good moral character.

EFFINGHAM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Through the efforts of a few public-spirited citizens a vote was taken to accept the offer of the state to assist the establishment of a library that should be free to all residents of the town, and a room in the Town Hall was fitted for the joint use of the library and the officers of the town. The library was open to the town in 1893, Josephus L. Drake, Alonzo Keniston, and Francesco W. Barker, trustees. Dr. Albert N. Gould was chosen librarian. Afterwards the number of trustees was increased to twelve, namely, John L. Demeritt, R. M. Fulton, John M. Drake, Dr. James M. Leavitt, John P. Glidden, James M. Champion, J. N. Mars-

ton, O. J. Avery, Josephus L. Drake, Cyrus P. Keay, Charles S. Miles, and Frank W. Barker. A library association was formed and continued active for a few years. Literary entertainments, etc., were held at stated intervals, and from the funds thus obtained the number of volumes on the shelves rapidly increased until over one thousand books in desirable shape were listed.

The library is free to all residents and there is no age limit. The patrons, if they desire, are allowed to go to the shelves, examine the books, and make selections themselves, and teachers of the public schools have free access to such literature as they may wish. Open Saturday from 1 to 5 P. M.

ENFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Enfield Library was organized March 1, 1893, receiving state aid, also one thousand volumes from the Enfield Association Library. It had no permanent home until April, 1901, when the Library and Memorial Building was finished with a room for the library, for which Mr. Henry Cummings gave twelve hundred dollars.

At the time of its organization Hon. John W. Dodge gave the income of one thousand dollars for ten years, requiring the town to raise yearly one hundred dollars for the maintenance of the library. The requirement was met, and at the end of ten years the town continued to raise the same sum over and above taxation.

The library contains three thousand one hundred and ninety-three volumes at the present time.

EPPING PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the March town election in the year 1892 the town of Epping voted to accept the provisions of the library act passed at the previous session of the legislature, and a board of trustees consisting of Caleb T. Edgerly, Albert C. Bushwell, M. D., and George N. Shepard was chosen. This body organized by electing George N. Shepard as chairman.

Steps were at once taken to secure the privileges of the library act, and in January and February, 1893, 109 volumes from the State Library Commission were placed in the hands of the librarian, Mrs. L. H. Buswell, who held the position until December 1, 1893. George G. Prescott was appointed to fill the vacancy. During the years ending March 1, 1894, there were 1,912 books loaned. This is an average of 1.2 for each person, counting the numbers of persons in round numbers, 1,700. Only one ninth of the people availed themselves of this privilege in that year, there being but 204 cards issued.

The library has grown slowly and steadily in fourteen years from 109 volumes to over 1,452 at the present time, while the circulation attained an average of a little more than 3,000 volumes per year. Counting the reading population at two thirds of the census, it would seem that at present more than three fourths of the readers patronize the library, there being nearly 800 cards out for 1,000 people.

EPSOM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 by state aid. The present number of volumes, 1,224. The circulation for the past two years was 3,109. It occupies a separate building, located at the village of Gossville.

ERROL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Errol Free Public Library was established by a vote of the town March 8, 1892, and chose George C. Demeritt trustee for one year, A. L. Davis two years, Norton N. Ferren three years. Each succeeding year one trustee has been elected for the term of three years. Following are the names of the trustees and dates of their election:

1893, Allen A. Ilsey; 1894, A. L. Davis; 1895, Norton N. Ferren; 1896, Stephen R. Hanscom; 1897, A. L. Davis; 1898, Winfield H. West; 1899, Cyrus H. West; 1900, Stephen R. Hanscom; 1901, Jacob P. Corbett; 1902, William D. Thurs-

ton; 1903, Stephen R. Hanscom; 1904, Jacob P. Corbett; 1905, William D. Thurston; 1906, Stephen P. Hanscom.

When this library was established the state gave one hundred dollars' worth of books, the city of Berlin gave nearly one hundred volumes of second-hand books in the year 1896, and the town has added to these by purchase until at the present time the library contains 433 volumes exclusive of reports.

EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the annual town meeting held in Exeter on Tuesday, March 14, 1853, the following resolutions were offered and passed:

Resolved, That the sum of \$300 be raised for the purchase of books for a town library.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be chosen at this meeting to expend said funds for books to establish regulation for said library until others be adopted by the town.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to employ a librarian to be paid by the town at an expense not exceeding fifty dollars for the year ensuing.

On March 28 the Town Library Committee announced the gift of one hundred dollars from the trustees of the Phillips Exeter Academy, in aid of the library; also the gift of several valuable books from citizens of the town, and more books soon followed. On June 20 the Town Library was opened to the citizens for the first time, when about 135 books were taken out. The whole number of volumes in the library was 500. It was located in an upstairs room, over a store, on the business street. From here the library was moved to a large room in the old Town Hall, where it remained for nearly forty years, until the completion of the new library building in September, 1894. On the 24th of the month the new library building was opened to the public, and the institution entered upon a new stage of existence. At this time there were 9,000 volumes in the library which had been classified by the Dewey system before removal. The library



EPSOM PUBLIC LIBRARY



EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY

was opened every day for the first time. The reading and reference rooms were new features, there being no accommodations for these in the old building. A description of the building at this time would necessarily take up too much space in this brief account. Today, April, 1906, there are 13,900 books on the shelves, and during the past eleven years the people of Exeter have fully manifested their interest and appreciation of the public library.

FARMINGTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was begun by a score of enterprising residents of the town during the fall of 1890 as the Farmington Public Library. It was then supported by the efforts of the Library Association. The membership dues were one dollar a year. The balance of the expense was supplied by popular subscriptions and entertainments.

The first purchase of books was made about the middle of January, 1891. Six hundred and fifty dollars were expended, of which three hundred and fifty were devoted to the purchase of fiction. The library is kept open Saturday afternoons and each week-day evening.

In March, 1896, the Library Association made a contract with the town to furnish its free public library. This was done under a special act of the legislature, enabling the town of Farmington to secure this library in consideration of the required appropriation for the support of a free public library. The town has always made annually an additional voluntary appropriation of one hundred dollars or more. Since this arrangement was entered into no dues have been collected from members of the association. The officers, with the exception of the librarian, have always given both time and services. There has been a constant, steady increase in the value of the library. The additions have come largely from bequests and donations from natives and residents. During "Old Home Week" former residents, after visiting and becoming interested in the work being done in the library, have made generous donations.

The management of the library has continued wholly in the hands of the officers of the original Library Association. The chairman of the board of selectmen of the town acts with the seven directors elected by the association.

The number of volumes is 2,700, and the circulation 10,864 for two years.

FITZWILLIAM TOWN LIBRARY.

In 1797 a social library was incorporated which was prosperous for twenty or thirty years, then it was disbanded, and the books (over 250 volumes) were sold at auction. In 1851 a new association was organized, the members consisting of representatives of shares in the property, each share being valued at \$2.50 actually paid in. The officers consisted of seven supervisors, secretary and treasurer, and librarian. In 1852 the number of books in the library was 488. For a number of years the library remained about the same. In 1859 nonshareholders were allowed to borrow books by paying an annual fee of fifty cents, which was afterwards reduced to twenty-five cents. In 1870 the library was moved to a room in the Town Hall, and the next year the shareholders voted to donate it to the town at the town meeting of that year. This arrangement increased the interest in the library: entertainments were given for purchasing books, and the number of readers increased. In 1877 the Sunday school library of the Unitarian Society, containing over four hundred volumes, was loaned to the town library, where it still remains with an addition of fifty books purchased a few years ago. These are not included in the number of books given as belonging to the library. At the town meeting in 1883 it was voted to make the library free to all citizens of the town. There are at present on the shelves 5,891 volumes, and the biennial circulation is 5,516.

FRANCESTOWN TOWN LIBRARY.

The original library or nucleus, which later assumed goodly proportions, had its inception in the strong and intelligent

interest of a few right-minded individuals in a rising generation.

The very beginning was made by Miss Mary C. Willard about the year 1846, through whose efforts a small literary club, later known as The Home Circle, was organized. The original members of this club were Miss Mary C. Willard, Mrs. Samuel B. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Bixby, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCaine, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Bixby. At this time the cabinet shop of Mr. Willard, father of Mary C. Willard, stood where the library is now. In this shop was the postoffice, Miss Willard being postmistress, and in this shop the first case of books purchased with the proceeds of the entertainments conducted by the club and with the liberal contributions of the members, were placed, and the small circulating library of which Miss Willard was librarian was established.

In 1868 the present library building was entered, and five years later, 1873, the library then having over one thousand volumes, became the town's property. It now contains 3,150 volumes.

FRANCONIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Franconia Public Library was established in 1892 through the efforts of the Rev. A. J. Eastman, Henry H. Clark and Wilbur F. Parker, who were appointed its trustees. The town took advantage of the law passed by the state in 1891, giving one hundred dollars' worth of books to each town appropriating the same amount.

To these two hundred new books were added about 244 volumes which had belonged to an old Franconia Village Library, making in all 444 volumes.

Upon the removal from town of the Rev. Mr. Eastman in 1894, the Rev. Mr. Wormwood was appointed in his place, and served until 1903, when Dr. H. L. Johnson was elected to the position.

The library is situated in a building which was formerly a schoolhouse. As it was found to have outgrown the room it

occupied, a larger one in the same building was very nicely fitted up at considerable expense, and the books were removed to this in May, 1901. The building is also occupied at present by the postoffice and a barber shop.

The town has appointed from one to two hundred dollars for books each year since its establishment, and at the last annual meeting it was voted to have a catalogue printed. The library has had several donations, the largest of which were 67 volumes from Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson and 66 volumes from Mrs. C. H. Greenleaf.

The yearly circulation averages about 2,774 volumes.

Free use of the books is given to residents of the town, and enough money is received from transients and fines to pay the running expenses.

FREEDOM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established under the library law in 1892. It has 1,300 volumes upon its shelves and a circulation of 2,500 volumes a year. It is located in the Town Hall.

FREMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Pleasantly situated at the very centre of our little village stands Fremont Public Library. A building not large, but neat and tidy in appearance and easy of access, at the same time large enough to contain upon its shelves the twelve hundred or more volumes to the town's credit.

It was built by the town in 1894, making available the state aid under laws of 1891. The site was given by Warren True, who was a member of the library trustees at the time of his death, April 15 last.

The library was opened with seven hundred and forty-one volumes or more owned by the Fremont Library Association, an association formed here in 1866. This association generously turned over their books, which materially helped to make the library a success from the start, both in the number and selection of its volumes. About fifty volumes have been added each year.



FRANCESTOWN TOWN LIBRARY



FREMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Among those who have served as library trustees are George F. Beede, Cyrus A. Gove, Eugene D. Sanborn, and William H. Mould, all of whom have taken much interest in the work. The present trustees are Charles E. Beede and Wileomb H. Benfield. One new trustee is elected each year to serve three years.

The present librarian, Mrs. Cora B. Frost, has held the position for several years, and is most efficient and courteous in the performance of her work.

The library is opened to the public Saturday afternoons from 2 to 5, and on Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9. It is well patronized, the whole number of borrower's cards out being 421, which is a little more than half the town's population.

We make it a point to keep the books in the best possible condition. About fifty dollars is raised each year for new books.

Although we subscribe for no magazines, many are sent in from residents or former residents, and there is usually a good supply to select from.

Most of the government and state reports and state papers of recent dates may be found on shelves.

The circulation the past two years for all classes was twenty-five hundred.

GILFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By an act of the legislature in 1893, setting off that part of Gilford which is now Ward 6, city of Laconia, the town of Gilford lost its public library, which was located in the territory thus set off. Our people, feeling the need of and knowing the benefits derived from a public library, promptly took action at the first annual meeting held after the above act, April 18, 1893, and appropriated twenty-five dollars for the establishment of a free public library under the provisions of chapter 8 of the Public Statutes, and chose Thomas E. Hunt, John B. Morrill, and Austin H. Bennett as the first

board of trustees. Nothing was done to establish the library until after the next annual meeting, when twenty-five dollars more was appropriated. With the appropriation of fifty dollars, and one hundred dollars' worth of books furnished by the state, and forty volumes donated by citizens, the library was established and first opened to the public on November 21, 1894, and contained two hundred and thirty-two volumes. The town at its next annual meeting appropriated one hundred dollars for the support of the library, and has continued to appropriate the sum yearly. The first home of the library was at the dwelling-house of Deacon Herman Hunter, and Mrs. Carrie Gill was appointed librarian. Here the library remained until the spring of 1897, when a room was furnished on the ground floor of the Town House, for the reception of the same. The first catalogue of books was issued in the spring of 1896. Soon after the removal of the library to the Town House Mrs. Gill resigned the position of librarian and Mr. Arthur G. Brown was appointed. Mr. Brown served for a short time, when he was succeeded by Miss Nellie M. Leavitt, who served one and one half years. In April, 1899, Mrs. Gill was reappointed, and is still serving in that capacity. In the spring of 1902 it was found that the library had outgrown its quarters and was sadly in need of a room. Another and much larger room was then furnished in the same building, up one flight of stairs. This is the present home of the library, and is quite well adapted for the purpose. The library now contains 1,659 volumes, which comprise not only works of fiction but many books belonging to other classes. Quite a number of the books and many of the furnishings used in the library room were donated by loyal citizens, who take a just pride in their library.

GILMANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was established in 1897 under the library law. The number of volumes is eleven hundred. It is located in a private house.

GILSUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Gilsum Public Library was established in 1891 by the vote of the town and three hundred and fifty dollars was raised for the purchase of books. It was also voted to accept the provisions of the library law of 1891, so as to become entitled to one hundred dollars' worth of books, which were duly received.

At this time there was a circulating library in the west part of the town containing over one hundred books, and these were donated to the town. The fire engine company of the town also had a nucleus of a library, and these books, ninety-two in number, were added to the town library. Thus at the close of the first year the library contained eight hundred and fifty volumes.

There being no building available in which to keep the library, it was located in a private house, centrally located, where it has since remained.

The management and control of the library is in the hands of a board of trustees, nine in number, the term of office being so arranged that there are three retiring members each year, requiring the election of three members each year for a term of three years.

The library is fairly well patronized, especially by the young people, and for the past few years it has been the aim of the trustees to devote a considerable part of the funds to the purchasing of books suitable for the young.

The town has made annual appropriations for the support of the library. Various donations of books have been received from time to time, and the largest of these was given by the late L. W. F. Mark, sixty volumes. The library now contains 1,271 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and reports, and is outgrowing its present accommodations. It is hoped that the time may come when it will have a library building of its own.

ROGERS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, GOFFSTOWN.

The Rogers Free Public Library of Goffstown owes its inception to the efforts of Miss Luey S. Rogers of Boston, Mass., now deceased. A summer visitor at first, pleased with the town, she remained a year, identifying herself with its interests and needs. The library was opened to the public in the spring of 1888 in the selectmen's room of the Town House, with a nucleus of a little more than seven hundred volumes, mostly contributed by Miss Rogers and family friends. The room proving inconvenient and unsuitable for library needs, the Town House was remodeled in 1889 to provide more commodious quarters. Since the date mentioned, the library has been in the alcove especially constructed for it in the Town House. The privileges of the library are for all residents of the town above the age of twelve years. The library is open Wednesdays from 7 to 8 P. M., Saturdays from 3 to 8 P. M. There are at the present writing about thirty-four hundred volumes of well-chosen books. There is a circulation of rising seven thousand volumes a year. Centrally located, people come from all parts of the town to avail themselves of its privileges. The library has no fund, but depends for its support and the purchase of new books upon the amount required by law to be raised by the town, which is usually augmented each year by a vote granting from one to one hundred and fifty dollars more. The control of the library is vested in a board of five trustees, one appointed by the selectmen each year to serve five years. The officers are a chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The librarian has served since the library was opened. It is hoped and expected that there will be a card catalogue within a year, valuable books having been added since the catalogues were printed.

GORHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was established in 1895 and received state aid. There are 2,097 volumes now upon the shelves, and the annual circulation is about four thousand volumes. It is located in a business block.



WEEKS PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREENLAND



HAMPSTEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY

OLIVE G. PETTIS LIBRARY, GOSHEN.

The library was established in January, 1890. It has not received state aid, but comes within the term "free public library." It contains 590 books. It is located in a private house.

GRAFTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the year 1880 a few of the public-spirited men and women of the town met at the residence of Dr. A. B. Hoyt to organize a library association and expend the sum of one hundred dollars for books. The records do not state how many members they had at the time of organization, or the number of the books purchased, but in 1886 they had eleven members, and records for each successive year show less, in 1891 giving but four.

Soon after the above date the town voted to accept the aid offered by the state and established a free library. The old Library Association gave some two hundred volumes to the town, and if there were any given by the state we fail to find such record. At the present time we have in the library one thousand volumes.

GREENFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was established in 1894 with state aid. It contains about eleven hundred volumes. It is located in a school building.

WEEKS PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREENLAND.

The first steps toward establishing a library in the town of Greenland were taken in 1893, when the vote passed appropriating the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars annually for that purpose.

But no active steps were taken until 1896, when arrangements were made for a library and the state sent the town one hundred dollars' worth of books. But before the appropriations were complete for opening the library Miss Caroline

A. Weeks placed funds in the hands of Charles H. Hazlett of Portsmouth for a library building in her native town. In March, 1897, the town appropriated one hundred dollars, and during that year the library building was erected.

The structure is forty feet front by thirty feet deep, of the colonial style of architecture, with pilasters of Corinthian order. It is constructed of pressed brick, with marble trimmings and granite underpinnings, with slated roof. Over the entrance door appear the words "Weeks Library" in marble. In the vestibule, at the left of the entrance, is a bronze tablet bearing the following: "This building erected as a memorial to George Weeks, Mary S. Weeks, and J. Clement Weeks by Caroline A. Weeks. mdecxcxvii."

The walls are adorned with life-sized portraits of those whose memory the building is to perpetuate as well as one of the donor. Recently a portrait of the late Hon. J. S. F. Frink was added, given by the people of the town.

At the town meeting in March, 1898, it was unanimously voted "that the town gratefully accepts the very handsome gift of the Weeks Library building, and hereby expresses the thanks of the inhabitants of the town to Miss Caroline A. Weeks for the same. That the town annually raise the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in addition to that required by law for the maintenance and support of the library and the purchase of books."

The building was dedicated May 19, 1898, with appropriate ceremonies. The library now contains four thousand and fifty volumes.

CHAMBERLIN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREENVILLE.

This library was established in 1877. Although not receiving state aid, it is classed as a free library. There are upon its shelves 3,200 volumes and its circulation is 4,468 volumes. It does not have a separate building.



HAMPTON FALLS TOWN LIBRARY



HANCOCK PUBLIC LIBRARY

GROTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established March, 1893, under the library law. There are 713 volumes upon its shelves. It has no library building.

HAMPSTEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1888. It did not receive state aid, but is, nevertheless, a free public library. It contains about four thousand volumes. It has a permanent fund of thirty-five hundred dollars. It has a separate building.

HAMPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Established in 1865. No state aid. Number of volumes 2,669. No library building.

HAMPTON FALLS FREE LIBRARY.

It was established in 1893 with state aid. The building given in 1901 was the Freewill Baptist church. Mr. John T. Brown of Newburyport bought the building of the few remaining members, remodeled it, then gave it to the town of Hampton Falls. Mr. Brown's father was a native of the town and a member of the Freewill Baptist church. The library was given in his father's memory. From 1893 to 1901 the library was in the Town Hall. Mr. E. B. Towle was first librarian; served until 1898. The library has always been well patronized. New books are bought in June and November. There are at present 3,706 volumes on the shelves.

HANCOCK TOWN LIBRARY.

In the early part of the year 1858 money was raised at a levee for the purpose of establishing a public library. This money was given and accepted by the town. The selectmen were directed to appoint a committee of three to take charge of the library. The town also voted to add fifty dollars to this sum for the purchasing of books. Mr. A. D. Tuttle acted

as librarian for twenty-two years, and the books were kept in his store. In 1880 Mr. A. C. Whitcomb presented the town with a brick building, and later left in trust ten thousand dollars for a permanent fund. Ebenezer Hubbard and Abijah Hadley each gave a legacy of one thousand dollars for the support and benefit of the Hancock Town Library. It contains at present 4,882 volumes.

HANOVER TOWN LIBRARY.

At the annual town meeting, March, 1898, the town of Hanover voted to accept the gift of one hundred dollars' worth of books from the state, and established a public library according to the provisions of the library law, with the name of the Hanover Town Library, located at Etna, a small village near the center of the town of Hanover.

The first trustees elected were Prof. Charles F. Richardson, Hanover, for one year; Asa W. Fellows, Hanover Center, for two years, and Horace F. Hoyt, Etna, for three years; treasurer, Horace F. Hoyt. Thomas W. Praddex was chosen librarian, Etna.

The Etna Debating Club gave their little library, containing 224 volumes, and with other small gifts and the state books, the library commenced loaning books in Hayes' Hall, February 4, 1899.

The town voted in 1903 and 1905 an appropriation of twenty-six hundred dollars, of which twenty-one hundred was to be used for building a library, and five hundred dollars a permanent fund, the income to be used for the support of the library. The town appropriation for 1905 was \$164.40. The present number of volumes is 1,375.

The library building being nearly completed, the books were moved from Hayes Hall to the new library building March 10, 1906.

The interior is 25 feet by 33 feet, in one room, finished in hazelwood throughout and varnished. This includes the window casings, the vestibule and door, the shelving, which ex-



HANOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY



HOWE LIBRARY, HANOVER

tends entirely around the room, and a paneled ceiling overhead. The brick walls are double, eight inches and four inches, with a two-inch air space, fourteen inches total. There is also the air space behind the plastering, so that the building is exceptionally dry and easily warmed. This end is further secured by having the floor of the cellar covered with a thick coat of cement-mortar, and the cellar walls well pointed. The fine cut granite steps and the portico were made possible by the gift of Mr. Henry C. Whipple, in memory of the late Mr. John W. Dodge of this town.

The cost of the building and the furnishing has been three thousand dollars, which amount, above the twenty-one hundred appropriated by the town, has been donated by friends who believe in education and a good public free library.

Trustees at the present time: Horace F. Hoyt, Etna; Prof. Robert Fletcher, Hanover; Chandler P. Smith, Hanover, librarian.

HOWE LIBRARY, HANOVER.

The Howe Library came into existence through a special charter granted by the legislature in 1899. The library was a gift to the town of Hanover by Mrs. Emily Howe Hitchcock in memory of her parents and brother. It was built in 1773 for the residence of Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of Dartmouth College. Previous to its conversion into a library it had been the home of the Howe family for fifty years. The building was dedicated as a library on February 22, 1900.

On April 7, 1900, the library was opened for circulation of books with about twelve hundred volumes, these having been contributed by Mrs. Hitchcock, Hon. Hiram Hitchcock, Admiral Belknap, and the Harriet Abbot fund. Through the same sources and other friends of the library the number has now been increased to about three thousand. An interesting feature of the library is the collection of old books comprising several volumes used by President Wheelock and found by workmen in the partitions of the building when

making repairs, all printed before the Revolutionary War. Beside these are some rare books contributed by Hon. Hiram Hitchcock, including one printed in 1472, sixteen years after the invention of printing, and said to be the first book printed in Roman types, also Bibles and missals of the famous Aldine type print.

At present about eighty persons avail themselves of the privileges of the library each week, the books drawn averaging from one hundred to one hundred and thirty in number.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY, HANOVER.

The Dartmouth College Library represents the accumulations of a century and a quarter. It originated in valuable gifts of books to the first president, Eleazer Wheelock, from various individuals, and from English and Scotch societies, the purposes of which were to promote religious knowledge. Similar gifts have followed. The latest acquisition is the valuable library of romance philology of eighteen hundred volumes, collected by the late Professor Koschwitz of the University of Königsberg, Germany, and presented to the college by Mr. Edward Tuck.

For many years separate libraries were maintained by the public literary societies of the students, the Social Friends, organized in 1783, and the United Fraternity, organized three years later. The Philotechnic Society, an organization of students in the Chandler School, also had a valuable library. In 1874, these three libraries, together with the college library, were consolidated and placed under the control of the college.

The library contains 110,000 volumes, 20,000 pamphlets, and a large collection of valuable manuscripts, which are mainly located in a fireproof stack in Wilson Hall, which was built in 1885 for library purposes alone. There are departmental libraries in the Medical School, Tuck School, Thayer School, Observatory, and in connection with the various laboratories. About four thousand dollars a year is expended

for books, for periodicals, and for binding. The additions to the library are from 1,500 to 3,000 volumes a year.

The general and departmental reference library, containing 10,000 volumes, occupies two rooms on the upper floor of Wilson Hall. and is open throughout the day and evening. The works of literature, including fiction, poetry, essays, drama, and works of statesmen, are in a separate room, where there is free access to the shelves. A standard library of the "books of power" by great authors is being installed in this room. This collection will be known as the Kenerson Memorial Standard Library. In another room may be found books by the faculty and alumni, as well as current files and bound volumes of leading newspapers and periodicals. Wilson Hall also contains over one hundred portraits in oil, and a collection of photographs for the illustration of art and archaeology. To maintain such a library a large force is necessary. Besides the librarian there are thirteen assistants, most of whom are undergraduate students working two hours or more per day.

HARRISVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Harrisville Public Library, located at the village, was established by a vote of the town about 1877. The sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for the purchase of books; this, with two hundred dollars donated by individuals, was taken by the committee chosen by the town, consisting of Aaron Smith, Cyrus Haywood, and Edwin P. Hunt, and 445 volumes were purchased. Since the town has annually appropriated one hundred dollars, this, with the individual donations, has enabled the committee to add to the library new books each year until the number at present is 1,056. For the first three years a room in the house of John T. Farwell was occupied as a library with Mrs. Farwell acting as librarian. In 1888 Henry Colony, Esq., of Keene, a former resident of the town, gave a piece of land in the most central part of the village on which to erect a library build-

ing. Soon after a building owned by the town in a remote part of the village was moved to this lot and fitted up. The library is open to all citizens of the town on every Saturday afternoon and evening, and is patronized by nearly every citizen in the town.

HAVERHILL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In September, 1880, through the efforts of Mrs. Lura C. Whitney, a meeting was called for those who were interested in a library. Officers were elected and a committee appointed to form a constitution and by-laws, also to select and purchase books. It was decided that the payment of one dollar and an annual assessment of fifty cents thereafter should constitute a membership. In two months, members, funds, and books were obtained. Mr. S. Reding gave the use of a room in a brick block, and the twentieth of November, 1880, with a list of ninety volumes, the library was opened for the distribution of books. In a year and one half it was removed into another room in the same building, where it remained seven years, Mr. S. T. Page giving the rent of the room. The number of volumes had increased to 740. For a few years they occupied different rooms, paying rent at twenty and twenty-five dollars a year. Entertainments were occasionally given for the benefit of the library and money raised by subscription, also substantial gifts of money from friends.

The librarians served without compensation. The library was open Saturday afternoons.

In 1897 Mr. J. H. Pearson of Chicago, a former resident of Haverhill, repaired the old academy building, finishing one room upstairs for a library room. The building is called Pearson Hall. Portraits have been given of many former residents of the town. Miss M. E. Flanders, the present librarian, served several years without compensation, but has been paid twenty-five dollars yearly since it became a free library in 1901. There are now 2,800 volumes.



DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY, HANOVER



WOODSVILLE LIBRARY, HAVERHILL

The town appropriation is two hundred dollars, the library receiving one third of the amount.

Legacies received: July, 1901, from the estate of Mrs. L. D. Cummings, \$100; October, 1902, from the estate of Amos Tarleton, \$315; October, 1904, from the estate of Sarah A. Carleton, \$3,500.

WOODSVILLE FREE LIBRARY, HAVERHILL.

The Woodsville Free Library was opened in May, 1894. The building was erected by the late Ira Witcher of Woodsville at a cost of six thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars, aside from the land, and presented to the people of Woodsville for the use of a free public library. With the building Mr. Whitecher also presented books to the amount of one thousand dollars, to which were added books to the like amount purchased with funds contributed by the people of Woodsville. The building and property was deeded by Mr. Whitecher to a board of nine trustees, with the power to elect their successors with the exception of two, one being the clerk of Grafton County Court, *ex officio*, and another to be elected annually by the voters of the Woodsville Union School District. Mr. Whitecher subsequently gave the library the sum of five hundred dollars for a permanent book fund. The income of the library aside from the income from this fund is one third of the amount raised annually by taxation by the town of Haverhill, and the sum of two hundred dollars annually appropriated by the Woodsville Union High School District for library purposes. The number of volumes in the library is now upwards of forty-two hundred. The trustees are Charles R. Gibson, S. M. Chamberlin, W. F. Whitecher, George E. Cummings, Mrs. Scott Sloan, Mrs. A. E. Davis, Mrs. F. P. Pray, Norman J. Page, elected by the district, and Dexter D. Dow, clerk of the superior court, *ex officio*.

HEBRON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the early forties there was a library started in the town of Hebron and named the Rich Man's Library. The shares

were five dollars each. Some of the citizens, feeling they could not afford so expensive a luxury, organized another in 1846 called the Poor Man's Library, which was opened to the public at one dollar per share. There were twenty-six holders of shares. Both of these libraries were well patronized by the public. The Hebron Academy, which was in a flourishing condition at this time, received much valuable information from these libraries.

Several years afterwards the ladies organized what is now known as the Hebron Social Circle. They had a nice little library to which they kept adding.

In 1897 the Hebron Town Library was organized, and the second floor in the village schoolhouse was fitted up for a library.

The Social Circle gave their books, which at this time numbered between five hundred and six hundred. In a short time all the shareholders in the Rich Man's and Poor Man's libraries called a meeting and voted to give their books to the Town Library. These books have been a source of interest to book lovers as curiosities, and some interesting stories are found in them. The first communion set used in the town is on exhibition in the library, and ex-Governor N. S. Berry's picture hangs on the wall. At the time of his election he was a resident of this town. The library at present has 1,415 volumes and is in a prosperous condition.

TUCKER FREE LIBRARY, HENNIKER.

In September, 1888, Mrs. E. Maria Cogswell became interested in the matter of forming a reading club in Henniker, and, through her influence and earnest efforts, an organization was formed, under the name of Henniker Free Library Association. The town of Henniker at its annual meeting, held in March, 1889, voted to establish a public library and voted money for its maintenance. The officers of the association turned over to the town all the reading matter and funds belonging to them. The management of the town



TUCKER FREE LIBRARY, HENNIKER.



JACKSON PUBLIC LIBRARY

was vested in five trustees, two of whom were women, to be chosen by ballot at the town meeting. Mrs. Cogswell was the first librarian and a trustee during her lifetime. The home of the library was in Emerson's block. The growth of the library was slow but sure, and in 1902 there were 2,851 bound volumes.

In October, 1902, George W. Tucker, who was born in Henniker July 21, 1836, died in Bradford, leaving the larger part of his property to the town of Henniker for the erection of a suitable building, the cost not to exceed fourteen thousand dollars, and the maintenance of the library therein, to be known as the Tucker Free Library. This was accepted by the town at the next annual meeting in 1903. The building site was presented by Mr. Henry A. Emerson, which, with another generous gift of twenty-five hundred dollars for furnishing and fitting up the library, was gladly accepted. The library was furnished and dedicated September 22, 1904, and by vote of the town all books of the Henniker Free Library (about three thousand) were transferred to the Tucker Free Library. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, of which Mr. Emerson is president. Two members of the trustees are elected each year. The present board of trustees are Henry E. Emerson, Rev. T. H. Bouton, Hon. G. C. Preston, Mrs. Jennie N. Dodge, Mrs. M. Marion Cole, Walter A. Connor.

HILL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Our town was, I think, among the first to take advantage of state aid in establishing a library. At that time we were entitled to twenty-five dollars from the town, and, with the one hundred dollars' worth of books from the state, we opened the library January 1, 1893. We also circulated a paper and received eighty dollars more, which with the other, gave us quite a start. The next year we received fifty dollars from the town, and a like amount the two succeeding years. Since then, with the exception of last year, we have received seventy-five dollars. We have increased this sum with en-

tertainments, and received a generous gift of books from Mr. Levi P. Wadleigh of Haverhill, Mass. They embraced two sets of encyclopedias, and histories by Prescott, Guizot, Macaulay, and Carlyle. We have been given nicely bound volumes of *Century*, *Harpers*, and other magazines.

We have the standard works of fiction, like Scott and Dickens, and endeavor to have the best of new fiction as it is published. Then each year we add such books as Stoddard's Lectures, John Fiske's histories, Van Dyke's books, or something of that stamp.

For the children we try to get the best, and among them are a good many nature books. They are used in the schools in such a way that the children become interested and call for them to read themselves.

We really need one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year. The sum we have is too small to buy all the books needed, gives each class a limited stock of reading for the year, and makes it impossible to purchase books of science, as we would like to keep pace with the progress of the times.

If there is anything new on such subjects people inquire and feel that their library should have them, and it is a real regret to the librarian to feel she is not able to get them.

We have no library building, but occupy a small room in the schoolhouse. We need, and are hoping for, a new schoolhouse, and that would mean a more commodious place for a library and probably a reading room.

FULLER PUBLIC LIBRARY, HILLSBOROUGH.

The library was established in 1879. It has not received state aid, but is a free public library within the meaning of the statute. It contains 4,912 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 24,616 volumes. It has a trust fund of three thousand dollars. It has no library building.

HINSDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Hinsdale Public Library occupies attractive and commodious rooms in the new town hall built in 1903. These

rooms are unusually well equipped for so small a town (two thousand inhabitants). Strangers frequently comment upon their excellent equipment and well-selected library.

The nucleus of the present library was first instituted in 1867 by an association of citizens who subscribed shares at three dollars each.

In 1876, however, by mutual agreement between the town and association, the town assumed the custody of all the books, then numbering about one thousand volumes, agreeing to appropriate three hundred dollars annually for the improvement of the library. At that time its quarters were in a small building owned by Dr. Frederick Boyden. This becoming too small, the books were in 1880 moved to suitable rooms in the Town Hall. In 1900 that building was destroyed by fire, but with prompt assistance nearly all the books were saved and moved to vacant rooms in Fisk's block nearby until the Town Hall should be rebuilt. While there the books were catalogued according to the Dewey Decimal System.

The library at present numbers between six and seven thousand volumes. Its careful selection is mainly due to the efficient services of the late Dr. W. S. Leonard, who served gratuitously many years on the library committee, and whose love for and firm belief in the library as a means of public improvement did much to foster in the town its present interest in the library.

In its early days the library was only open on Saturdays; later on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, while at the present time it is open every evening and two afternoons a week. Seven hundred dollars has been the annual appropriation from the town for library support for several years. Outside this it has never received financial aid. Very handsome pictures and statuary have been given to the town to adorn the walls of the library, and a few books at various times have been received.

It is hoped that some of our public-spirited citizens or

former residents will give us the means to make the library a still greater means of usefulness than at present.

HOLDERNESS FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established by state aid in 1893. It contains at present 1,847 volumes. Its circulation is about 1,114 volumes per year. It has no library building.

HOLLIS SOCIAL LIBRARY.

This library was established in 1879 by the Social Library Association. It has not received state aid, but has become a free public library, and two of the five directors are appointed by the town. It has about five thousand volumes upon its shelves, and loaned out 13,654 volumes during the last biennial period. It does not have a separate building.

HOOKESETT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Hooksett Public Library was opened in December, 1893, in a little room in the Town Hall. The state gave us 101 books. Since then kind friends have remembered us with 185 books, and 480 magazines and pamphlets. We have purchased with the town appropriation 1,478 books, making a total of 1,764 books at the present time. The library has been well patronized, especially by the young people. They have become interested in history, biography, and science. We have purchased a number of books which have proved very helpful in their school work. We are indebted to Miss Mabel Winchell, librarian of Manchester City Library, for the loan of a large number of beautiful pictures, which have been on exhibition in our library and thus added to the pleasure and profit of the patrons. We are very much in need of a new building. We have not room enough for our books. We hope sometime to be able to report a neat and commodious building, which would greatly increase the usefulness of the library.

HOPKINTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It is made up of two branches, one at Hopkinton village and the other at Contoocook. The Hopkinton village branch contains 2,640 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 4,231 volumes. The Contoocook branch contains 2,670 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 4,927 volumes. The Hopkinton village branch is located in the William H. Long Memorial Building, while the Contoocook branch is in a business block.

GREELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, HUDSON.

At the annual meeting, March 14, 1893, a vote was passed by the town to accept the provisions of the law of 1891, in relation to free public libraries in towns, and appropriated one hundred dollars for that purpose; but no trustees were elected at that meeting to carry the provisions of the law into effect. Subsequently a board of trustees was appointed by the selectmen.

Before any substantial progress had been made by the trustees, they received notice that by the provisions of the will of the late Doctor A. J. Greeley, the town was bequeathed five hundred books to be selected from his private library of nearly three thousand volumes.

Doctor Greeley was born in Hudson, September 10, 1818, and died in Olneyville, R. I., in 1893. By the courtesy and generosity of the heirs of Doctor Greeley, the town was given their several shares of his library, from which the trustees selected 1,889 volumes, and one hundred books were received from the state.

The library was named in honor of the donor, The Greeley Public Library of Hudson, and was opened to the citizens of the town June 20, 1894.

A catalogue was prepared and published in January, 1895, at which time the library contained 2,024 books.

The number of books has been increased from year to year by appropriation by the town and by gifts from citizens and

other friends, until there are upon its shelves, February 15, 1906, 3,207 volumes.

The ordinary annual appropriation for the support of the library by the town is one hundred and fifty dollars.

The circulation of 2,722 books of the library for the last year, among a population of thirteen hundred, shows an average fraction more than two books for each inhabitant of the town.

JACKSON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was founded by Mr. John R. Porter of Boston, Mass. Mr. Porter was an enthusiastic lover of mountain scenery, and especially so of the many picturesque views to be seen from Jackson, where he sojourned many summers. Mr. Porter being a gentleman of culture and refinement and a lover of books, conceived the plan of founding a public library and presenting it to the town. During the month of August, 1879, he solicited funds and donations of books from his many friends. He soon had a collection of some two hundred books, and then, having formulated rules and regulations for the future use of his infant library, he presented it to the town as a "Free Public Library of Jackson." To this gift of Mr. Porter's has been added many other donations of money and books by people from all civilized countries, who sojourn here during the summer season. Gifts have also been made by residents of the town. At the present time the library has on its shelves some three thousand choice books, and on its reading table are to be found the leading magazines of the day, literary, scientific, and musical. At first these books were housed in the Town Hall, but now they are covered by a beautiful little library, located on the west bank of the musical Wild Cat river, just below where its foaming waters come tumbling down in a long cascade, to flow peacefully through the flowery meadows, where Alnobas worshiped Kahi Newaskin in the days that are no more.



CLAY LIBRARY, JAFFREY



KEENE PUBLIC LIBRARY

JAFFREY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the November meeting, in 1883, the town voted one thousand dollars for the purchase of books, to be known as the Jaffrey Public Library.

A single room over a store was used until 1896, when the Clay Library Building was completed and the library was moved into its new, spacious home.

This building, the gift of Miss Susan Clay, for many years a resident of Jaffrey, is a large two-story structure containing an attractive reading room, an art or relic room, and the book room, on the first floor. The second story contains a room used by the town officers, one used by the trustees, and a small hall. The executors of Miss Clay's will, Hon. Peter Upton and Mr. Alfred Sawyer, had charge of the erection of the building. It was dedicated July 4, 1906. Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College gave the address.

There have been three librarians, Jesse B. Twiss, Mrs. Sophia U. Slason, and Lucia B. Cutter.

Five trustees, appointed by the selectmen, one to represent each church society of the town, have charge of the library.

In 1903 the library received five thousand dollars from the Joel Parker estate, which is the only fund. The town appropriates each year different sums for its support. For several years it has been three hundred and fifty dollars.

Some valuable gifts of books have been received. Among them one hundred and eighty-eight volumes from Joseph E. Gay of New York, containing some very old and rare books. There are a number of shelves set apart for the Chriemhild Robinson Memorial collection, mostly choice children's books, given by Mrs. B. L. Robinson, Cambridge, Mass.

The library is growing, numbering now 4,699 volumes. The circulation is good, and the townspeople seem to appreciate the privileges the library affords.

JEFFERSON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in July, 1894, with state aid. It contains nineteen hundred volumes, and its circulation averages fifteen hundred volumes annually. It has a separate building.

KEENE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1859 a circulating library called Keene Public Library was started by several interested citizens, a sum of one hundred dollars having been raised for the purpose. It was opened to the public with 2,644 volumes on the shelves, consisting of public documents, bound newspapers, and about one thousand of standard works and reference books.

In 1874 the Keene Library Association voted to surrender to the city of Keene all property belonging to the association on the condition that the city provide a suitable place for the same and appropriate a sum not less than three hundred dollars annually for the first five years, and thereafter a sum not less than five hundred dollars per annum, until the library should have an income of one thousand dollars from other sources to keep the books in proper condition and add to the supply. An appropriation of five hundred dollars was made April 1, 1875, and a book committee was appointed to purchase books.

The library found its home in Colony's block, during the first year, and for the several succeeding years in Warren's block. The first delivery of books began July 10, 1875, with 3,221 volumes on the shelves, and the statistics show a circulation of 26,650 the first year.

In 1898 a large building beautifully situated on West street, not far from Central Square, was presented to the city by Mr. Edward C. Thayer of Keene, and in 1899 the library was again opened to the public with Myra E. Southworth as librarian, which office she filled for the five succeeding years. The interior of the building is beautifully finished, having two reading rooms, a reference room, delivery room, and stack

room on the first floor. The two reading rooms are spacious and pleasant, but the stack and reference rooms have proved inadequate for the library's rapid growth. On the second floor are two art rooms, a magazine room and the trustees' room. The third floor contains an assembly hall, and several smaller rooms, where pamphlets and the government publications are kept.

In 1904-05 the library was reclassified according to the Dewey and Cutter system, and catalogued by the present librarian. One of the great needs felt at present is that of a children's room, and the trustees and librarian are looking forward to speedy realization.

KENSINGTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1893 the town of Kensington voted, at their annual meeting in March, the sum of twenty-five dollars to establish a free public library, thus availing themselves of the generous gift of the state. John A. Blake, Josiah D. Prescott, and Sarah A. Green were chosen as the first trustees.

In September, 1893, the one hundred books given by the state were catalogued and placed on the shelves of a book-case purchased by the committee. The library was opened to the public on Saturdays from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m., at the home of Mrs. A. Maria Hillard, who was librarian. Many availed themselves of the opportunity of free books who had not previously enjoyed the subscription library of the town.

The next year the library was opened to the public two days in the week, Wednesday and Saturday, during the same hours.

The Kensington Social Library, which had been built in 1895 by the munificence of Joseph Hillard, as a gift to the people of his native town, was opened to the public. As the trustees of that institution offered to the public library trustees the free use of that building the free public library was then moved to the new building.

Each year the town has purchased from forty to fifty books until the number now exceeds nine hundred. This includes

the library of the late Langley Boardman Brown, who willed his books to the library, with a bookcase for the same.

While the two libraries are separate, they are essentially the same. They occupy the same building, have the same librarian, and issue the same number of books in a family, with the same rules and regulations in all essential things.

KENSINGTON SOCIAL LIBRARY.

Kensington was one of the first towns in the state to establish a library. In the year 1798, by grant of the legislature of the state of New Hampshire, the Kensington Social Library was incorporated. Jeremiah Fogg and Ebenezer Potter, two prominent men in the town, were authorized to call the first meeting.

The first regular meeting was called June 30, 1800, when the constitution was adopted. The society existed for almost sixty years and its books had a large circulation throughout the town. The books were loaned for sixty days, with a fine of one cent per day for all time over that. It was always in good condition and in good hands. During the many years of its usefulness some of the volumes disappeared, remaining in the hands of the people who had borrowed them and forgotten to return the same.

The old library is now in the hall of the new Kensington Social Library in the old bookcase, with the constitution (rather worm eaten and faded with age) on one door and a list of books on the other. Heading this list are Addison's Evidences, Belknap's New Hampshire, Don Quixote, and many others published in the 1790s. Among the oldest of these books is Letters to a Young Lady by Rev. John Bennett, published in 1716.

In 1849 some ladies of the town joined together and formed the Ladies' Sewing Circle. This circle began a subscription library, known as the Ladies' Sewing Circle Library. The members met once in two weeks at the home of some one of the members. At these meetings it was customary to bind



KENSINGTON SOCIAL LIBRARY



NICHOLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, KINGSTON

shoes, every member having the privilege of carrying her own work by paying a fine of four cents. One of the members read aloud while the others worked, and refreshments were served, which consisted of bread and butter and one kind of plain cake. At first the subscription fee was twenty-five cents, which was increased to fifty cents.

In 1895 Joseph Chase Hillard, a well-known insurance adjuster and a native of Kensington, erected a substantial brick building on commodious grounds. Taking the name from the first library in Kensington, Mr. Hillard called this the Kensington Social Library. At this time the Ladies' Sewing Circle Library transferred their books to the Social Library trustees, to be held by them for the free use of the town forever. The Ladies' Library was removed to the new building in 1895, where it occupied a well-heated and well-lighted room.

Here there is a reading room generously supplied with the late magazines. The people have had the privilege of taking these magazines home for one week after they have been on the tables for one month. Fully as many have enjoyed this opportunity as have taken advantage of the reading room.

In 1896 the circulation was 1,096 volumes, the circulation being kept up by the frequent additions of new books obtained from the proceeds of entertainments. The magazines have for the most part been gifts from various people, the donations of Joseph C. Hillard exceeding all others.

Joseph C. Hillard left at his decease, two years since, a permanent fund for the maintenance of the Kensington Social Library, the income of which is just beginning to accrue. It is hoped, by the judicious use of this money, to put the Kensington Social Library on a substantial running basis, with an increase in circulation and usefulness.

NICHOLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, KINGSTON.

In the year 1892 the town voted to establish a public library, and chose three trustees, who were to ask the aid of the state under the act passed at the preceding session of the

legislature. In 1894 the library was opened in the selectmen's room of the Town Hall building, and was well patronized from the first.

We had at opening about 420 books, of which 104 were given by the state, 99 by the Kingston Book Club, and 148 were purchased by the trustees. The balance were received from private individuals or from the town clerk.

For the next few years the library grew steadily, somewhat over one hundred volumes being added yearly, and it became evident that we must soon find new quarters. In 1898 the present beautiful and commodious building was erected by Mr. J. Howard Nichols in memory of his parents, Nicholas and Mary Barstow Nichols, and on June 8 was presented to the town and accepted and dedicated with appropriate exercises.

The trustees of Sanborn Seminary and the trustees of the library made an arrangement for their mutual benefit whereby the library of the seminary, consisting of some fifteen hundred volumes, was placed in the new building, and the Kingston Public Library and that of Sanborn Seminary were practically combined in the Nichols Memorial Library. The school has the use of the books that are needed during term time, the teachers and the scholars free use of the library, and the trustees of the school appropriate yearly an amount equal to that of the town, the seminary appropriation being expended under the direction of the principal, who, however, is always one of the library trustees.

This place has many advantages. The library has steadily grown since 1898, having now some forty-five hundred volumes, with this year's appropriation unexpended. Quite a number of volumes have been given by individuals: from the library of the late William C. Patten of Kingston some fifty volumes, and smaller numbers from various sources.

LACONIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the March meeting in 1878, it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the purchase of a library. The first

board of trustees was composed of six members, James H. Tilton, Winfield S. Thomas, Daniel S. Dinsmore, John T. Busiel, Erastus P. Jewell, and Charles F. Pitman, of whom the last three are members of the present board. The library was in Folsom block eleven years, in the First National Bank block twelve years, and in the basement of the Unitarian church two years before its removal to the Gale Memorial Library.

The will of Napoleon B. Gale provided for a library, a memorial hall and a public park. The city appropriated ten thousand dollars in addition to the five thousand dollars provided for a park, and the Moulton estate, opposite the passenger station, was purchased for a park and a building site for the combined library and memorial hall. Later the lot occupied by the Congregational church was bought for sixty-five hundred dollars and added to the park. The building committee consisted of John T. Busiel, Charles F. Pitman, and Edwin F. Burleigh. The building cost a little more than sixty thousand dollars. About eight thousand dollars was spent in furnishing and fitting up the building. The park with improvements has cost about twenty-eight thousand dollars. There remains in the hands of the trustees of the Gale estate about ninety-two thousand dollars. One fourth of the income must be used for maintaining and beautifying the park. The remainder is turned over to the library from time to time and provides an income of about twenty-six hundred dollars for the library. The library has a fund of one thousand dollars bequeathed by Helen A. Avery, and five hundred dollars, a bequest of Julia A. Ladd. The income of these funds must be used for the purchase of books.

The Gale Memorial Library was dedicated on the ninth of June, 1903, and immediately thereafter the books of the Laconia public library and of the Lakeport public library were moved into it. The reading room has been open regularly since the 22d of July, 1903. A new registration of borrowers was begun and books were loaned on the third of August. For a time the library was open from 10 to 12,

from 2 to 6, and from 7 to 9 every day, except Sundays and holidays. It is now open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Beginning on the first of October, 1905, the reading room has been open on Sundays from 2 to 6 P. M.

Books are sent to Lakeport every day except Saturdays and Sundays. They are also sent to The Weirs five times a week while the schools are in session, and on Tuesdays and Fridays during the vacations. Any child able to write his name may register and draw books. Teachers may draw as many books as they need and keep them until the close of the term. Special students may obtain as many books as they require and keep them as long as they please by having them renewed every two weeks. Any resident may have two books at a time. There are more than one hundred periodicals on file in the reading room, and over four hundred volumes on open shelves in the study room.

The librarians in succession have been Winfield S. Thomas, John W. Ashman, Miss Nellie Witcher, Edgar F. Reeves, Miss Julia S. Busiel, and Olin S. Davis.

LANCASTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1884. It is a free public library, although not receiving state aid. It contains 7,453 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 18,514 volumes. A separate building is in course of construction.

LANDAFF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Established in 1891 with state aid. It contains 525 volumes. Circulation one thousand volumes. Located in a dwelling-house.

LANGDON TOWN LIBRARY.

The Langdon Town Library was first started as a neighborhood library by a few ladies who desired more extensive reading and of a character above the newspapers. This by contributions was added to year by year. At the decease of

some of its promoters it was thought best that its circulation should be extended and instead of its being moved from house to house have a permanent home. After due deliberation it was given to the town. At the March meeting in 1897 the first board of trustees was chosen and the town voted to continue the library as the Langdon Town Library.

The trustees catalogued the library, and adopted rules and regulations for its conduct, and placed the library in the store and postoffice building. Cases were then purchased for the better care of books, and as the number has increased, cases have been added.

Some years the town has raised a sum above the amount required by law and the librarian has been paid by the town.

The reading has been selected in order to interest the young people in something of an elevating character as well as historical and descriptive. Writings of some of the latest novelists are circulated and the public take quite an interest.

There is a feeling now that a library building should be erected that could give better conveniences and less liability from fire.

WEST LEBANON PUBLIC LIBRARY, LEBANON.

The beginning of the West Lebanon Public Library was in the early sixties, when a few women met and planned to raise money to buy books for a library. The first books were bought by Col. Jewett D. Hosley, and they were housed for a long time in the residence of Mr. William P. Burton. For many years each one who used the library paid a fee of one dollar per year, but in 1900 this was changed and the library became a free one.

In 1893 a catalogue of the books was printed. During the last five years a determined effort has been made to raise money for a library building. Lecture courses and concerts were held; a series of food sales, in which the village women all took part, and various other entertainments were given. One or two generous citizens added to the sum and it is now almost twelve hundred dollars.

In the spring of 1906 the Boston & Maine Railroad leased a lot for the nominal rent of one dollar per year to the library association. The location of the lot is all that could be desired, and it is hoped that within a year or two the fund will be sufficient to warrant a building.

LEE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains 1,229 volumes. It is located in the Town Hall.

LISBON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first library of a public character in which the citizens of Lisbon were interested was called the Lisbon Village Moral Society, and came into existence more than fifty years ago. Most if not all of the books belonging to the library or society are still on the shelves of the public library, though for reasons—cheap paper and small type—they are not in circulation. The collection consists of histories, biographies, essays, and a few poems. Not one volume of fiction is among them. The library was kept in a cupboard in the old Railroad depot, under the charge of Mr. Pearson.

In 1864 the Lisbon Village Library Association was organized through the efforts of Augustus A. Woolson, Hon. and Mrs. E. D. Rand, Dr. Charles H. Boynton, Miss Rebecca Hollister, H. B. Savage, George Brummer, William M. Kelsea, and other interested citizens.

Membership was obtained by the payment of one dollar, with a fee of fifty cents per year.

The selection of the books was entrusted to a book committee of seven persons, generally people of literary tastes, who, with the president, Hon. E. D. Rand, endeavored to establish a library of the best reading matter. The first librarian was Miss Rebecca Hollister, a lady of culture and fine literary tastes. She continued to act as librarian twenty-five years, when Miss Alice M. Boynton, now Mrs. W. W. Oliver, was elected to serve. She was succeeded by Miss Nettie L.

Kelsea, who, with the exception of two years, has served since 1887. After the death of Mr. Rand, the Hon. A. A. Woolson was made president of the association and holds the office at the present time. William M. Kelsea served as secretary for nearly a quarter of a century. The Lisbon Village Library Association was an organization very dear to the hearts of its founders and members, and accessions on its shelves were watched carefully that no harmful or worthless books should be placed before the public. Mr. Rand often said, "Give them nothing but the best, then the public will read the best books."

In 1899 the Lisbon Public Library was formed, the town taking advantage of the state's offer of one hundred dollars' worth of books to any town establishing a free library.

The association already owned one third of a building erected in 1882, and it offered the town the use of its rooms, the books upon its shelves, furniture, etc., provided the town would agree to refit the rooms, raise the necessary funds to maintain the public library, and allow the book committee of the association a voice in the selection of the books. This the town consented to do, and for more than six years the two organizations have worked harmoniously together. The town officers consist of a board of six trustees, of whom the Hon. A. A. Woolson is chairman, and the association continues to elect its book committee annually, who, with the trustees, select the books for the library. The library is pleasantly situated on Main street in two attractively furnished rooms, and is liberally patronized by the residents of Lisbon. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-four books are upon its shelves, and the reading table is well supplied with periodicals.

The same high standard of literature instituted by the founders of the association has been maintained, and Lisbon justly is proud of her Free Public Library.

LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Lincoln is a lumber manufacturing village of about six hundred inhabitants, many of them Canadian French, situated in the Pemigewasset Valley, and has been in existence only fourteen years. It is peopled entirely by the employees of the J. E. Henry & Sons Company.

The public library was voted into existence at the annual town meeting in March, 1902. Previous to this time several small appropriations had been made at various times with this end in view, but no organization had been made and no active steps taken in the matter. At this meeting, however, a board of three trustees was elected, an appropriation of forty dollars made for books, and it was voted to apply to the state, under the statute, for aid in establishing the library. A small building of two rooms, which had been used for a barber shop, was offered to the library, rent free, by the Henry Company, and extensive repairs and improvements were made by them to fit it for the purpose, including the installation of electric lights. Modern library appliances were purchased at the Library Bureau in Boston, and the books classified and catalogued according to the system in use in the Boston Public Library, a librarian was appointed, and on May 2, 1905, the library was opened to the public, complete in all its details, and with two hundred and sixteen books upon its shelves, including fifty volumes of the best French fiction. Besides the circulating department there is also a small reading room, where may be found a number of the current periodicals.

The library is open twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, and is well patronized by the people. Its establishment has proved to be a decided benefit to the town, and it is hoped to increase its usefulness in the near future, especially in connection with the public schools.

LITCHFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 1,192 volumes and its circulation is about 1,100 volumes annually. It is located in a dwelling-house.



LITTLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY



MANCHESTER CITY LIBRARY

LITTLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Littleton Public Library was established in 1889, the town appropriating five hundred dollars a year for maintenance, providing citizens raised one thousand dollars.

The library also received books belonging to a defunct village library, and when, in January, 1890, the library was opened it contained twenty-seven hundred volumes. It now numbers sixty-eight hundred volumes.

From the first the circulation has been large, averaging fifteen thousand, with eighty-three per cent fiction. One reason for this seemingly large proportion of fiction is the constant use of reference books, of which no record can be kept. With such works the library is very well supplied.

The library is carefully classified according to the decimal classification. At first one card was given each borrower, but now a nonfiction card is also allowed, teachers having special privileges.

The use of the library by schools and clubs has increased steadily; this year traveling libraries have been sent to district schools for the first time.

In 1892 the library received its first large gift—six hundred volumes—from Charles Sinclair. By the will of Harry Bingham it received one thousand dollars. It has also many smaller gifts of books, of pictures and furnishings, notably a portrait of Harry Bingham.

The first home of the library was entirely inadequate to its needs, and in 1892 it was moved into commodious quarters in the new town building, and a reading room started, the town appropriation being increased to nine hundred dollars. The present year has seen its removal to a new library costing twenty-two thousand dollars: of this sum fifteen thousand dollars was the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Starting with one room in 1889, it now has in addition to delivery and stack rooms, a reading room and two reference rooms, with a children's room in prospect: and hopes for an increased usefulness in its new quarters.

LEACH LIBRARY, LONDONDERRY.

David Rollins Leach, who died in Manchester, April 1, 1878, left by his last will and testament three thousand dollars to found and perpetuate a public library in Londonderry. The town at the annual meeting in March, 1879, voted to accept the bequests, chose a board of trustees, and authorized the selectmen to build an addition to the Town Hall, in which should be fitted a room for library purposes. The selectmen attended to the duty assigned them, and a room was in readiness January 1, 1880. The trustees took steps at once to select a library in accordance with the will of Mr. Leach. After careful examination of the catalogues of many libraries and consultation with librarians and the citizens of the town, a list of books was prepared and a committee of the trustees gave personal attention to their purchase. Nine hundred and fifty-four volumes were purchased at the aggregate cost of nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars. Another installment of five hundred volumes was soon after added, and up to the present time new books have been added from year to year—which gives us at the present time 2,618 circulating books on our shelves and about five hundred books of other classes. We also have the new revised Encyclopedic Dictionary and the American Cyclopaedia.

LYMAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1894 with state aid. It contains 562 volumes. It is located in a private dwelling-house.

MADISON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Our library was opened September 25, 1893, at the residence of John H. Burke, one of the trustees chosen the March previous. We commenced with the books given us by the state under the laws of 1891, chapter 62.

An interest was at once manifest and the growth though not rapid has been steady.

We have especially aimed to interest our youthful readers, believing in the old adage "as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," and we allow the children the use of the library as soon as the parent will be responsible for the books. We have one little girl four years of age, and we have no one more enthusiastic.

The books remained at Mrs. Burke's (Mrs. Burke serving us as librarian) until moved to Mr. Lary's the following March. Mr. Lary was librarian until July, 1898, when the size of the library and Mrs. Lary's health rendered a change necessary. It was accordingly taken to the postoffice building, then owned by L. R. Ambrose, postmaster, and was cared for by him for a small compensation until he resigned his office.

He was succeeded by J. H. Burke April, 1901. Mr. Burke, who had taken an active interest in the library from its commencement, allowed the books to remain, Mrs. Burke serving as librarian. December, 1903, Mrs. Burke's health compelled her to resign, but we have still had the use of the building free.

Our library is now so large that we very much need a building. There is quite an interest among the citizens and friends, which we hope will result in obtaining one soon.

Our income is very small, but the interest has been such that our expenses have been trifling and we have been able to add a few volumes each year by purchase until we now have 838 volumes.

We also have received a great many presents from citizens and friends. Our summer guests have been liberal patrons.

MANCHESTER CITY LIBRARY.

In 1844 the Manchester Athenæum was established "with the design of founding a library, reading room, and museum." After ten years of successful growth this organization turned over to the city its library of 2,953 volumes to found a free public library. One of the conditions of this transfer was that the city should appropriate annually a sum not less than one thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase and

binding of books and periodicals—a munificent sum for those days.

In November, 1854, this free city library was opened to the public. The first report says, “The majority of books called for are of a character calculated to improve the intellect and heart, and many of the more abstruse, intellectual, and scientific treatises are every day called for.” Within a year the library moved into larger quarters in one of the business blocks, where, in February, 1856, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. With good courage another start was made, and after successively occupying rooms in the Merchants’ Exchange and Patten’s Block, the library was removed, August, 1871, to a new building of its own on Franklin street, where it still remains. The lot for this building was donated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. In 1882 a large addition was made to the building, and ten years later a part of the basement was finished off to provide a room for newspapers and government documents.

Three collections of books amounting to 2,487 volumes have been presented to the library and are known as the Brewer, Currier, and Reynolds donations. The library has also benefited by three bequests as follows: \$5,000, given in 1872 by Oliver Dean, used for scientific and technical books; \$2,000, given in 1885 by Mary E. Elliot, for medical works; \$2,887, given in 1892 by Eliza A. Eaton, “for the benefit of the library.”

The services of nine librarians have covered the fifty-two years of the library’s history. During this time two printed catalogues, various supplements, and three finding lists have been issued. The library now has a good card catalogue, also a separate card catalogue of the juvenile books, and is classified by the Cutter classification. It contains about fifty thousand volumes, and is open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturdays until 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.



FROST FREE LIBRARY, MARLBOROUGH



NASHUA PUBLIC LIBRARY

FROST FREE LIBRARY, MARLBOROUGH.

Frost Free Library was presented to Marlborough August 26, 1867, by one of her sons, Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, Mass. The site, a substantial granite building, suitable furnishings, and a collection of two thousand books, were included in the gift, and the sum of five thousand dollars was placed in trust, the interest to be paid annually for the support of the library. Mr. Frost was elected president, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death in 1894. He was succeeded by his son, Albert P. Frost, who served until his death in 1897, when his sister, Mrs. Emma Frost Hale, was elected president. She resigned in 1902, and Lowell P. Frost of Buffalo, N. Y., grandson of the donor, was chosen. Mr. Frost has shown his interest in the work by the many generous gifts and much valuable assistance.

Several valuable collections of shells, geological specimens, and curiosities have been presented the library by the Frost family, Rev. S. H. McColleston and others. In 1898 the library received a gift of one thousand dollars by the will of the late Albert P. Frost, the income to be used for the support of the library.

In 1902 the library was thoroughly reorganized and the card catalogue was introduced with most satisfactory results.

Previous to September 1, 1903, the library had been opened to the public only on Saturday afternoons and evenings, but at that time it was thought advisable to open it also on Wednesdays. The library now contains over six thousand volumes—and the average distribution for a week during the past three months has been one hundred and seventy-five books, not including the magazines, of which there are twelve for general circulation.

Eight of the townspeople have served as librarian since its founding, each one doing this work in a painstaking manner.

MASON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the fall of 1892, the town took advantage of the offer made by the state, and established a free library. A number

of years before a library was formed and owned by individuals. Some of the books were left after it was discontinued and these were given to the new library, which added quite a little to its numbers. The library was first located in a little room over the store; it was then changed to the postoffice. It soon outgrew the limited space, and a room was fitted up in the schoolhouse, the town not being able to build a library building. The room is small, and the addition of more books will necessitate another room. Each year between thirty and forty books are added, the committee always trying to procure the highest class of books. Fiction is called for more than history or travel.

The teachers have the privilege of taking books for the benefit of their children.

The books are divided into four classes by way of classification, fiction, history, biography, and travel.

MEREDITH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in March, 1882. It did not receive state aid, but is, nevertheless, a free public library within the meaning of the statute. It contains 4,149 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 17,708 volumes. The town contributes five hundred dollars a year to its support. It has a separate building, presented by Benjamin M. Smith of Beverly, Mass.

MERRIMACK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In March, 1892, the town of Merrimack voted to accept the provisions of the state law passed in 1891, "relating to new public libraries in towns."

The sum of three hundred dollars was voted for the establishment of a public library, and with one hundred and one volumes received from the state, fifty-two donated by friends of the movement, and forty-nine purchased by the town, the library was opened to the public January 1, 1893, in the office of Dr. W. W. Pillsbury, through whose active influence its establishment was effected.

The following summer Dr. Pillsbury went to Newburyport, Mass., and the library, then numbering three hundred and seventy-three volumes, was moved into the house of the present librarian, where it still is located.

From its start the library maintained a steady and healthy growth, and the citizens of the town have shown their appreciation of its benefits through their liberal patronage and annual appropriations for its support.

Through the generosity of James B. and Dr. George C. Hoitt eighty-eight volumes of the "Charles V. Cotton Library" were donated, and one hundred and ten volumes have been received from other friends; these, with government and state publications, constitute all the books in the library not purchased by the town.

The library now contains 2,950 volumes, about half of which are fiction, but in the other classes are many excellent works of travel, history, and biography.

The children's department is well supplied with the best literature for young people, and many of the school children are among the most constant and appreciative patrons of the library.

The town purchased a building lot two years ago, but no definite action has yet been taken towards the erection of a building. The library is doing good work, but it has reached the limit of its capacity for growth, until more room can be provided for its accommodation.

MIDDLETON TOWN LIBRARY.

The Middleton Town Library was established in 1892 through the efforts of several prominent gentlemen. The town at its annual election voted to have a free library and to accept the offer of the state. We received one hundred dollars' worth of books from the state, and these, with what the town purchased, formed the nucleus of our town library. It was located in a private house, where the postoffice was, and Mrs. George D. Drawbridge took charge of it for several years,

free of charge. In 1900 a convenient room was fitted up in the Town Hall and the library was removed there, where it is at the present time. The room is open every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m. and is well patronized. The library is a proof that "great things from small beginnings grow," as we now have over a thousand volumes on the shelves, divided into travels, history, poetry, fiction, and juveniles. Since the first year, these have all been bought, with the exception of a number of volumes given by Mr. Charles Roberts of Concord, N. H.

MILAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1896 with state aid. It contains about one thousand volumes and its circulation is fifty-two hundred volumes yearly. The town appropriates one hundred dollars annually for its support. It is located in the Town House.

MILFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1868, the following resolution was passed with hardly a dissenting vote, its passage having been urged by Thomas L. Livermore and others:

Resolved, That a free library be hereby established within and for the town of Milford, that the sum of five hundred dollars be raised by the town, and paid into the hands of the trustees hereinafter provided for, with which they shall, as soon as possible, purchase books and other necessary articles, provide a room, and do all necessary things for the establishment and continuance of the library herein provided for.

The sum of five hundred dollars was to be invested as the foundation of the town free library. It had been open to the public about eight months when these items were obtained. The library consisted of two hundred and eighty-three volumes, and during the eight months the circulation was twenty-three hundred volumes.

In 1890 a bequest of five thousand dollars from the late

Ezra M. Gay, was paid to the town in trust for the Milford Free Library, the income arising from it to be devoted to the purchase of books only and cannot be used for the ordinary expense of the library.

In March, 1891, the increase of the library was such that an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made for the erecting of a new building. At this time there were forty-five hundred bound volumes.

In June, 1892, the library was moved to the present quarters, a reading room was opened with a large number of periodicals. In this year a bequest of one hundred dollars was received in trust by the town, the income to be expended annually for library purposes.

The library was classified according to the Dewey system. At the present time there are ninety-one hundred volumes, with a circulation of twenty thousand. Arrangements are being made for a children's department, also a reference room.

MILTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Under the law of 1891 for the establishment of free public libraries, the town of Milton at its annual meeting in March, 1892, adopted the provisions of the act, passed the necessary votes for the founding and maintenance of the Milton Free Public Library, located it at Milton Mills, and chose three trustees for its care and management. The trustees chosen were Charles C. Hayes, Elbridge W. Fox, and John W. Simes. Following the action of the town, the state, through its Board of Library Commissioners, donated books to the town to the value of one hundred dollars as nucleus for the library.

Mr. Henry E. Wentworth was engaged as librarian, the library being kept in his store, which was centrally situated in the village.

At his retirement from trade the library was removed to its present location, a building formerly used as a store by John W. Simes, and for a number of years Mr. Simes has served as librarian.

Mr. Hayes, trustee, dying soon after the establishment of the library, Mr. Joseph Plummer was appointed to fill the vacancy, and he, with the other two members originally chosen, has continued to serve until the present time. The members are chosen each year by the town for three years, one being chosen each year. Their expenses are paid from the funds of the library; their services are gratis.

The library was opened in January, 1893. The town raises annually the amount required by law for its support. The last appropriation was \$107.40. There are now 1,019 volumes in the library, classified as follows: arts, biography, drama and poetry, fiction, history, juvenile fiction, theological, reference, science, natural history, periodicals, travel, farm and household, and miscellaneous.

Books have been donated to the library by the Universalist Publishing House, State Library, Hon. J. H. Gallinger, James H. Bridge, Albert E. Pillsbury, T. H. Montague, Mrs. Charles J. Berry, Milton Mills, N. H.; Mrs. Harriet E. Noyes, Barnstead, N. H.; Mrs. Augustus Barnard, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Arthur T. Smith, and John U. Simes.

The library is highly prized by the citizens of the village, the books being very eagerly sought for by both old and young. It is free to all residents in the town. There is another library at Milton village and also one at West Milton, so that all sections of the town are well provided for.

NUTE LIBRARY, MILTON.

The library was established in 1891, without state aid. It is a free public library. It contains 2,994 volumes, and its circulation is six thousand volumes annually. It has no building.

MUNROE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1895 with state aid. It contains 450 volumes and has a circulation of 962 volumes. It does not have a separate building.

MONT VERNON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains 1,150 volumes. The town appropriates one hundred dollars annually for its support. It is located in a school building.

MOULTONBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1896 with state aid. It contains 1,423 volumes, and its circulation is twenty-five hundred volumes annually. The town appropriates one hundred dollars for its support. It has no separate building.

NASHUA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Nashua Public Library had its inception and was really founded by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, when that society at the close of the Civil War voted to apply a fund remaining in their treasury to the starting of a free public library.

Encouraged by the citizens interested, and the Hon. O. C. Moore, editor of the *Nashua Telegraph*, a fair was held in the City Hall and a good sum realized. Contributions of books desirable for a library were also made by the citizens, and to all these were added the Atheneum library, and the whole then offered as a gift to the city, upon condition that one thousand dollars be provided annually for its support and development. The gift, with its conditions, was accepted, and seven trustees appointed to care for the same, and the library was soon opened to the public in the south room of the County Record Building. There it remained until 1892, and then having grown to a library of 11,260 volumes, it was removed to Odd Fellows' building on Temple street.

About that time the city government, recognizing the influence of the library as a factor in the educational growth of Nashua, and that unaided by legacies it must depend entirely upon the city for support and growth, increased their appropriation to two thousand dollars, and this has been in-

creased from time to time, until this year fifty-five hundred dollars was appropriated.

In 1892 Mrs. Mary A. Hunt and her daughter, Miss Mary E. Hunt, gave to the city the munificent gift of fifty thousand dollars for a library building. The gift was accepted, and after the usual delays, on September 28, 1903, the library then numbering twenty-three thousand volumes, was opened to the public in its new home, and the Hunt Memorial Library became a verity. The building is built in accordance with the most approved modern ideas, for a library, with appropriate and convenient fittings, a handsome reading and reference room, children's library and reading room, newspaper and weekly periodical room, with light and fireproof stack,—in all respects an up-to-date building, and here it is today in the care of a librarian and her two assistants, and a children's librarian.

NELSON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the annual town meeting in 1881 it was suggested by one of the visitors that they do something to benefit the old town, and a library was suggested. A meeting was called, and a committee was chosen to make plans to solicit contributions. There is no record of this meeting. The first annual meeting was held August 23, 1882, when a report of the doings of the committee was made. A constitution and by-laws were presented and accepted, and an association formed, to be known as "The Nelson Free Library Association." Any person could become a member by signing the constitution and the annual payment of a dollar. The payment at any one time of twenty-five dollars constituted a life membership. The names of two life members are recorded, Col. F. W. Parker of Quincy, Mass., and of J. M. Robbins of Cambridgeport, Mass. It was also reported that three hundred and sixteen volumes had already been purchased or been contributed, and the library had been located in the store of C. C. Atwood, and Mr. Atwood had been appointed its first librarian. After

Mr. Atwood's death in 1884 Mrs. L. J. Atwood was chosen as his successor.

In 1886 it was voted to offer the library to the town if they would agree to accept and maintain it, which the town finally did and also took advantage of the offer of the state aid in establishing free libraries. so in 1892 the Nelson Free Library was formed, and has since been supported by an annual gift from the town.

Some years later the store was sold to Mr. J. M. Robbins, and Mr. H. F. Priest was chosen librarian.

In February, 1894, the store was entirely destroyed by fire, but by hard work the library was saved all but about twenty volumes. It was then removed to a room in the Town Hall, where it is at the present time. The number of volumes has increased to 1,430.

WHIPPLE FREE LIBRARY, NEW BOSTON.

The library was established in 1888 by J. R. Whipple. It did not receive state aid but is nevertheless a free public library. It contains 2,257 volumes. It has no separate building.

NEWBURY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 916 volumes and its circulation is 1,300 annually. It has received contributions from the late John Hay and others. It is located in the railroad station.

NEW CASTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On October 19, 1900, at the suggestion of Mrs. Frank Hackett of Washington, then a summer resident of New Castle, the Daily Circle of King's Daughters met and organized the New Castle Library Association. Mrs. Hackett's contribution and that of her friends amounted to seventy dollars, and with that the library was opened, the association having been able to secure a suitable room rent free for one year.

On July 20, 1901, the town accepted the library, and chose Henry Becker, Jr., S. H. Harding, and Willard Jenness as trustees, the same board serving at the present time.

At that time there were three hundred and thirty books and four monthly magazines. One hundred and thirty-seven cards had been issued at that date. Soon after this the state gave one hundred dollars' worth of books, and many generous gifts were received from friends.

After the town accepted the library the association reorganized and is now the Library Aid Association, and selects the books.

The town raised the present year one hundred and forty-nine dollars for the maintenance of the library, the librarian receiving eighty-four dollars for her services, fifty dollars for rent, and the remainder for fuel. We are dependent upon donations of money and the small amount which we can raise by having sales and entertainments to buy books.

At present there are 1,034 books, 11 monthly magazines, 900 cards have been issued, and there is an average of 150 books given out each week.

The library is opened to the public Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings from three to five and seven to nine o'clock.

The cards are sold for one cent each, and a fine of one cent a day is imposed on each person keeping a book over fourteen days. This money pays incidental expenses.

NEW DURHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1894 with state aid. It contains 326 volumes. It is kept in a private house.

NEWFIELDS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established September 23, 1893, with state aid. It contains 2,155 volumes. It has a permanent fund of ten thousand dollars. It is located in a dwelling-house.



GORDON-NASH LIBRARY, NEW HAMPTON



NEW IPSWICH PUBLIC LIBRARY

GORDAN-NASH LIBRARY, NEW HAMPTON.

Like several other New Hampshire towns in the early years of the last century New Hampton possessed a small library of standard books. It probably never contained more than one hundred volumes, and was housed and cared for by private parties until worn out and scattered.

Some years later the literary societies connected with the New Hampton Institution established and for years maintained libraries and reading rooms. Beginning in rather a feeble way the libraries had a slow but healthy growth until they numbered more than twenty-five hundred volumes, which were freely loaned to all who applied for them.

In 1887, Judge Stephen G. Nash of Boston and a native of New Hampton was granted a charter for the Gordon-Nash Library, and named as incorporators himself, his wife, his executors, S. G. Davis of Boston, his old schoolmate, Hon. H. P. Rolfe of Concord, and E. G. Lewis of Laconia. To this corporation Judge Nash bequeathed his large private library, with generous provisions for a building and ample funds for the maintenance of the same. A portion of the funds became available at Judge Nash's death, and the building was erected in 1895, the bulk of the bequest following the death of Mrs. Nash in 1901.

Judge Nash purchased the lot on which the library stands, and the building was erected under the direction of the original corporation, so that the New Hampton people have had only to receive, care for and use this magnificent gift. The management is now entirely in the hands of local incorporators, who take an honest pride in the beautiful building and the notable privileges they enjoy in connection with it.

The building, including the lot and equipment, was erected at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars. It is of Perth Amboy brick and red sandstone, finished in quartered oak, beautifully frescoed, and supported by a fund of thirty-five thousand dollars. By the terms of the bequest the library is for "the free use of the people of the town whether residents students or sojourners."

Including the societies' libraries there are now nearly thirteen thousand volumes on the shelves, and the number is steadily growing.

With its singular freedom from conditions or obligations of any kind and with its lavish endowment, the Gordon-Nash library stands unique and unrivaled.

LANGDON PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEWINGTON.

In the year 1891, Woodbury Langdon of New York, a summer resident of the town of Newington, offered to donate two thousand volumes to the town as a nucleus for a free library, on condition that suitable provision be made for the care and circulation of the books.

The town accepted the offer, and the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for the erection of a library building. The cost of erecting the brick structure which we now occupy exceeded the appropriation by one thousand dollars, which sum was placed in the custody of the town by Mr. Langdon. The town then paid annually to the trustees an amount equal to the interest of that sum at six per cent, thus providing for the perpetual maintenance of the library.

In 1892 Valentine M. Coleman, Frederick Pickering, and Eldna Pickering were elected trustees.

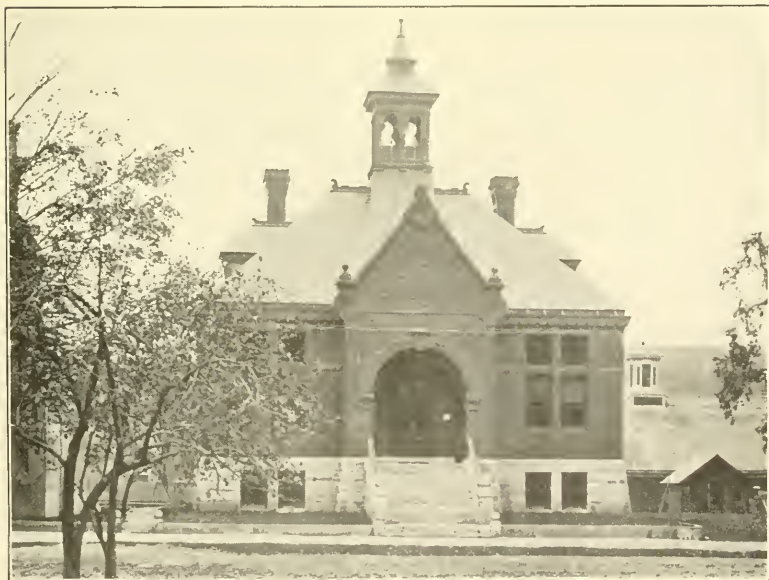
The formal opening with ceremonies of dedication occurred on September 20, 1892. Ceremonies of dedication were held in the Congregational church, which were preceded by an informal reception at the library.

The books given by Mr. Langdon covering a wide range of subjects, ninety-nine volumes given by the state of New Hampshire, and the books, which had hitherto been in custody of the town clerk, mostly books of reference, together with the periodicals supplied for the reading table, were the books found in our library when dedicated.

During the past twelve years, through the generosity of Mr. Langdon, our townspeople, absent sons and daughters,



LANGDON LIBRARY, NEWINGTON



RICHARDS FREE LIBRARY, NEWPORT

and friends, our library has grown until we have thirty-five hundred volumes.

NEW IPSWICH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1866, under the leadership of a few energetic women, a library building was erected and a library established. The library was incorporated in 1887. It has not received state aid. Until ten years ago it was supported entirely by gifts and entertainments. The town now pays two hundred and fifty dollars annually towards its support. It has a permanent fund of \$3,000. It contains 3,941 volumes, and its circulation from the last biennial period was 8,445.

NEW LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1897 with state aid. It contains 1,797 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 4,724 volumes. It is located in Grange Hall.

NEWMARKET TOWN LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1884. It has not received state aid, but is a free public library within the statute. It contains 3,650 volumes. The town annually appropriates three hundred dollars for its support. It has a separate building.

RICHARDS FREE LIBRARY, NEWPORT.

The Richards Free Library of Newport, now one of the most prominent and noble institutions in western New Hampshire, was founded in 1888 by Hon. Dexter Richards, a native and lifelong citizen of that town. The building was eligibly located on the west side of Main street, opposite the south end of the village park, and for its beauty of situation is marked and prominent among the public buildings of the town. The architect and builder was Mr. Hiram R. Beckwith of Claremont, N. H.

The edifice is of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Its dimensions on the ground are forty-eight feet front, with a depth of sixty-five feet. The base is of Sunapee granite, and the superstructure of Massachusetts pressed brick, trimmed and ornamented with Connecticut brownstone and terra cotta. The roof is covered with slate from Monson, Me. Its interior is finished in oak, maple and birch of New Hampshire growth, ornamented with a variety of other woods from various states of the Union.

The front basement rooms are prepared for the reception of antiquarian articles and curiosities of interest and value that may at any time be contributed to the institution.

The two spacious front rooms, on either side of the main entrance, (twenty-five feet by seventeen feet each,) are designed for ladies' and gentlemen's reading rooms. The main library and reception rooms cover a space of fifty-three feet by thirty feet, with alcoves, each one lighted by a window extending from floor to ceiling.

The rear room of the basement is occupied by the heating apparatus and for storage and business purposes.

The library now contains 7,341 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 26,264 volumes. It has a permanent fund of fifteen thousand dollars.

NEWTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 1,200 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 6,508 volumes. It has a permanent fund of one hundred dollars. It has a separate building.

NORTH HAMPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 1,400 volumes, and its annual circulation is 2,500 volumes. The town appropriates annually one hundred and fifty dollars for its support. It is located in the Town Hall.

GROVETON PUBLIC LIBRARY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the year 1891, at the March meeting, the town appropriated a small sum of money and chose three trustees to purchase books, hire a librarian, and find a suitable room in which to start a library. These trustees attended to the work at once, and the few books they purchased formed the nucleus of our present library. The place chosen for the books was in a small fancy grocery store, and the proprietor was paid a small sum for attending to the loan of books, the rent being included.

Each year since a small sum has been raised and one member of the trustees chosen at the March meeting. The books were kept in the same store until it changed hands, then the new proprietor assumed charge of the books and continued to do so until the summer of 1903, when the Village Improvement Society, under its efficient president, Mrs. Hattie O'Brien, decided to build a library. Small and unpretentious it might be, but the books which had been accumulating now numbered nearly one thousand, and the room in the store was not sufficient. So the library was built, and the books moved in August, 1903. It is finished in hardwood, and furnished with tables and chairs, a clock, pictures on the wall, and is very pleasant and much enjoyed by the patrons, of which there are about one hundred and fifty. When completed the library was presented to the town and is kept in repair by the same. Books are purchased four or five times a year by the trustees, all of whom are ladies, and have been ever since the library was built, the town no doubt thinking if the ladies could furnish the building they were the ones to run it.

Beside the best fiction there are books on history, biography, travel, and nature studies, now numbering 1,518 volumes, all of which have been well chosen and are much read.

NORTHWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 1,248 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 4,400

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volumes. The town annually appropriates one hundred and twenty dollars for its support. It is located in a dwelling-house.

ALBION KNOWLTON LIBRARY, NORTHWOOD.

The library was established in 1899 without state aid. It serves parts of Nottingham and Barrington as well as Northwood. It contains 2,200 volumes. It receives no appropriation from the town. It has no separate building.

NOTTINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains 851 volumes. The town appropriates one hundred dollars annually for its support. It does not have a separate building.

ORANGE TOWN LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1895 with state aid. It contains 588 volumes, and its annual circulation is 300 volumes. It is kept in a dwelling-house.

ORFORD FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains 586 volumes. Town appropriation is \$44.40 annually. It is located in a dwelling-house.

PELHAM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Pelham, N. H., was one of the many towns that accepted the offer of aid from the state for the establishment of a library under the laws of 1891. To the books received from the state were added many contributed by interested friends, and January 21, 1893, the library was opened to the public. It was first situated in the Town Hall, but soon outgrew its accommodations. In 1896 a new brick building was erected by the town, which it has since occupied. This library is wholly supported by the town, though gifts of books and money from friends have been frequent. The building con-



PELHAM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



PETERBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

tains a fine reading room well supplied with current literature, the latest edition of Encyclopedia Britannica for reference, and about sixty-five mounted specimens of our native New England birds.

The stack room contains 2,714 volumes. The circulation of books averages about three thousand per year.

The library is entirely free to all townspeople; teachers residing in the town and visitors can obtain permission to use it from the trustees. There is no age limit; the young as well as the old are encouraged to seek rest and refreshment from its shelves.

PEMBROKE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1891 with state aid. It contains about 1,400 volumes and its circulation for the biennial period is about 10,000 volumes. It has no separate building.

PETERBOROUGH TOWN LIBRARY.

The Peterborough Town Library was formed April 9, 1833, the town then appropriating money for its support, as it has continued to do up to the present time. Upon this fact is based its claim to the oldest free library supported by taxation in the English-speaking world. At the time of its inauguration a committee was appointed who reported the following year that they had spent sixty-seven dollars for the town in the purchase of books. Gifts in books and money were added, and the new institution thus equipped was housed in a store, and later for many years in the postoffice, wherever that happened to be. On Sunday books were exchanged at the noon hour when people came for their mail, and not until 1854 were the offices of librarian and postmaster divided. In 1873 the library was moved into a room in the town building, but rapidly outgrew what seemed at first to be ample quarters, and the question of a new building was agitated with more or less interest for a number of years. In 1892 the building now occupied by the library was erected, a gift from

Mrs. Nancy Smith Foster of Chicago, Mr. William H. Smith of Alton, Ill., and Mr. George S. Morison of Peterborough. Mrs. Foster and Mr. Smith were natives of the town. In the town meeting, held in March, 1893, a vote was passed authorizing the removal of the library to the new building, and the books were first delivered from it April 22, 1893. The building though plain is a well-built structure, well lighted, and practically fireproof. It contains a reading room, office, vaults for the storing of town records, and three-story stack for books with a capacity for forty thousand volumes. The furniture for the reading room and office of handsome quartered oak was donated by Miss Jennie Scott. The town appropriates six hundred and fifty dollars annually towards its support, and there are several funds amounting in all to about twenty thousand dollars. One of these funds (\$5,000) was given by Mr. Carnegie with no restrictions whatever, in recognition of its claim to being the oldest free town library. It is open every day in the week, holidays excepted. There is no age limit. Its hospitality is extended to our summer visitors; club women rely upon its aid, and it is used to a gratifying extent by the teachers and pupils to supplement school work. In 1893 a card catalogue was made for the five thousand books then in the library, and it has been continued up to date. The number of volumes now reaches 12,350 books. Since April, 1902, a classed bulletin of recent additions has been issued quarterly.

PIERMONT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in March, 1893, with state aid. It contains 650 volumes, and its annual circulation is 675 volumes. It is located in the Town House.

PITTSBURY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains eight hundred volumes. It has no separate building.

PITTSFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Pittsfield Public Library was established in 1895 by a vote of the town to adopt the provisions of the statutes relating to town libraries. Edgar L. Carr, Henry L. Robinson, and Frank E. Randall were chosen as trustees to establish and direct the affairs of such an institution.

Prompt action was taken by them, and the nucleus of the present library was formed by the purchase of books of two old private circulating libraries, comprising a total of some hundred volumes. New books were added by purchase of books from town appropriation and by a gift of two hundred volumes from the state. The library formed was established in the drug store of G. H. Colbath, and the proprietor officiated as librarian.

The growth and development of the institution was steady from the date of its establishment. It finally reached a point where it was plainly apparent that larger and more commodious quarters were necessary for its successful management.

The problem of providing such accommodations was solved during the year 1901 by the gift to the town of a handsome, substantial, and well-appointed building from Hon. Josiah Carpenter of Manchester, N. H., a former resident of the town.

The building is fifty-six feet by thirty-one feet, with a single high story above the basement. Its outside is of pressed brick, with trimmings and pilasters of Indiana sandstone. The covering of the building is of the best black slate, with ridges of rolled copper and the windows of plate glass.

The vestibule is of tile, and all other floors are of hardwood. The interior arrangements include a stack room nineteen feet and seven inches by thirty feet, and will shelve twelve hundred volumes. There is a general library twenty-six feet by thirty feet. In each front corner is an alcove around which are seats trimmed with red plush. The building throughout is lighted with gas.

The stack room and reading room are separated by automatic fireproof doors. There is a basement, with concrete floor under the entire building. In this is a hot air heating apparatus. Over the front entrance, to which leads a flight of stairs of Concord granite, is the inscription, "Josiah Carpenter Library."

The new building was completed and its dedication made a distinctive feature of the Old Home Week observances here in August, 1901.

The new institution was opened for the circulation of books on October 12, 1901, and since that date has been opened Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week from two to six o'clock in the afternoon and from seven to nine o'clock in the evening.

PLAINFIELD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Plainfield Public Library was established in 1892 at the annual March meeting of this year, the town voting to raise fifty dollars and accept the state aid, which was one hundred dollars.

Something like four hundred and fifty books were at first placed in the two libraries, the books being divided between Plainfield Plain and Meriden Parish.—a part of these books were once in the old Plainfield library. The books for the Plains were placed in the dwelling-house of B. F. Ward, Mrs. Ward serving as librarian for about five years. At this time the number of books made it necessary for larger and more commodious quarters, and a room was fitted up for a library on the second floor of the Town Hall. At this time Mrs. Clara J. Westgate took charge and held the office of librarian for five years. Since that date and at present Mrs. L. S. Kenyon has filled the office. At Meriden the books were in the Town Hall and Mrs. Electa Chellis had charge. Shortly after this the Town Hall was burned and the books kept in the reading room of K. U. A. until the new hall was completed, when a room was fitted up for library use on the second floor, with Mrs. Hannah Bridgman as librarian for



PITTSFIELD TOWN LIBRARY



PLYMOUTH TOWN LIBRARY

several years; for the past four years and at present time, Mrs. Marion Eastman serves in that capacity. Gifts to the library have not been very many but always appreciated. The rooms occupied at the present time will need to be enlarged in a few years, as the shelf room will be insufficient.

The trustees at the present time feel that the library is supplied with a good variety of books from standard authors (about 1,450 in all) and well up to date, histories, biographies, travels, books of reference, etc. As books of fiction are the only class much read, we endeavor to obtain the best works of this kind. The library does not receive the patronage it should, but it is increasing.

PLAISTOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1896 the new Town Hall at Plaistow was completed, and in that building were three rooms set aside for the use of the library, a book room, delivery room and reading room. With the money given by the state a nucleus was formed for a library. It was opened December, 1896. The following year Mrs. Albert Titcomb of Newburyport, who was Miss Hetta Clement, furnished the reading room very handsomely in memory of her father, Amos G. Clement, who was a prominent citizen, and at the same time hung a fine portrait of Mr. Clement on the wall. At various times others were presented. Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell, who was a native of Plaistow, has been a constant benefactor of the library since its organization. He has given several hundred books, a fine oak desk for the use of the librarian, and we are just now in receipt of five hundred complete and attractive catalogues as a gift from him.

Last year he hung a beautiful painting of his father, Col. Joseph Pollard, who was a native of Plaistow, in the reading room. Each year since the opening of the library the town has appropriated one hundred dollars towards the support. We are frequently remembered with some gift of one or more books, which have helped to swell the number until we now

have two thousand volumes. Our little library is a source of pleasure to the citizens of Plaistow, who are proud of it.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the young women of Plymouth the town is indebted for the establishment of its library. In the summer of 1873 a number of young women, who were associated in social life, discussed the project of founding a circulating library, hoping that a free public library would eventually succeed a modest but substantial beginning. Encouraged by the advice and support of Senator Blair and other good citizens of Plymouth, their plans were enlarged and matured, and September 2, 1873, the Young Ladies' Library Association was organized. The original membership was fourteen, but is now limited to thirty. They had no books or money with which to purchase them, but by conducting fairs and entertainments a generous sum of money was raised, books were purchased, and early in 1874 the library was opened. Those who enjoyed the benefit of the library paid one dollar annually, and to enlarge the sum for the purchase of books the young ladies, with much tact and success, made many appeals to the public.

In 1875, Capt. John Bertram of Salem, Mass., while sojourning at the Pemigewasset House, became interested in their work and expressed his approbation in a donation of five hundred dollars. A portrait of the donor is hung in the library. In 1876 Senator Blair purchased the first court house in Plymouth, in which Daniel Webster made his first plea, which was later used as a wheelwright shop, and gave it to the association to be used for a library.

In 1896 the town made a contract with the association, agreeing to pay a certain sum of money annually with an additional appropriation for new books, in order to establish it upon the basis of a free public library.

Thus the association has the general management of the library, subject to the approval of the trustees chosen by the town.

The library contains about 3,800 volumes and its circulation for the last biennial period was 18,023 volumes.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1881. It has not received state aid but is a free public library within the meaning of the statute. It contains 20,402 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 85,569 volumes. It has a permanent fund of twenty thousand dollars. The city appropriates twenty-three hundred dollars annually for its support. It has its own building.

RANDOLPH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains about five hundred volumes, and its circulation is 350 volumes. It has no separate building.

RAYMOND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains about 1,100 volumes, and its circulation is 1,130 volumes biennially. It is located in a dwelling-house.

RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the annual meeting in March, 1892, the town voted to accept the offer of one hundred dollars by the state to establish a free public library in this town. They proceeded to elect three library trustees, i. e., Almon Twitchell, Asa H. Bullock, and Sylvester A. Daniels. The books were received from the state in December following, consisting of ninety-five volumes. In January, 1893, the library was opened to the public in the Town Hall, where it is still kept. The day and the hour of opening is Saturday, from one to six o'clock. In October, 1895, the books of the North Richmond Social Library, consisting of about four hundred volumes, were added. We have received some money from entertainments, and, with what the town has appropriated, have added a few

books each year, and now have 1,052 volumes exclusive of reports. Essie M. Whipple was chosen librarian by the trustees, serving two months, since which time Sarah H. Twitchell has been the librarian. There have been a few books donated by a former resident of the town and some by residents. The present trustees are Asa H. Bullock, Leason Martin, Almon Twitchell.

INGALLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, RINDGE.

The town of Rindge voted at its March meeting, 1893, to accept offered state aid, and received one hundred dollars' worth of books for the founding of a free public library. Additions were made by purchase and by gifts until the number of books was about three hundred.

In June, 1894, the town voted to accept a proposal from Hon. Rodney Wallace of Fitchburg, Mass., to present a library building worth at least five thousand dollars to the town, if the town would raise a fund of one thousand dollars for its support and raise five hundred dollars for the purchase of books. Accordingly the building was erected at a cost that far exceeded the promised five thousand dollars, and on June 13, 1895, presented to the town and dedicated with appropriate exercises. Mr. Wallace also presented the town with one thousand dollars, the income to be used in caring for the library and grounds, and five hundred dollars for the purchase of books.

The library is in the modern Romanesque style, forty by forty-seven feet, of brick and sandstone, set upon a granite foundation. It is named the Ingalls Memorial Library in memory of Thomas Ingalls, one of the foremost citizens of Rindge, whose daughter married the generous donor.

"It stands on historic ground. Here lived Col. Nathan Hale, here was sheltered the first Rindge Library, and here Thomas Ingalls lived and died."

It contains a reading room, well supplied with standard magazines, and an art room, where hang fine portraits in oil of Thomas Ingalls and Rodney Wallace.



LACONIA PUBLIC LIBRARY



LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY



INGALLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, RINDGE



ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY

The second story contains a large, well-lighted room, which is used for a museum of natural history, articles of historic interest and curiosities.

The book room is equipped with bookcases capable of accommodating some forty-five hundred books.

The town raises annually a sum of money for the library, and from time to time valuable gifts of money and books are received from the trustees, old residents of the town, and others.

The library is free to all inhabitants of the town and to visitors; and all patrons have free access to the shelves. It is open on Wednesdays and Saturday afternoons and evenings.

Teachers and students are allowed special privileges, and care is taken to provide books suited to school use.

A catalogue according to the decimal system was printed in 1896, and supplements are issued every year if possible.

ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Rochester Public Library first opened its doors to the public January 22, 1894. On its shelves were 2,429 volumes, the gift of the Rochester Social Library Association, an organization which had been in existence since early in 1792.

Months had been spent in looking up methods and in preparation, that the library might have the best arrangement and equipment possible. The Dewey decimal classification, with a few modifications, was adopted, a card catalogue begun, and the card pocket system used for charging books. In fact, all of the most approved methods and conveniences were adopted as far as practicable.

The editor of one of our local papers has said: "It is doubtful if there is another Carnegie library in the United States that is the equal of this one in proportion to its cost." The new building was opened without form or ceremony, and work resumed October 2, 1905, the library hours being from 2 to 9 P. M.

The growth of the library, dependent as it has been upon city appropriations, which have never exceeded two thousand dollars per year, has been of necessity somewhat slow. It numbers today 10,108 volumes.

It has been the aim of the librarian and trustees to make the library a live factor in the educational interests of the city as well as a source of recreation and amusement.

BYRON G. MERRILL LIBRARY, RUMNEY.

The library was established in 1877. It received state aid under the laws of 1891 and became a free public library.

The library building was presented to the town by Miss Adelaide L. Merrill of Concord, N. H., in memory of her father, Byron G. Merrill, who was born in this town, and where he spent his boyhood days. The building was dedicated October 17, 1904. On the ground floor are two reading rooms, reference room, stack room and delivery room. The reading rooms are supplied with thirty-eight magazines and papers, monthly, semi-monthly, weekly and daily. These are subscribed for by Miss Merrill. The magazines are allowed to be circulated, a privilege many of the people enjoy.

In the basement is a lecture room and vault for the town books.

The library is open a part of every day but Sunday: four evenings, two afternoons and one forenoon.

The library contains 2,856 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 7,197 volumes. It has a permanent fund of \$1,511.04.

SALEM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

With a small appropriation by the town and the gift of one hundred dollars' worth of books by the state, the generosity of citizens and former residents of the town, the Salem public library was established with nearly six hundred volumes, February 17, 1894, in a small room in the Town House, which had been fitted up for the purpose. As the library was steadily growing this room soon became too small, and



BYRON G. MERRILL LIBRARY, RUMNEY



SALEM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

when the new school building was ready for occupancy, which was in the autumn of 1895, the old schoolhouse building was repaired and the books removed there. This is its present home. Mr. William Crowell was the chief worker in founding the library, and Ernest L. Silver the first librarian, who resigned after filling the office a little more than a year, when the present librarian, Susan A. Cluff, assumed the duties.

The library now contains 1,986 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 10,025 volumes. It has a permanent fund of four hundred and sixty dollars.

SALISBURY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1897 with state aid. It contains 650 volumes. It is located in a dwelling-house.

SANBORNTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Since the time when special action was taken by the state in the interest of "free public libraries for towns," and up to 1903, a familiar article appeared annually in the town meeting warrant, viz., "To see if the town will vote to establish a town library, etc.," and as often it was voted, "inexpedient to establish."

The reasons given were, that the town was divided into several small hamlets, and that the people were too scattered and too far from the center, and, furthermore, that their business was more with surrounding towns, even than in their own. This in some respects might be true; but in the 1903 meeting it was argumentatively considered that Sanbornton was one of the very, very few towns in the state without a public library. A quick sentiment with unpremeditated design possessed the voters, and with a good majority the town voted for a library. The selectmen made the appropriation required by law; the trustees regularly chosen came into line receiving the nucleus of their library,—the free gift of books from the state. The library was opened at Sanbornton Square, the old town center, with Dr. George C. Ward appointed librarian. Everything was properly arranged for

business in his office, Mr. Ward also being town clerk at that time. Most of the books were bought, a few given and added to the state gift, and, though now in its infancy, an increasing interest is manifested, and when this library shall have attained age with others we think it will compare well with the country towns.

The collection of books is small, but they are all being well read by many citizens throughout the whole town. Mr. Ward leaving Sanbornton for quite a time last year, a new librarian, Winnie M. Payne, was chosen, and upon receipt of Mr. Ward's resignation, the library was moved to the house of her father, William F. Payne, where it is now located and is still at Sanbornton Square. The present board of trustees are as follows: Frank H. Hunkins, Myrtie A. Hill, Edwin W. Lane.

The financial report of the library, published February 15, 1906, showed a cash balance of \$75.99, and adding the present assessment, \$62.10, we have the total means of \$138.09.

SANDOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

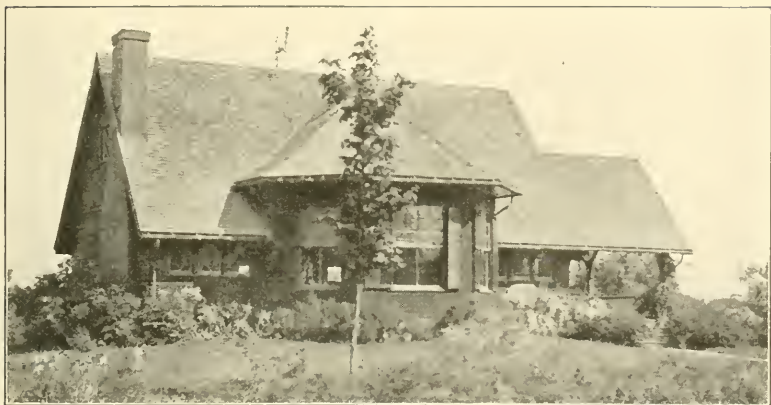
The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains 549 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 1,800 volumes. It has a separate building.

SANDWICH FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1899 with state aid. It contains 2,597 volumes, 1,400 volumes of which were placed in its custody by the Sandwich Library Association at the time of its establishment. The association was established in 1884. Its biennial circulation is 9,652 volumes. It has a separate building.

BROWN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SEABROOK.

In November, 1890, Mrs. C. P. Jackson, assisted by several other women of Seabrook, inaugurated a public reading room at her residence, and gave the use of her library. Brown Memorial Library is the outgrowth of that movement. A



BROWN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SEABROOK



STRATTON FREE LIBRARY, SWANSEY

society composed wholly of women, known as the Reading Room Circle, was formed and seventy-five volumes were collected, when Mr. Sewall Brown of Salem, Mass., a native of Seabrook, generously donated one hundred and seventy-five volumes and one hundred dollars toward a building fund.

In January, 1892, Mr. Brown suddenly died, and his cousin, Mr. David Pingree of Salem, wishing to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, proposed to erect a suitable building, which was accordingly built and gratefully accepted. The building was pleasantly situated on the main street. It is a one-story structure of wood, twenty-five by forty-two feet, with a bay window seven and one half by thirty feet, and a porch eleven by twelve feet. It contains a waiting room and one large room fitted up for a reading room and stack room, the two separated by a low balustrade. The cornerstone was laid in September, 1892, and the building finished in September, 1893. Meanwhile the Reading Room Circle had become incorporated as the Brown Library Association. The building was formally dedicated September 12, 1893, as the Brown Memorial Library, and passed into the possession of the Brown Library Association. The library then numbered four hundred volumes. Mr. Pingree has since given a total of about 1,625 volumes, selected with great discrimination, which have been card-catalogued by an expert.

The library has received many other substantial proofs that his interest has never waned. In January, 1896, Mr. Pingree and his two sisters gave one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars as a permanent fund, the same being their mother's share in the estate of Augustus S. Brown.

Other donations of books have been received, and the library now contains 2,116 volumes, exclusive of government and state reports. The library is free and has received no aid from the state or town.

SHARON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains about five hundred volumes. It has no separate building.

SOMERSWORTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sixty-five years ago the citizens of Somersworth established a public circulating library under the name of Manufacturers' and Village Library. Eight years later, in 1849, an association was organized under the statutes, and became a kind of corporation.

In August, 1888, Isaac Chandler, one of the original incorporators, gave to the library a lease for ninety-nine years of the second story of a new business block on Orange street, to be used as a library. Through the munificence of Henry J. Furber, Esq., of Chicago, a former resident of Somersworth, these rooms were furnished in a way to afford excellent accommodations for the library, which at that time contained over eight thousand volumes. On payment of one dollar per year any person had the privilege of reading these books.

In 1899 the Manufacturers' and Village Library was deeded to the city and became a free public library. This gave the people a new interest in it, and it has continued to grow in popularity and usefulness. It contains at present 10,856 volumes, and its annual circulation is 20,000 volumes.

SPRINGFIELD TOWN LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid. It contains about three hundred volumes. It does not have a separate building.

STARK FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established nearly forty years ago as a subscription library, but a few years later it was turned over to the town as a free public library upon condition that the town raise fifty dollars per year for its support. It did not receive state aid. It contains 1,797 volumes. It is located in the Town Hall.

STEWARTSTOWN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1898 with state aid. It contains about eight hundred volumes. It has no separate building.

STODDARD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the annual meeting March, 1892, the town voted to accept state aid under the laws of 1891 in relation to public libraries, and raised a small sum to provide library cases suitable for a beginning, and also voted to use the selectmen's room in the Town Hall as a library. A board of library trustees was elected at the same time, one for two years, one for one year.

About the first of December following, one hundred and three volumes were received from the state; sixty volumes were presented to the library that had been previously bought by subscription with the intention of forming a library association, conditioned on payment of fees by all borrowers. The volumes were selected from the town clerk's supply, and one volume presented as a Christmas present made the start.

With the 175 volumes on the shelves the library was opened to the public on the thirty-first day of December, 1892. March, 1899, the town voted to finish a section of the Town Hall for a library room, making a separate and more commodious room which will be suitable for several years.

The library now contains 810 volumes.

STRAFFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1894 with state aid. It contains 1,027 volumes, and has a biennial circulation of 4,323 volumes. It is located in a dwelling-house.

STRATHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was an outgrowth of a subscription library which came into the possession of the town in 1891. In 1896 it received aid from the state. It contains 2,054 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 3,500 volumes. It occupies a room in the Town Hall.

SULLIVAN PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.

This library was established in December, 1893. The Town Hall not being considered by the trustees a suitable

place, it was located in the dwelling-house of Mason A. Nims, where a suitable room was devoted to its occupancy, in which it still remains. In accordance with the provisions of chapter 8, sections 21-26, of the Public Statutes, the state aided by the gift of one hundred dollars' worth of books, 103 volumes, to which were added at various times 232 more, making a total of 335 volumes upon our shelves at present. The trustees appointed Mrs. Ann S. Nims librarian, and she still holds the office.

The library is free to all residents of the town signing an agreement to conform to its rules and regulations. The town annually appropriates at its town meeting money for its maintenance and enlargement, usually more than required by law.

SUNAPEE TOWN LIBRARY.

This library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 1,208 volumes, and its circulation for the last biennial period was 5,337 volumes. It is in the room back of the postoffice. It has a reading room connected, which is well supplied with the best periodicals of the day.

REED.FREE LIBRARY, SURRY.

The sum of ninety-five hundred dollars was given to the town of Surry, N. H., in the year 1880, forty-five hundred dollars of which was for the purpose of paying the debt accrued during the Civil War, and five thousand dollars for the establishment of a free public library. The donors were Charles and Gideon Reed, who generously paid the debt, and presented the library as a memorial to their father, the late David Reed. This library fund was vested in the hands of the trustees appointed by the donors.

About one half of the lower floor of the Town Hall building was fitted up for the library at the expense of two hundred dollars, eight hundred volumes were purchased at an expense of a little over one dollar per volume, and the library

was opened to the public January 1, 1881, to be known as the Reed Free Library.

Mary E. Wilcox was the first librarian, who later married F. F. Field. She died in July, 1899, and her husband, who still holds the office, was chosen as her successor.

At the time of the opening of the library in 1881 the town had a population of three hundred and twenty-six; at present there are about two hundred. Notwithstanding this decrease there has been a gradual increase in the circulation of books. This circulation has for the last few years averaged seventy-five, or more than one book for every three people, and in character over one half were works other than fiction.

The fund of four thousand dollars, aside from one thousand dollars spent in books and necessary repairs, was placed in the two savings banks in the adjoining city of Keene. These banks failed in 1893, paying in irregular dividends up to the present time about seventy-five per cent of the original fund, with no interest upon the same.

The low rate per cent leaves, after paying the annual insurance fee of twenty-two dollars, but little over sixty dollars for the yearly purchase of books.

The library now contains about 3,100 volumes.

SUTTON FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1868. It did not receive state aid, but is nevertheless a free public library. It contains 811 volumes. It is located in a dwelling-house.

STRATTON FREE LIBRARY, WEST SWANZEY.

The first idea of the establishment of this institution occurred to Mr. Stratton, as near as he can remember, about twenty-five years ago, when, although leading a professional life, he was still a diligent student. The much hard studying he was obliged to do after he was twenty years of age, which ought to have been done between ten and fifteen, led him to declare that sometime he would establish a free public library in his native village, with plenty of good books, so if some

young boy of talent and energy had the same strong desire as himself for obtaining information, he should not go through the suffering because there were no books nor people to give him assistance.

In July, 1884, upon Mr. Stratton's arrival from Europe, after a stay of some over two years, he brought with him complete drawings of the building, which he had made the previous year, copying his plans from different public buildings examined by him in Italy and Germany, and decided that the structure should go up at once.

The plans of the building, Roman architecture, which he had drawn, were carried out in all their details. Mr. W. P. Wentworth, architect, of Boston, was engaged to superintend its construction, and from the rough pencil drawings of Mr. Stratton, the plans were enlarged and drawn in a professional manner, from which the work could progress.

The building is forty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, walls eighteen feet high, with arched ceilings twenty-two feet high. The walls are eighteen inches thick, and of the best brick work. The floor is of large slabs of marble, four feet long, three feet wide, and three inches thick, resting on piers which are sunk as low as the foundation, so it can never get out of level. The roof is of slate, and the window shutters of solid iron. The walls are plastered on to the solid brick work. It will be readily seen that only the slightest amount of wood-work is used in the construction of the building, and it can be safely said that it is fireproof. The two pillars of the portico, of red granite, polished as glass, were made to order in Aberdeen, Scotland.

The land for the building was purchased by the residents of the village, and presented to Mr. Stratton, who fully appreciated and recognized their kindness and generosity. It is situated in the very best part of the village, and on an elevation.

Regarding the cost of the building and its contents, the exact amount can never be known on account of the unusual manner in which the pictures were produced and collected.



COOK LIBRARY, TAMWORTH



MANSFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY, TEMPLE

It may be safely stated, however, from what is known, that when the cost of everything is reckoned, the amount will be fully ten thousand dollars.

The dedication took place on Tuesday, September 15, at eleven o'clock. It was arranged that the exercises in the building at this hour should be of the simplest nature, and brief, on account of the laborious musical performance, under the direction of the donor, which was to follow.

Rev. S. G. Abbott was invited to preside, and remarks were made by him, Mr. G. W. Stratton, Dr. G. I. Cutler, Hon. Isaac Stratton, and Mr. A. S. Kimball, closing with prayer and benediction.

The musical exercises connected with the dedication were given at City Hall in Keene in the evening, when Mr. Stratton's second operetta, "Genevieve," was produced under his direction, with the Germania Orchestra and several solo singers from Boston.

The library contains 2,132 volumes and a valuable collection of music and pictures.

TAMWORTH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library was established February 1, 1893, receiving aid for its establishment from the state under the laws of 1891, chapter 8, and John D. Boyden, Edward S. Pollard, and Horace A. Page were elected trustees. The sum of fifty dollars was voted for expenses for the following year.

Mr. Page, the third man on the board of trustees, acted as librarian until April 1 of the same year, when Mrs. Lucy A. Cook was chosen and appointed as librarian, and has held the office until the present time.

At first a small room in the Town Hall was fitted up at a trifling expense as a library, and was used for that purpose until the spring of 1895. Then the library was presented with a new building by Mrs. Susan B. Cook, widow of Hon. Charles B. Cook, who was for many years identified with the business interests of the town, having been many times on

the board of selectmen and had represented the town in the state legislature.

The building was given as a memorial to her late husband and is known as the Cook Library. The reading room is one of the prettiest in the state, being finished in southern pine overhead and is wainscoted three feet from the floor with the same.

The furniture for this room was given by summer guests, who held a fair, and with the funds purchased it.

There are some twenty-five volumes in this library that were originally property of the so called "Social Library," established in Tamworth in 1796.

This town has the honor to be the third town in the state to have a public library. We have never asked our summer guests to pay for the use of books taken from our library, as is the custom in so many of the surrounding towns, and we think it pays to be generous in this respect, as people are very generous with us.

One of our summer residents, Dr. William Rollins of Boston, has donated over one hundred and thirty volumes to this library during the last year.

From a library of 212 books at its establishment in 1893 it has increased to 1,543 volumes, and has upon its reading room table the *Outlook*, *Scribners*, the *Atlantic*, *Success*, and the *Cosmopolitan*, and has good prospect of still greater prosperity in the years to come.

MANSFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY, TEMPLE.

Somewhere from 1790 to 1800 the Columer Library was founded and the members were assessed a dollar a share annually for the benefit of the library. This arrangement continued until the death of Rev. Mr. Miles, the pastor of the town, in 1832. The library gradually fell into "innocuous desuetude," and about 1842 it was sold. At a later period, David Franklin Felt, a native of Temple, presented to the town a set of Appleton's *Cyclopedia* as the nucleus of a library. Other books were presented by individuals, or by

the state or the United States government. These books were stored at the residence of the minister. At the March meeting in 1889, the matter of resurrecting the library was laid before the town, and a vote was passed appropriating fifty dollars for that purpose, the books on hand were removed to the town hall, bookcases provided, and a librarian appointed. During the year books were added by purchase or gifts. At the annual meeting in March, 1890, another equal appropriation was made for the same purpose as before.

Early in the year Solon Mansfield, Esq., a resident citizen, offered to give one thousand dollars for the erection of a fireproof library building, provided that the town would lay the foundation. The offer was accepted and a commodious and substantial structure was erected.

The building was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1890. A circular letter of appeal was sent to various persons, natives and former residents of Temple, soliciting donations of money and books for the benefit of the library. In response to this request several gifts of more or less value were presented by various persons during the year following the opening of the new building.

Our library received state aid (under the laws of 1891), and we have had generous donations since; also the town has appropriated nearly every year fifty dollars, and we now have 3,240 volumes.

TILTON AND NORTHFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1885 ten thousand dollars was presented to the towns of Tilton and Northfield by Mrs. Mary Hall Cummings of Woburn, Mass., to establish the Hall Memorial Library in memory of her late husband, Adino Bracket Hall, M. D., of Boston, a native of Northfield. The only condition of the gift was that the towns should furnish a suitable site for the building.

The lot selected was situated in Northfield, and was the property of Mrs. Charles E. Tilton, who not only gave the land, but had it graded and trees set out upon it.

On its completion, the library was deeded to trust to Hon. C. E. Tilton, A. S. Ballantyne, and Mrs. Eliza Cofran, as a free public library for the two towns. An association was formed, by-laws adopted, and an agreement made between the trustees and association as to the use and care of the building. Fifteen hundred dollars was contributed for books by citizens of the two towns, and nearly one thousand books were presented by Mrs. Cummings.

The building was formally opened October 26, 1887. Since that time the library has been liberally patronized by residents of both towns, and an annual appropriation has been made for its support.

In 1903 the books were classified according to the Dewey system and recatalogued, the card catalogue being used.

The library now contains 5,472 volumes, and its annual circulation is 14,000 volumes.

TROY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 1,337 volumes. It has no separate building.

TUFTONBOROUGH FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1898 with state aid. It contains 1,100 volumes. It has no separate building.

UNITY FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 757 volumes, and its annual circulation is 700 volumes. It is divided and located in the postoffice buildings in three villages in the town.

WAKEFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1894 without state aid. It is a free public library within the meaning of the statute. It contains 3,736 volumes. Its building was erected by the Hon. Seth Low. It has a permanent income of two hundred dollars.



TILTON-NORTHFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY



WAKEFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

WALPOLE TOWN LIBRARY.

The Walpole Town Library dates its beginning from a vote of the town meeting in March, 1854, accepting the offer of the Walpole Library Association to present their library of between five hundred or six hundred volumes of well-selected books to the town on condition that the town should raise two hundred dollars in two years to be expended in books for the use of the town. The library association was incorporated by act of legislature in 1823 and had been in active operation for thirty years. Many of the prominent citizens of the town were members. The town library thus formed has been maintained by the town to the present time by annual appropriation, which, however, was suspended for a few years during the War of the Rebellion, although the running expenses were paid by the town even at that time. Hon. Frederick Vose, Thomas G. Wells, and Thomas Bellows were the first committee. Thomas B. Buffum was the first librarian, and the books were kept in his store until the building was destroyed by fire in February, 1859, with the loss of a large number of volumes which were made good by insurance. Succeeding librarians have been George Aldrich, Artemas R. Johnnot, Miss Jannia M. Ball, 1866-1870; Miss Louise A. Pierce, 1870-1873; Ransom L. Ball, 1873-1883; Miss Flora M. Crowell, 1883-1885; Ransom L. Ball, 1885-1890; Miss Louise B. Hayward, 1890-1891; Miss Anneste Brown, 1891-1895; Miss Louise B. Hayward, 1895-1897; Miss Frances M. Sabin, 1897 to the present time. In 1891 Hudson Eliot Bridge erected the Bridge Memorial Library and presented it to the town in memory of his father, Hudson E. Bridge of St. Louis, a native of Walpole. The library was opened in the new building October 3, 1891, with 4,691 volumes. The reading room was supplied with a good assortment of periodicals from a fund raised by subscription. This fund has been kept up to the present time. The number of volumes has been increased by gift and purchase 8,786, in March, 1906. In 1897 a card catalogue was completed and

the card system is the one now in use. In 1899 a branch library was established in North Walpole and a smaller branch is maintained in Drewsville. In 1904 the building was wired for electric lights by the liberality of Mr. Bridge. In 1902 the town received a legacy of five hundred dollars, bequeathed by Mrs. Frances A. Carpenter, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books. In 1904 Josiah W. Stearns bequeathed to the town thirty-five hundred dollars, the income of which is to be used for the benefit of the library, but will not be available during the lifetime of Mr. Stearns' former housekeeper. The use of books has increased steadily since the erection of the library building. The number of volumes taken out in 1905, in the main library, North Walpole and Drewsville, was 10,290. The annual appropriation has increased from three hundred and fifty dollars in 1892 to five hundred dollars in 1906.

An interesting feature of the library is the cabinet containing a collectoin of about fifty volumes printed and published in Walpole from 1794 to 1815. As far as known this is the largest collection of Walpole books in existence, and probably could not be duplicated, certainly not without great trouble and expense.

PILLSBURY FREE LIBRARY, WARNER.

The Pillsbury Free Library of Warner, N. H., was founded in 1891, by Hon. George A. Pillsbury and family. Mr. Pillsbury was born in Sutton, N. H., in 1816, and became a resident of Warner in 1840. He was engaged in the mercantile business in this town until 1852, when he removed to Concord, N. H. He was a resident of the latter place until 1878, since which time he has resided in Minneapolis, Minn., where he has large business interests.

The building is beautifully located in Warner Village at the corner of Main and Depot streets. The site was given by Hon. N. G. Ordway, a native and resident of Warner. The architect was Harry W. Jones of Minneapolis, Minn.



BRIDGE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, WALPOLE



PILLSBURY FREE LIBRARY, WARNER

The building is of Romanesque Gothic style of architecture. It is built of red pressed brick and granite, with a slate roof and copper trimmings. The construction is fireproof; the floor beams are of iron with brick arches between. In the basement are two rooms separated by a brick wall, the boiler room and a larger room assigned for the reception of antiquarian articles and other matters of value and interest that may from time to time be donated to the institution. In the upper story are the stack room, the delivery room, and the reading room. Sliding doors separate the stack room from the more public portion of the building. Both the main rooms are arched by barrel vault ceiling, twenty feet in height from the floor, which at the same time forms a truss for the roof. The interior finish is of oak, with a wainscoting around the reading room to the height of eight feet above the floor. The lower story is reached by an iron staircase.

A large fireplace, with granite trimmings, welcomes the visitor upon entering the building, a paneled mantel over the fireplace extending to the height of thirteen feet from the floor. Broad settees are provided on either side of the reading room for lounging and reading. The windows have stained glass transoms, and the front door is ornamented with a rich light of opalescent mosaic glass.

The stack room is arranged with alcoves, with a window in each which affords excellent light for the interior. Abundant shelving is provided in the reading room for reference books.

This free library is well selected, consisting of more than four thousand volumes, the voluntary gift of Mr. Pillsbury and family.

The library at present contains 9,226 volumes, and has a biennial circulation of 16,871 volumes. It has a permanent fund of three thousand dollars.

WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Under the date of February 7, 1798, twenty-nine citizens of the town of Warren, N. H., signed the following:

We, the undersigned, being desirous of having a social library formed in this town, hereby engage to pay Joshua Copp, Esq., the sum of five dollars each, to be by him laid out in the purchase of books, to be kept by one of the subscribers (who shall be chosen librarian), for the use of the subscribers, and will meet at some convenient time and place and form some rules and regulations for the governing said library."

The following year the "Warren and Wentworth Social Library" was incorporated, and the members were called the proprietors of the Warren and Wentworth Social Library. One hundred and fifty-three books were purchased by them. In June, 1841, the books were divided among the proprietors. A few of these books have been given to the present Warren Public Library.

In 1852 or 1853 the Ladies' Library Association was founded, but when the town at its annual meeting, held March 8, 1892, accepted the provisions of the "Act for the establishment and efficiency of Free Public Libraries," the books belonging to the Ladies' Social Library Association (373 in all), were given to the town.

The present library contains 1,345 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 5,769 volumes. It is located in a dwelling-house.

SHEDD FREE LIBRARY, WASHINGTON.

Miss Sarah Shedd donated to her native town, Washington, N. H., the sum of twenty-five dollars to establish a public library, which was called the Shedd Free Library. It was opened to the public October 30, 1869, in a room in a building owned by S. W. Hurd, and contained 292 volumes. The first librarian was Mr. John Weston. In 1881, Mr. L. T. Jeffs, a native of Washington and a resident of Hudson, Mass., erected a very handsome and substantial brick and stone building which he presented to the town of Washington to be used as a library. The interest of the fund is annually expended to purchase books. At present the whole number



SHEDD FREE LIBRARY, WASHINGTON.



WESTMORELAND FREE LIBRARY

of volumes is 3,649. The library is opened Saturday morning, afternoons and evenings of each week. The present librarian is Mr. A. T. Wright. The library is well patronized by the people, and the benefit received from reading the books cannot be estimated. It not only benefits the young, but also reaches the class of older people who do not have access to schools as a means of improvement, and it is highly appreciated by all classes.

The kindness of Miss Sarah Shedd and Mr. L. T. Jefts in giving to the residents of Washington this means of enjoyment and improvement will always be gratefully remembered.

Mrs. Clara M. Hurd was the efficient librarian for twenty years previous to Mr. Wright's incumbency.

WATERVILLE TOWN LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1894 with state aid. It contains four hundred volumes. It is located in Elliott's Hotel.

WEARE FREE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 2,200 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 4,662 volumes. It has a separate building.

WEBSTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1893 with state aid, and it contains 905 volumes. It has no separate building.

WENTWORTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

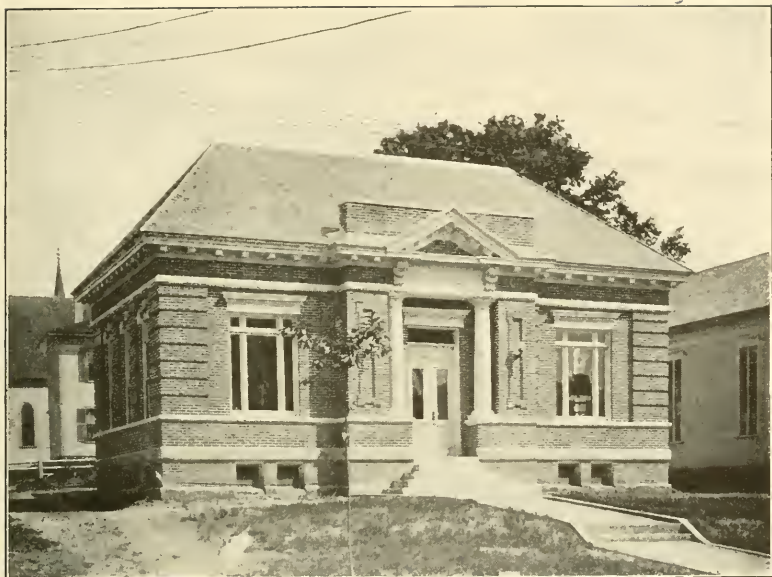
The library was established in 1892 with state aid. It contains 997 volumes, and its biennial circulation is 2,034 volumes. It has a separate building.

MARTHA WOOD BURT PUBLIC LIBRARY, WEST-MORELAND.

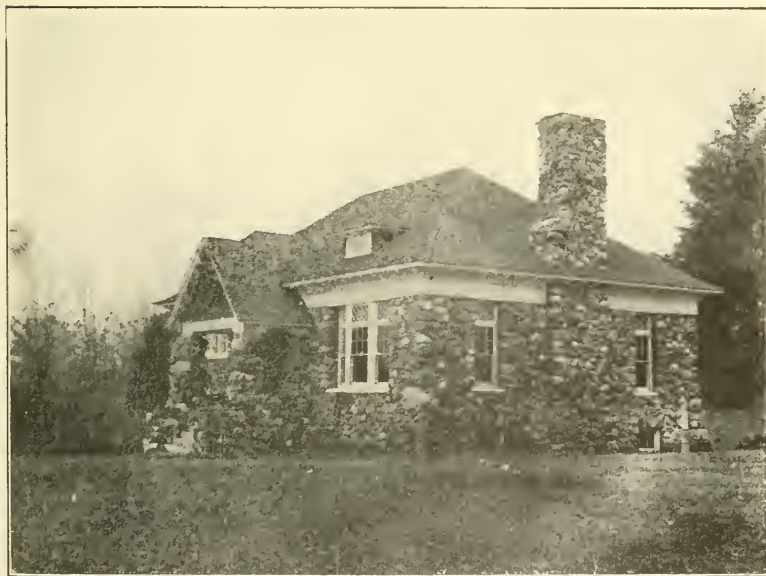
In 1876, Rev. Charles N. Flanders and Willard Bill, Jr., first made a move for a free library in Westmoreland. They devised a plan for raising necessary money for a beginning, by

having a course of twelve lectures. the income therefrom was \$116.21. Mr. Flanders, closing his pastorate in 1878, removed from the town. The money was deposited in the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank by Mr. Bill, as it was deemed inadequate for a beginning for the desired object, where it remained until January 1, 1887, when it amounted to \$148.73. With this sum on hand, an association was formed at this time, and a small fee was charged for the use of the books in order to be able to purchase new books and defray the expenses of the librarian service. At the first meeting of the association held in December, 1887, it was unanimously voted to present the library to the town upon the condition that it should be maintained as a free town library. At the annual town meeting in March, 1888, it was voted to accept the library upon the conditions stated. At this time it was of small extent, and its riches consisted largely of future possibilities. Soon after the Park Hill Library, in keeping of William J. Reed, and the South Library, in keeping of John Cowdery, both of which had been dormant, were turned over to the town library, and a few volumes have been presented by individuals. Previous to 1895, when a law was enacted requiring of towns having libraries to raise thirty dollars on each dollar of its apportionment of public tax for their maintenance, this town generally raised or appropriated annually one hundred dollars therefor. It is now \$62.10. So far this library has virtually been open every day in the week. It has been deemed expedient to make a change in this respect, as may be seen in the new rules and regulations. The library has always been fortunate in having faithful and efficient librarians, to whom much credit is due for its success. Misses Mary and Carrie Warren served as librarians from its inception to 1890. For the three years following, Mrs. Millie E. Shelly served, and from 1893 Mrs. Carrie E. Bryant to the present time.

Thus it will be seen that this library has grown to its present respectable proportions (1,800 volumes) without devise or donation other than named. The labor developed in the



WHITEFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY



NESMITH LIBRARY, WINDHAM

building of the library under the existing circumstances has been considerable, but cheerfully rendered, without other recompense than the purest desire to promote the public good.

WHITEFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Whitefield Public Library was established by vote of the town on March 14, 1893. It received state aid and the gift of about one thousand volumes, which had formed a circulating library owned and managed by the ladies of the town. The library was opened to the public on April, 1893, with about 1,028 books on its shelves. About 5,800 volumes have since been added. The library was classified (Dewey system) in 1897, a comprehensive card catalogue made, and a model catalogue (class and author list) was published. In January, 1898, the publication of an annotated quarterly bulletin was commenced, the first periodical of its kind in the state.

The town voted in 1903 to accept a gift from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a suitable building for the collection of books, binding itself annually to appropriate seven hundred and fifty dollars for the support of the institution. A modest structure of brick and stone, well adapted to the purpose, is the result. The building is forty-eight feet long by thirty feet. To the left of a delivery room is a well-lighted reading room; to the right is the stack room capable of shelving eighteen thousand books. The stacks are of steel and the room is practically fireproof. A large basement is underneath. By use of the basement the shelving capacity of the library can be nearly doubled.

The library has, from the first, been managed by a board of trustees of the state library, and now a member of the United States Board of Pension Appeals at Washington has been president of the board of trustees since the organization of the library.

WILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

During the years 1871-72 a fund of two thousand and fifty-nine dollars was collected for the purpose of establishing a public library in Wilton. The same year the town voted to appropriate five hundred dollars annually for its use. About two thousand volumes were collected and catalogues printed.

In 1874 a fire destroyed property belonging to the library amounting to one thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars, of which about two thirds was made good by insurance. From that time to 1877 the library was not aided by the town, and borrowers were charged a fee of one dollar for its use. In 1877 the town appropriated three hundred dollars, and again the library was made free. In January, 1881, a fire destroyed the library entirely with the exception of a few volumes. The books had been called in for the annual examination, and the few not returned were all that were saved. The loss was over four thousand dollars, and the insurance had just expired.

The funds remaining were then placed in the hands of five trustees appointed by the townspeople, who were interested in collecting the original fund.

In March, 1890, Mr. George A. Newell of Boston, a native and former resident of Wilton, donated one thousand volumes. Mrs. Francis Green of Lowell gave two hundred and fifty dollars. The Ladies' Reading Club gave three hundred volumes, and in April, 1890, the present library was opened with 636 volumes. The town made an appropriation of three hundred dollars, which they have continued up to the present time.

To the efforts of the Ladies' Reading Club, with Miss Martha A. Putnam at its head, the library is largely indebted.

Miss Putnam was the librarian for eight years, and was tireless in her efforts in its behalf. The excellence of the reference department is in a large part due to her good judgment. There are at present 6,719 volumes. Twenty magazines and other periodicals are on the tables. There is no age

limit for the children, who much enjoy the privileges. Special liberties are given teachers and students.

The library is opened on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. A fine commodious building is about to be erected, the gift of Mr. D. A. Gregg of Nashua, a former resident of Wilton. When this is completed it is hoped many improvements will follow.

WINCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1813. It has not received state aid, but is a free public library within the meaning of the statute. It contains over six thousand volumes. The annual town appropriation is six hundred and fifty dollars. It has a separate building.

NESMITH LIBRARY, WINDHAM.

In 1811 Colonel Thomas Nesmith of Lowell bequeathed the sum of three thousand dollars to found and perpetuate a free public library in Windham, his native town. The library was to be called the Nesmith Library. A town meeting was called, and the town voted to accept the bequest. Two thousand dollars was immediately expended for books, and the town has the use of the other thousand, paying sixty dollars interest annually, which is used for the purchase of new books according to the provisions of the will. The library was dedicated June 21, 1871, and opened to the free use of all residents of the town June 24, 1871. At that time it contained seven hundred and forty-one volumes. During the fall of 1872 the number was increased to 1,600. At present there are 3,628 volumes, not including government publications and reports.

The first printed catalogue was prepared in March, 1872, by Hiram S. Reynolds and Leonard A. Morrison, two of the trustees. A short time after Mr. Morrison prepared the first supplementary catalogue. The second supplement was compiled in August, 1875, by Cassius S. Campbell; the third by

Mr. Morrison in 1879, and the fourth in 1882. In 1892 the library was entirely recatalogued by Miss Alice L. Anderson and John E. Cochran, two former librarians.

The library occupied a part of the Town Hall in 1899. In 1898 George W. Armstrong of Brookline, Mass., another native of Windham, presented the town with a building for the library. The Armstrong Memorial Building, as it is called, was dedicated January 4, 1899.

BREWSTER LIBRARY, WOLFEBOROUGH.

In March, 1890, Brewster Library was first opened to the public. By a provision of the will of the late John Brewster of Cambridge, Mass., the library was left in trust for the town. It is located in the easterly wing of the Town Hall, and consists of a reading room and a large room lined with alcoves for the books. Both are well lighted and well ventilated.

Fifteen hundred books were on the shelves when the library was opened, and the magazines in the reading room numbered ten. From the first the library has been opened every week day for a few hours, and one or two evenings a week.

As there has been no income from Mr. Brewster's estate for the purchase of books, the number of volumes has remained constant, the gifts having made good the wear and tear.

In March, 1890, the Wolfeborough Town Library was established, and since July of that year the efficiency of Brewster Library has been increased by supplementary work done by the town library. The two are run in conjunction.

WOLFEBOROUGH TOWN LIBRARY.

By reason of the fact that the library already existing in Wolfeborough had no funds for books, it was thought advisable to establish a town library in accordance with the New Hampshire library law. By a vote of the town at its annual meeting in March of 1900, the New Hampshire law was accepted, and three library trustees were appointed.

By an agreement with the Brewster Library, the new Town Library was placed in the same room with the Brewster Library, thereby saving the expense of equipment, and the two worked in conjunction, each supplementing the other, and one library acting for both.

The plan has worked admirably, and now Wolfeborough has in reality one well-equipped library. Even though the annual income is small, the library is growing and is extending its work constantly.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31,

1906.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1907.

PRINTED AND BOUND BY
THE RUMFORD PRINTING CO.
CONCORD, N. H.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council :

The State Board of License Commissioners submit their fourth annual report as follows :

Twenty-one applications for licenses were received between January 1, 1906, the date of the last report, and May 1, the beginning of the license year. Thirteen of these were approved and licenses granted, and eight were rejected or withdrawn. Nine hundred and twenty-seven applications have been received since May 1. Eight hundred and sixty-six of these were approved and licenses granted, and fifty-eight were rejected or withdrawn. In accordance with the provisions of section 31 of the license law, forty-three licenses of the first class (hotel), sixty-three of the fifth class (druggist) and two of the sixth class (railroad restaurant) have been issued to be exercised in forty-five towns voting against license. Sixteen of these first-class licenses have been granted to proprietors of summer hotels. Forty-five transfers of licenses to other persons and twelve to other premises have been made. Ten licenses have been surrendered by administrators of the estates of deceased licensees.

Thirty formal complaints for violations of licenses have been received. Twenty-four of these have been made by special agents, four by City Marshal Edward C. McKone of Dover, one by Chief of Police M. J. Healy of Manchester, and one by City Marshal Charles P. Andrews of Somersworth. Hearings have been held on twenty-six of these complaints. Twenty-two licenses have been revoked and four complaints dismissed. At the time of the last report two complaints had been received on which hearings had been held and decisions were pending. In one of these cases the license was revoked.

and in the other the complaint was dismissed. Since the license law went into effect, May 19, 1903, eighty licenses have been revoked and twenty-five complaints dismissed. No license has been revoked without a notice and hearing, although licenses of the first class may be revoked without notice.

Five special agents have been employed as heretofore. They have examined locations where licenses were desired, visited all licensed places several times, taken many samples of liquor for analysis, rendered valuable service in instructing licensees, filed complaints for violations of licenses and conducted the cases for the state in hearings before the commissioners. They have been required to make weekly reports of the places visited and the work performed in detail. With the exception of a few small towns, the commissioners have visited all cities and towns where licenses have been granted and have endeavored to obtain a personal knowledge of local conditions and requirements. Everett C. Howe, who had served as special agent since August 1, 1903, resigned April 23, his resignation to take effect May 1. Leon E. Magoon was appointed special agent May 18, and entered upon his duties June 1. Each special agent receives a salary of \$1,200 per year and actual expenses. Miss Kate F. Clark and Miss Mary G. Gannon were employed as stenographers until September 1, when they both retired. Since that date Miss Ellen L. Gannon has been employed as stenographer at a salary of \$50 per month.

Under the license law the counties and municipalities have already received the sum of \$1,382,064.15, with a further payment to be made at the end of the present license year. The total amount received by the treasurer for the year ending April 30, 1906, was \$387,622.04. The amount received by him for the eight months of the current year has been \$385,992.64. It is probable that the receipts of the current year will exceed considerably those of the previous year. This is largely due to the increase in the amount received on bonds. During the past year thirty-one bonds have been paid, amounting to \$24,133.34. The sum of \$37,200 is now due the state on bonds.

No-license territory is defined in section 1, chapter 117, Session Laws 1905, as "all parts of the state except the premises actually occupied by licensees, under the provisions of the act, approved March 27, 1903, entitled, 'An act to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor,' for the business authorized by their licenses." There is still an understanding on the part of many that the enforcement of the law in no-license territory devolves upon the commissioners and special agents, but such is not the case. They have no more authority to proceed against unlicensed liquor dealers than any citizen. It is the duty of other officials to enforce the law in such territory.

At the biennial election in November the cities of the state voted for the second time, and the towns for the third time, upon the question of license. Six cities and one hundred and eighty-one towns voted against license, and five cities and forty-three towns voted in favor of license. Six cities and seventeen towns changed from license to no-license, as follows: Berlin, Concord, Franklin, Keene, Laconia, Rochester, Auburn, Candia, Carroll, Croydon, Errol, Gorham, Greenville, Haverhill, Marlow, Merrimack, Milton, New Ipswich, Randolph, Sandown, Stewartstown, Stratford and Wolfeborough. The following thirteen towns changed from no-license to license: Ashland, Bennington, Canaan, Claremont, Deerfield, Dorchester, Ellsworth, Hampton, Newton, Raymond, Salem, Warren and Wentworths Location. The following cities and towns voted in favor of license: Dover, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Somersworth, Allenstown, Alstead, Alton, Andover, Ashland, Barnstead, Bennington, Bradford, Canaan, Charlestown, Chesterfield, Claremont, Cornish, Deerfield, Deering, Dorchester, Ellsworth, Epping, Farmington, Gilmanton, Gilsum, Hampton, Hillsborough, Hinsdale, Hooksett, Kingston, Langdon, Milan, New Boston, Newfields, Newmarket, Newton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Pembroke, Raymond, Rollinsford, Salem, Sharon, Stoddard, Walpole, Warren and Wentworths Location.

In accordance with section 2, chapter 95, Session Laws 1903, which provides that the annual report of the commissioners shall contain such suggestions as to the general policy

of the state and such amendments of the license law as they deem appropriate, they suggest the following amendments:

1. Section 12, chapter 95, Session Laws 1903, should be so amended as to permit the transfer of licenses of the fifth class to other persons. There appears to be no reason why druggists should not have the same privileges in regard to transfers as other licensees.

2. Sub-division 3, section 17, chapter 95, Session Laws 1903, reads as follows: "It shall not be lawful to have opened or unlocked any door or entrance from the yard, street, alley, hallway, room, or adjoining premises where the liquor is sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden, except for the egress or ingress of the holder of the license, his agents and servants, when necessary, for purposes not forbidden by this act; or to admit to such room or rooms any other persons during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden." The provisions of said sub-division should not apply to premises where licenses of the sixth and ninth classes are exercised. Keepers of railroad restaurants and common victualers, who have licenses, should have the privilege of selling and serving food at times when the sale of liquor is prohibited.

3. Sub-division 9, section 3, chapter 49, Session Laws 1905, which refers to the ninth class or common victualers' license, should be so amended as to permit the granting of such licenses in towns which have a population of less than six thousand. There are some license towns of considerable size, but having a population of less than six thousand, where such licenses are desired, and where in the opinion of the commissioners the exercise of the same would not be detrimental to the public welfare.

The commissioners have examined the license laws of many states, and in their opinion no state has a better law upon this subject, taken as a whole, than New Hampshire. They believe that a large majority of our citizens do not desire radical changes in the law at this time. They would not have it understood that they are opposed to any changes outside of

those they have suggested, but no changes should be made without careful consideration.

The report of the treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1906, is hereto annexed and made a part of this report. It contains statements of the amounts received from fees, forfeitures and interest, together with disbursements, also various tables giving information required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS H. LITTLE,

HENRY W. KEYES,

JOHN KIVEL,

State Board of License Commissioners.

CONCORD, January 12, 1907.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the year ending April 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Fees from licenses granted	\$377,692.00
Fees from licenses transferred	760.00
Forfeitures and interest	7,247.99
Interest on deposits	1,922.05
	<hr/>
	\$387,622.04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rebates on licenses surrendered	\$2,359.00
State Laboratory of Hygiene	836.23
Expenses	24,784.38
Paid to cities, towns and counties*	359,824.86
	<hr/>
	\$387,804.47
Overpayment*	182.43
	<hr/>
	\$387,622.04

* Overpayment to the town of Epping occasioned by payment of rebate on a license surrendered after the distribution of receipts, July 28, 1905.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From January 1, 1906, to April 30, 1906, inclusive.

(Included in statement for the year ending April 30, 1906.)

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1906	\$30,958.22
Fees from licenses granted	972.18
Fees from licenses transferred	130.00
Forfeitures and interest	7,247.99
	<hr/>
	\$39,308.39

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rebates on licenses surrendered	\$16.26
State Laboratory of Hygiene	333.30
Expenses	9,130.92
Paid to cities, towns and counties*	30,010.34
	<hr/>
	\$39,490.82
Overpayment*	182.43
	<hr/>
	\$39,308.39

* See footnote, yearly statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906. inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Fees from licenses granted	\$366,878.39
Fees from licenses transferred	440.00
Forfeitures, interest and costs	16,885.35
Interest on deposits	1,788.90
	<hr/>
	\$385,992.64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rebates on licenses surrendered	\$753.78
State Laboratory of Hygiene	497.84
Expenses	15,053.05
Paid to cities, towns and counties	338,061.05
Overpayment for year ending April 30, 1906*	182.43
	<hr/>
	\$354,548.15
Balance on hand	31,444.49
	<hr/>
	\$385,992.64

* Overpayment to the town of Epping. See financial and detailed statements for the year ending April 30, 1906.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

For the year ending April 30, 1906,

SHOWING DISPOSITION OF INTEREST RECEIVED ON DEPOSITS.

Salaries of commissioners	\$7,400.00
Expenses of commissioners	853.02
Clerical expenses	3,743.34
Salaries of special agents	6,000.00
Expenses of special agents	2,373.28
Rent	765.00
Lights	65.87
Postage	275.97
Printing and stationery	539.19
Annual report	486.78
Telephone and telegraph	288.61
Costs (complaints and hearings)	1,348.57
Furniture	109.80
Incidentals	534.95
	<hr/>
	\$24,784.38
Paid State Laboratory of Hygiene	836.23
	<hr/>
Total	\$25,620.61
Deduct interest received on deposits	1,922.05
	<hr/>
Balance apportioned to cities and towns	\$23,698.56

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Salaries of commissioners	\$4,933.34
Expenses of commissioners	403.50
Clerical expenses	2,343.32
Salaries of special agents	3,900.00
Expenses of special agents	1,682.51
Rent	624.00
Lights	39.80
Postage	100.00
Printing and stationery	237.87
Telephone and telegraph	147.58
Costs (complaints and hearings)	424.29
Incidentals	216.84
	<hr/>
	\$15,053.05

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Alton.....	\$600.00	.....	.....	\$600.00	.....	\$600.00
Barnstead	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Belmont.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Center Harbor.....	19.96	.....	.....	19.96	.....	19.96
Gilmanton.....	119.76	.....	.....	119.76	.....	119.76
Laconia.....	8,002.56	\$20.00	.....	8,022.56	.....	8,022.56
Lake Winnepesaukee *...	22.36	.....	.....	22.36	.....	22.36
Meredith.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Tilton.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Total.....	\$9,424.64	\$20.00	.....	\$9,444.64	.....	\$9,444.64

* One sixth-class license exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and not in any town in said counties. (See Carroll County.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Conway.....	\$370.83	.....	\$500.00	\$870.83	.....	\$870.83
Jackson.....	43.75	.....	.....	43.75	.....	43.75
Lake Winnepesaukee*...	22.37	.....	.....	22.37	.....	22.37
Wakefield.....	142.78	.....	.....	142.78	.....	142.78
Wolfeborough.....	1,350.00	.....	.....	1,350.00	.....	1,350.00
Total.....	\$1,929.73	.....	\$500.00	\$2,429.73	.....	\$2,429.73

* See footnote, Belknap County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Aistead.....	\$250.00	.....	.....	\$250.00	.....	\$250.00
Chesterfield	439 59	\$10.00	.....	449.59	.....	449.59
Gilsum	150.00	10.00	.....	160.00	.....	160.00
Hinsdale.....	1,937.17	.....	.....	1,937.17	.....	1,937.17
Keene.....	13,633.60	20.00	.....	13,653.60	.....	13,653.60
Marlow.....	247.99	.....	.....	247.99	.....	247.99
Stoddard.....	131 25	.....	.....	131.25	.....	131.25
Walpole	3,991 79	10.00	.....	4,001.79	\$28.50	3,973.29
Winchester.....	148.92	.....	.....	148.92	.....	148.92
Total.....	\$20,930.31	\$50.00	.....	\$20,980 31	\$28.50	\$20,951.81

COOS COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Berlin	\$25,016.66	\$40.00	.....	\$25,056.66	.....	\$25,056.66
Carroll.....	920.40	40.00	.....	960.40	.....	960.40
Colebrook.....	269.00	.....	.....	269.00	.....	269.00
Errol.....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Gorham.....	1,618.75	.....	.....	1,618.75	.....	1,618.75
Jefferson.....	97.98	.....	.....	97.98	.....	97.98
Lancaster.....	523.26	.....	.....	523.26	.....	523.26
Milan.....	497.32	.....	.....	497.32	.....	497.32
Northumberland.....	1,599.20	20.00	.....	1,619.20	.....	1,619.20
Sargent's Purchase.....	21.39	.....	.....	21.39	.....	21.39
Stewartstown.....	789.92	10.00	.....	799.92	.....	799.92
Stratford.....	651.43	10.00	.....	661.43	.....	661.43
Whitefield.....	398.79	.....	.....	398.79	.....	398.79
Total.....	\$32,604.10	\$120.00	.....	\$32,724.10	.....	\$32,724.10

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Ashland.....	\$246.50	.....	.....	\$246 50 .....	.....	\$246.50
Benton.....	20.90	.....	.....	20.90 .....	.....	20.90
Bethlehem.....	257.96	.....	.....	257.96 .....	.....	257.96
Bristol.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00 .....	.....	250.00
Campton.....	74.39	.....	.....	74.39 .....	.....	74.39
Canaan.....	224.80	\$10.00	.....	234.80 .....	.....	234.80
Enfield.....	191.93	.....	.....	191.93 .....	.....	191.93
Franconia.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00 .....	.....	50.00
Haverhill.....	2,684.88	.....	.....	2,684.88 .....	.....	2,684.88
Holderness.....	19.96	.....	.....	19.96 .....	.....	19.96
Lebanon.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00 .....	.....	400.00
Lisbon.....	569.02	.....	.....	569.02 .....	.....	569.02
Littleton.....	508.87	.....	.....	508.87	\$10.48	498.39
Plymouth.....	604.73	.....	.....	604.73 .....	.....	604.73
Warren.....	39.13	.....	.....	39.13 .....	.....	39.13
Woodstock.....	8.55	.....	.....	8.55 .....	.....	8.55
Total.....	\$6,151.62	\$10.00 ..	.....	\$6,161.62	\$10.48	\$6,151.14

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Antrim.....	\$38.04			\$38.04		\$38 04
Goffstown.....	96 02			96.02		96.02
Greenville.....	3,848.39			3,848.39		3,848.39
Hillsborough.....	1,376.49			1,376.49		1,376.49
Manchester.....	119,294.50	\$230.00		119,524.50	\$5.78	119,518.72
Merrimack.....	800.00			800.00		800.00
Milford.....	270.84			270.84		270.84
Nashua.....	48,103.15	50.00	\$3,200.00	51,353.15	608.60	50,744.55
New Boston.....	300.00			300.00		300.00
New Ipswich.....	250.00			250.00		250.00
Peterborough.....	175.00			175.00		175.00
Wilton.....	119.73			119.73		119.73
Total.....	\$174,672.16	\$280.00	\$3,200.00	\$178,152.16	\$614.38	\$177,537.78

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Allenstown.....	\$1,500.00	\$20.00	.....	\$1,520.00	.....	\$1,520.00
Andover.	494.63	.....	.....	494.63	.....	494.63
Bradford.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Concord.....	21,192.08	20.00	.....	21,212.08	.....	21,212.08
Franklin.....	6,612.07	.....	.....	6,612.07	.....	6,612.07
Henniker.....	125.00	.....	.....	125.00	.....	125.00
Hooksett.....	1,142.51	20.00	.....	1,162.51	.....	1,162.51
Hopkinton.....	75.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Pembroke.....	2,945.16	20.00	.....	2,965.16	\$302.42	2,662.74
Pittsfield.....	249.20	.....	.....	249.20	.....	249.20
Warner.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Total.....	\$34,735.65	\$80.00	.....	\$34,815.65	\$302.42	\$34,513.23

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Candia	\$200.00			\$200.00		\$200.00
Deerfield	24.00			24.00		24.00
Derry	20.00			20.00		20.00
Epping	2,650.00			2,650.00	\$496.77	2,153.23
Exeter	545.97			545.97		545.97
Hampton	268.48		\$1,777.30	2,045.78		2,045.78
Kingston	200.00	\$20.00	557.53	777.53		777.53
Newcastle	44.73			44.73		44.73
Newfields	1,025.00			1,025.00		1,025.00
Newmarket	2,994.73	10.00		3,004.73		3,004.73
Northwood	48.26			48.26		48.26
Nottingham	500.00			500.00		500.00
Portsmouth	34,866.51	70.00	700.00	35,636.51		35,636.51
Raymond	100.00			100.00		100.00
Rye	90.74			90.74		90.74
Salem	54.23			54.23		54.23
Sandown	175.00			175.00		175.00
Total	\$48,807.65	\$100.00	\$3,034.83	\$46,942.48	\$496.77	\$46,445.71

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Dover.....	\$23,727.22	\$50.00	.....	\$23,777.22	\$320.97	\$23,456.25
Farmington.....	2,641.66	10.00	.....	2,651.66	.....	2,651.66
Milton.....	815.12	.....	.....	815.12	.....	815.12
Rochester.....	10,223.12	30.00	.....	10,253.12	.....	10,253.12
Rollinsford.....	3,925.81	.....	.....	3,925.81	585.48	3,340.33
Somersworth.....	9,356.39	10.00	\$513.16	9,879.55	.....	9,879.55
Total.....	\$50,689.32	\$100.00	\$513.16	\$51,302.48	\$906.45	\$50,396.03

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Charlestown.....	\$1,243.95	.....	.....	\$1,243.95	.....	\$1,243.95
Claremont.....	531.99	.....	.....	531.99	.....	531.99
Cornish.....	525.46	.....	.....	525.46	.....	525.46
Croydon.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Newport.....	395.42	.....	.....	395.42	.....	395.42
Total.....	\$2,746.82	.....	.....	\$2,746.82	.....	\$2,746.82

RECAPITULATION

For the year ending April 30, 1906.

Counties.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Belknap.....	\$9,424.64	\$20.00	.....	\$9,444.64	.....	\$9,444.64
Carroll.....	1,929.73	.....	\$500.00	2,429.73	.....	2,429.73
Cheshire.....	20,930.31	50.00	.....	20,980.31	\$28.50	20,951.81
Cooks.....	32,604.10	120.00	.....	32,724.10	.....	32,724.10
Grafton... ..	6,151.62	10.00	.....	6,161.62	10.48	6,151.14
Hillsborough.....	174,672.16	280.00	3,200.00	178,152.16	614.38	177,537.78
Merrimack... ..	34,735.65	80.00	.....	34,815.65	302.42	34,513.23
Rockingham.....	43,807.65	100.00	3,331.83	46,942.48	496.77	46,445.71
Strafford.....	56,689.32	100.00	513.16	51,302.48	966.45	50,396.03
Sullivan.....	2,746.82	.....	.....	2,746.82	.....	2,746.82
Total.....	\$377,692.00	\$760.00	\$7,247.99	\$385,699.99	\$2,359.00	\$383,340.99

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county of Belknap for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Alton.....	\$600.00	\$37.10	\$562.90	\$270.00	\$11.45	\$281.45	\$270.00	\$11.45	\$281.45
Barnstead.....	250.00	15.45	234.55	112.50	4.78	117.28	112.50	4.77	117.27
Belmont.....	10.00	.62	9.38	4.50	.19	4.69	4.50	.19	4.69
Center Harbor.....	19.96	1.23	18.73	8.98	.38	9.36	8.98	.39	9.37
Gilmanston.....	119.76	7.41	112.35	53.90	2.28	56.18	53.89	2.28	56.17
Laconia.....	8,022.56	495.60	7,526.96	3,480.75	282.55	3,763.30	3,480.75	282.55	3,763.30
Lake Winnepesaukee.....	22.86	1.38	20.98	.....	.....	.....	20.13	.85	20.98
Meredith.....	100.00	6.19	93.81	45.00	1.90	46.90	45.00	1.91	46.91
Tilton.....	300.00	18.54	281.46	135.00	5.73	140.73	135.00	5.73	140.73
Total.....	\$9,414.64	\$583.88	\$8,860.76	\$4,110.63	\$309.26	\$4,419.89	\$4,130.75	\$310.12	\$4,440.87

* One sixth-class license exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll and not in any town in said counties. Fee divided equally between said counties. (See Carroll County.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.		Amount paid county of Carroll for the year ending April 30, 1906.	
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.
Conway.....	\$870.83	\$53.84	\$816.99	\$166.88	\$241.62	\$166.87	\$241.62
Jackson.....	43.75	2.70	41.05	19.69	.83	19.69	.84
Lake Winnepesaukee.....	22.37	1.38	20.99	.....	.....	20.13	.86
Wakefield.....	142.78	8.83	133.95	61.25	2.73	64.25	2.72
Wolfeborough.....	1,350.00	83.46	1,266.54	607.50	25.77	607.50	25.77
Total.....	\$2,429.73	\$150.21	\$2,279.52	\$858.32	\$270.95	\$878.44	\$271.81
							\$1,150.25

* See footnote Belknap County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county of Cheshire for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Alstead.....	\$250.00	\$15.46	\$234.54	\$112.50	\$4.77	\$117.27	\$112.50	\$4.77	\$117.27
Chesterfield.....	449.59	27.79	421.80	178.13	32.77	210.90	178.13	32.77	210.90
Gilsum.....	160.00	9.90	150.10	67.50	7.55	75.05	67.50	7.55	75.05
Hinsdale.....	1,937.17	119.76	1,817.41	784.35	124.36	908.71	784.35	124.35	908.70
Keene.....	13,653.60	844.08	12,809.52	5,861.25	543.51	6,404.76	5,861.25	543.51	6,404.76
Marlow.....	247.99	15.33	232.66	111.60	4.73	116.33	111.59	4.74	116.33
Stoddard.....	131.25	8.11	123.14	59.06	2.51	61.57	59.07	2.50	61.57
Walpole.....	3,973.29	245.63	3,727.66	1,786.93	76.90	1,863.83	1,786.93	76.90	1,863.83
Winchester.....	148.92	9.20	139.72	67.02	2.84	69.86	67.01	2.85	69.86
Total.....	\$20,951.81	\$1,245.26	\$19,656.55	\$9,028.34	\$799.94	\$9,828.28	\$9,028.33	\$799.94	\$9,828.27

COOS COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county of Coös for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Berlin.....	\$25,056.66	\$1,549.02	\$23,507.64	\$10,602.00	\$1,151.82	\$11,753.82	\$10,602.00	\$1,151.82	\$11,753.82
Carroll.....	960.40	59.37	901.03	423.18	27.34	450.52	423.18	27.33	450.51
Colebrook.....	269.00	16.64	252.36	121.05	5.13	126.18	121.05	5.13	126.18
Earl.....	200.00	12.37	187.63	90.00	3.81	93.81	90.00	3.82	93.82
Gorham.....	1,618.75	100.07	1,518.68	728.44	30.90	759.34	728.44	30.90	759.34
Jefferson.....	97.98	6.06	91.92	44.09	1.87	45.96	44.09	1.87	45.96
Lancaster.....	523.26	32.35	490.91	235.47	9.99	245.46	235.46	9.99	245.45
Milan.....	497.32	30.74	466.58	223.79	9.50	233.29	223.80	9.49	233.29
Northumberland.....	1,619.20	100.10	1,519.10	719.64	39.91	759.55	719.64	39.91	759.55
Sargent's Purchase.....	21.39	1.32	20.07	.....	.....	*	19.25	.....	20.07
Stewartstown.....	799.92	49.46	750.46	355.47	19.76	375.23	355.46	19.77	375.23
Stratford.....	661.43	40.89	620.54	245.92	64.35	310.27	245.93	64.34	310.27
Whitefield.....	398.79	24.65	374.14	179.46	7.61	187.07	179.45	7.62	187.07
Total.....	\$32,724.10	\$2,023.04	\$30,701.06	\$13,968.51	\$1,371.99	\$15,340.50	\$13,967.75	\$1,372.81	\$15,360.56

* No town organization. Fee paid to county of Coös.

GRAFTON COUNTY

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.				Amount paid county of Grafton for the year ending April 30, 1906.			
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.		
Ashland	\$246.50	\$15.24	\$231.26	\$110.93	\$4.70	\$115.63	\$110.92	\$4.71	\$115.63		
Benton	20.90	1.29	19.61	9.40	.41	9.81	9.41	.39	9.80		
Bethlehem	257.96	15.95	242.01	107.31	13.69	121.00	107.31	13.70	121.01		
Bristol	250.00	15.45	234.55	112.50	4.78	117.28	112.50	4.77	117.27		
Campton	74.39	4.60	69.79	33.48	1.41	34.89	33.47	1.43	34.90		
Canaan	234.80	14.51	220.29	101.16	8.99	110.15	101.16	8.98	110.14		
Enfield	191.98	11.87	180.06	86.37	3.66	90.03	86.37	3.66	90.03		
Franceonia	50.00	3.09	46.91	22.50	.95	23.45	22.50	.96	23.46		
Haverhill	2,684.88	165.98	2,518.90	1,208.19	51.26	1,259.45	1,208.20	51.25	1,259.45		
Holderness	19.96	1.23	18.73	8.98	.89	9.87	8.98	.88	9.86		
Lebanon	400.00	24.73	375.27	180.00	7.63	187.63	180.00	7.64	187.64		
Lisbon	569.02	35.18	533.84	247.50	19.42	266.92	247.50	19.42	266.92		
Littleton	498.39	30.81	467.58	225.00	8.79	233.79	225.00	8.79	233.79		
Plymouth	604.73	37.39	567.34	272.13	11.54	283.67	272.13	11.54	283.67		
Warren	39.13	2.42	36.71	17.61	.75	18.36	17.61	.74	18.35		
Woodstock	8.55	.53	8.02	3.85	.16	4.01	3.85	.16	4.01		
Total	\$6,151.14	\$380.27	\$5,770.87	\$2,746.91	\$188.53	\$2,885.44	\$2,746.91	\$188.52	\$2,885.43		

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of main- taining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.		Amount paid county of Hillsborough for the year ending April 30, 1906.			
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Antrim.....	\$38.04	\$2.25	\$35.69	.....	\$17.85	\$17.85	.....	\$17.84	\$17.84
Goffstown.....	96.02	5.93	90.09	\$38.13	6.91	45.04	.....	6.93	45.05
Greenville.....	3,848.39	237.91	3,610.48	1,709.27	95.97	1,805.24	\$38.12	95.96	1,805.24
Hillsborough.....	1,376.49	85.09	1,291.40	292.50	353.20	645.70	1,709.28	353.20	1,805.24
Manchester.....	119,518.72	7,388.78	112,129.94	52,642.33	3,422.64	56,064.97	292.50	3,422.55	645.70
Merrimack.....	800.00	49.46	750.54	360.00	15.27	375.27	52,642.32	3,422.55	56,064.97
Milford.....	270.84	16.74	254.10	121.88	5.17	127.05	360.00	15.27	375.27
Nashua.....	50,744.55	3,137.09	47,607.46	20,972.77	2,830.96	23,803.73	121.88	5.17	127.05
New Boston.....	300.00	18.55	281.45	135.00	5.3	140.73	20,972.77	2,830.96	23,803.73
New Ipswich.....	250.00	15.46	234.54	112.50	4.77	117.27	135.00	5.72	140.72
Peterborough.....	175.00	10.82	164.18	78.75	3.34	82.09	112.50	4.77	117.27
Wilton.....	119.73	7.40	112.33	53.88	2.28	56.16	78.75	3.34	82.09
Total.....	\$177,537.78	\$10,975.58	\$166,562.20	\$76,517.01	\$6,764.09	\$83,281.10	\$76,517.00	\$6,764.10	\$83,281.10

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.		Amount paid county of Merrimack for the year ending April 30, 1906.	
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Total.
Allenstown.....	\$1,520.00	\$93.97	\$1,426.03	\$675.00	\$38.02	\$713.02	\$713.01
Andover.....	194.63	30.58	464.05	222.59	9.43	232.02	232.03
Bradford.....	300.00	18.55	281.45	135.00	5.73	140.73	140.72
Concord.....	21,212.08	1,311.35	19,900.73	9,507.39	442.97	9,950.36	9,950.37
Franklin.....	6,612.07	408.77	6,203.30	2,968.50	133.15	3,101.65	3,101.65
Hanniker.....	125.00	7.73	117.27	56.25	2.39	58.64	58.63
Hooksett.....	1,162.51	71.87	1,090.64	381.60	163.72	545.32	545.32
Hopkinton.....	75.00	4.63	70.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke.....	2,662.74	164.61	2,498.13	990.00	259.07	1,249.07	1,249.06
Pittsfield.....	249.20	15.41	233.79	112.14	4.75	116.89	116.90
Warner.....	100.00	6.18	93.82	45.00	1.91	46.91	46.91
Total.....	\$34,513.23	\$2,133.65	\$32,379.58	\$15,093.47	\$1,096.32	\$16,189.79	\$16,189.79

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county of Rockingham for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Candia.....	\$200.00	\$12.37	\$187.63	\$90.00	\$3.82	\$93.82	\$90.00	\$3.81	\$93.81
Deerfield.....	24.00	1.48	22.52	10.80	.46	11.26	10.80	.46	11.26
Derry.....	20.00	1.21	18.76	9.00	.38	9.38	9.00	.38	9.38
Epping.....	2,153.23	133.09	2,020.14	1,192.50	.....	*1,192.50	1,192.50	.....	*1,192.50
Exeter.....	545.97	33.75	512.22	245.69	10.42	256.11	245.68	10.43	256.11
Hampton.....	2,045.78	126.48	1,919.30	120.81	838.84	959.65	120.82	838.83	959.65
Kingston.....	777.53	48.07	729.46	90.00	274.73	364.73	90.00	274.73	364.73
Newcastle.....	44.73	2.77	41.96	20.13	.85	20.98	20.13	.85	20.98
Newfields.....	1,025.00	63.37	961.63	461.25	19.56	480.81	461.25	19.57	480.82
Newmarket.....	3,004.73	185.76	2,818.97	1,347.63	61.86	1,409.49	1,347.63	61.85	1,409.48
Northwood.....	48.26	2.98	45.28	21.72	.92	22.64	21.71	.93	22.64
Nottingham.....	500.00	30.91	469.09	225.00	9.55	234.55	225.00	9.54	234.54
Portsmouth.....	35,636.51	2,203.09	33,433.42	15,231.77	1,484.94	16,716.71	15,231.77	1,484.94	16,716.71
Raymond.....	100.00	6.18	93.82	45.00	1.91	46.91	45.00	1.91	46.91
Rye.....	90.74	5.61	85.13	40.83	1.73	42.56	40.81	1.73	42.57
Salem.....	54.23	3.35	50.88	.....	25.41	25.41	.....	25.44	25.44
Sandown.....	175.00	10.82	164.18	78.75	3.34	82.09	78.75	3.34	82.09
Total.....	\$46,445.71	\$2,871.32	\$43,574.39	\$19,230.88	\$2,738.75	*\$21,969.63	\$19,230.88	†\$2,556.31	†\$21,787.19

* Overpayment of \$182.43 to the town of Epping and \$182.43 to the county of Rockingham occasioned by payment of rebate on license surrendered after the distribution of receipts, July 28, 1905.

† \$182.43 deducted, being amount of overpayment July 28, 1905, on account of the town of Epping.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county of Strafford for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Dover.....	\$23,456.25	\$1,450.09	\$22,006.16	\$10,484.94	\$518.14	\$11,003.08	\$10,484.93	\$518.15	\$11,003.08
Farmington.....	2,651.66	163.93	2,487.73	1,193.24	50.63	1,243.87	1,193.25	50.61	1,243.86
Milton.....	815.12	50.40	764.72	366.81	15.55	382.36	366.80	15.56	382.36
Rochester.....	10,253.12	633.85	9,619.27	4,604.90	204.73	4,809.63	4,604.91	204.72	4,809.64
Rollinsford.....	3,340.33	206.50	3,133.83	1,503.15	63.77	1,566.92	1,503.15	63.77	1,566.91
Somersworth.....	9,879.55	610.77	9,268.78	3,960.00	674.39	4,634.39	3,960.00	674.39	4,634.39
Total....	\$50,396.03	\$3,115.54	\$47,280.49	\$22,113.04	\$1,527.21	\$23,640.25	\$22,113.01	\$1,527.20	\$23,640.24

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts, less rebates paid on licenses surrendered, the pro rata expense of maintaining office, the amount distributable, and the amount paid each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid city or town for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county of Sullivan for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Charlestown.....	\$1,243.95	\$76.91	\$1,167.04	\$559.78	\$23.74	\$583.52	\$559.77	\$23.75	\$583.52
Claremont.....	531.99	32.88	499.11	213.75	35.81	249.56	213.75	35.80	249.55
Cornish.....	525.46	32.48	492.98	236.46	10.03	246.49	236.46	10.03	246.49
Croydon	50.00	3.09	46.91	22.50	.95	23.45	22.50	.96	23.46
Newport.....	395.42	24.45	370.97	177.94	7.55	185.49	177.94	7.54	185.48
Total.....	\$2,746.82	\$169.81	\$2,577.01	\$1,210.43	\$78.08	\$1,288.51	\$1,210.42	\$78.08	\$1,288.50

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Receipts less rebates.	Pro rata expense of maintaining office.	Amount distributable.	Amount paid cities and towns for the year ending April 30, 1906.			Amount paid county for the year ending April 30, 1906.		
				Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.	Paid July 28, 1905.	Paid July 30, 1906.	Total.
Belknap	\$9,444.64	\$583.88	\$8,860.76	\$4,110.63	\$309.26	\$4,419.89	\$4,130.75	\$310.12	\$4,440.87
Carroll	2,429.73	150.21	2,279.52	858.32	790.95	1,129.27	878.44	271.81	1,150.25
Cheshire	20,951.81	1,295.26	19,656.55	9,028.34	799.94	9,828.28	9,028.32	799.94	9,828.27
Cods	32,724.10	2,023.04	30,701.06	13,968.51	1,371.99	15,340.50	13,987.75	1,372.81	15,360.56
Grafton	6,151.14	389.27	5,770.87	2,746.91	138.53	2,885.44	2,746.91	138.52	2,885.43
Hillsborough	177,537.78	10,975.58	166,562.20	76,517.01	6,764.09	83,281.10	76,517.00	6,764.10	83,281.10
Merrimack	34,513.23	2,133.65	32,379.58	15,093.47	1,096.32	16,189.79	15,093.46	1,096.33	16,189.79
Rockingham	46,445.71	2,871.32	43,574.39	19,230.88	2,738.75	*21,969.63	19,230.88	2,556.31	21,787.19
Strafford	50,396.03	3,115.54	47,280.49	22,113.04	1,527.21	23,640.25	22,113.04	1,527.20	23,640.24
Sullivan	2,746.82	169.81	2,577.01	1,210.43	78.08	1,288.51	1,210.42	78.08	1,288.50
Total	\$383,340.99	\$23,698.56	\$359,642.43	\$164,877.54	\$15,095.12	*\$179,972.66	\$164,936.98	\$14,915.22	\$179,852.20
Amount paid cities and towns									179,972.66
Total									\$359,824.86

* Overpayment—See footnote, Rockingham County.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive.	Reserved on account of expenses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for distribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Belknap, July 30, 1906.
Alton.....	\$500.00	\$50.00	\$450.00	\$225.00	\$225.00
Barnstead.....	300.00	30.00	270.00	135.00	135.00
Belmont	10.00	1.00	9.00	4.50	4.50
Center Harbor.....	23.39	2.34	21.05	10.53	10.52
Gilmanton.....	150.00	15.00	135.00	67.50	67.50
Laconia	7,989.78	798.97	7,190.81	3,595.40	3,595.41
Lake Winnepesaukee*	22.37	2.23	20.14	*	20.14
Meredith.....	125.00	12.50	112.50	56.25	56.25
Tilton.....	373.39	37.34	336.05	168.03	168.02
Total.....	\$9,493.93	\$949.38	\$8,544.55	\$4,262.21	\$4,282.34

*One sixth-class license exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and not in any town in said counties. Fee divided equally between said counties. (See Carroll County.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Received on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Carroll, July 30, 1906.
Conway	\$317.92	\$31.79	\$286.13	\$143.07	\$143.06
Jackson.....	41.00	4.10	36.90	18.45	18.45
Lake Winnepesaukee*	22.36	2.23	20.13	*.....	20.13
Wakefield.....	150.00	15.00	135.00	67.50	67.50
Wolfeborough.....	1,350.00	135.00	1,215.00	607.50	607.50
Total... ..	\$1,881.28	\$188.12	\$1,693.16	\$836.52	\$856.64

* See footnote, Belknap County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Reserved on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Cheshire, July 30, 1906.
Alstead.....	\$293.75	\$29.37	\$264.38	\$132.19	\$132.19
Chesterfield.....	396.81	39.63	357.13	178.57	178.56
Hinsdale.....	1,392.82	139.28	1,253.54	626.77	626.77
Keene.....	12,502.96	1,250.30	11,252.66	5,626.33	5,626.33
Marlow.....	250.00	25.00	225.00	112.50	112.50
Stoddard.....	143.15	14.31	128.84	64.42	64.42
Walpole.....	3,786.29	378.63	3,407.66	1,703.83	1,703.83
Winchester.....	124.19	12.42	111.77	55.88	55.89
Total.....	\$18,889.97	\$1,888.99	\$17,000.98	\$8,500.49	\$8,500.49

COOS COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive.	Reserved on account of expenses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for distribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Coös, July 30, 1906.
Berlin.....	\$23,512.91	\$2,351.29	\$21,161.62	\$10,580.81	\$10,580.81
Carroll.....	997.92	99.79	898.13	449.07	449.06
Colebrook.....	494.08	49.41	444.67	222.33	222.34
Errol.....	250.00	25.00	225.00	112.50	112.50
Gorham.....	1,399.19	139.92	1,259.27	629.64	629.63
Jefferson.....	190.34	19.03	171.31	85.65	85.66
Lancaster.....	674.33	67.43	606.90	303.45	303.45
Milan.....	491.91	49.19	442.75	221.38	221.37
Northumberland.....	1,547.32	154.73	1,392.59	696.30	696.29
Sargent's Purchase...	20.97	2.10	18.87	*.....	18.87
Stewartstown.....	750.00	75.00	675.00	337.50	337.50
Stratford.....	1,498.39	149.84	1,348.55	674.27	674.28
Whitefield.....	669.82	66.99	602.83	301.42	301.41
Total.....	\$32,497.21	\$3,249.72	\$29,247.49	\$14,614.32	\$14,633.17

* No town organization. Fee paid to county of Coös.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive.	Reserved on account of expenses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for distribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Grafton, July 30, 1906.
Ashland	\$348.65	\$34.86	\$313.79	\$156.90	\$156.89
Benton	21.46	2.15	19.31	9.65	9.66
Bethlehem	264.79	26.48	238.31	119.16	119.15
Bristol	345.96	34.59	311.37	155.68	155.69
Campton	100.00	10.00	90.00	45.00	45.00
Canaan	725.00	72.50	652.50	326.25	326.25
Enfield	400.00	40.00	360.00	180.00	180.00
Franconia	45.83	4.58	41.25	20.63	20.62
Haverhill	2,575.00	257.50	2,317.50	1,158.75	1,158.75
Holderness	20.50	2.05	18.45	9.22	9.23
Lebanon	18.39	1.84	16.55	8.28	8.27
Lisbon	648.65	64.87	583.78	291.89	291.89
Littleton	500.00	50.00	450.00	225.00	225.00
Plymouth	800.00	80.00	720.00	360.00	360.00
Woodstock	10.00	1.00	9.00	4.50	4.50
Total	\$6,824.23	\$682.42	\$6,141.81	\$3,070.91	\$3,070.90

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Reserved on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Hillsborough, July 30, 1906.
Goffstown.....	\$85.00	\$8.50	\$76.50	\$38.25	\$38.25
Greenville.....	3,838.71	383.87	3,454.84	1,727.42	1,727.42
Hillsborough.....	1,500.86	150.08	1,350.78	675.39	675.39
Manchester.....	125,826.74	12,582.67	113,244.07	56,622.04	56,622.03
Merrimack.....	697.32	69.73	627.59	313.79	313.80
Milford.....	150.00	15.00	135.00	67.50	67.50
Nashua.....	41,718.88	4,171.89	37,546.99	18,773.50	18,773.49
New Boston.....	250.00	25.00	225.00	112.50	112.50
New Ipswich.....	250.00	25.00	225.00	112.50	112.50
Peterborough.....	175.00	17.50	157.50	78.75	78.75
Temple.....	500.00	50.00	450.00	225.00	225.00
Wilton.....	75.00	7.50	67.50	33.75	33.75
Total.....	\$175,067.51	\$17,506.74	\$157,560.77	\$78,780.39	\$78,780.38

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive.	Reserved on account of expenses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for distribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Merrimack, July 30, 1906.
Allenstown.....	\$1,497.32	\$149.73	\$1,347.59	\$673.80	\$673.79
Andover.....	500.00	50.00	450.00	225.00	225.00
Bradford.....	300.00	30.00	270.00	135.00	135.00
Concord.....	22,484.72	2,248.47	20,236.25	10,118.12	10,118.13
Franklin.....	5,474.20	547.42	4,926.78	2,463.39	2,463.39
Henniker.....	125.00	12.50	112.50	56.25	56.25
Hooksett.....	1,100.00	110.00	990.00	495.00	495.00
Hopkinton.....	100.00	10.00	90.00	45.00	45.00
Pembroke.....	2,200.00	220.00	1,980.00	990.00	990.00
Pittsfield.....	1,245.43	124.54	1,120.89	560.45	560.44
Warner.....	100.00	10.00	90.00	45.00	45.00
Total.....	\$85,126.67	\$3,512.66	\$31,614.01	\$15,807.01	\$15,807.00

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Reserved on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Rockingham, July 30, 1906.
Candia.....	\$200.00	\$20.00	\$180.00	\$90.00	\$90.00
Deerfield.....	25.00	2.50	22.50	11.25	11.25
Derry.....	19.90	1.99	17.91	8.96	8.95
Epping.....	1,450.00	145.00	1,305.00	*470.07	652.50
Exeter.....	525.00	52.50	472.50	236.25	236.25
Hampton.....	268.75	26.87	241.88	120.94	120.94
Kingston.....	200.00	20.00	180.00	90.00	90.00
Newcastle.....	43.75	4.37	39.38	19.69	19.69
Newfields.....	800.00	80.00	720.00	360.00	360.00
Newmarket.....	3,110.00	311.00	2,799.00	1,399.50	1,399.50
Northwood.....	50.00	5.00	45.00	22.50	22.50
Nottingham.....	500.00	50.00	450.00	225.00	225.00
Portsmouth.....	34,972.55	3,497.25	31,475.30	15,737.65	15,737.65
Raymond.....	100.00	10.00	90.00	45.00	45.00
Rye.....	85.83	8.58	77.25	38.62	38.63
Sandown.....	71.57	7.16	64.41	32.21	32.20
Total.....	\$42,422.35	\$4,242.22	\$38,180.13	*\$18,907.64	\$19,090.06

* \$182.43 deducted—overpayment to town of Epping for year ending April 30, 1906.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Reserved on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Strafford, July 30, 1906.
Dover.....	\$23,865.92	\$2,386.59	\$21,479.33	\$10,739.67	\$10,739.66
Farmington.....	2,535.00	253.50	2,281.50	1,140.75	1,140.75
Milton.....	773.71	77.37	696.34	348.17	348.17
Rochester.....	10,160.00	1,016.00	9,144.00	4,572.00	4,572.00
Rollinsford.....	3,350.00	335.00	3,015.00	1,507.50	1,507.50
Somersworth.....	9,610.00	961.00	8,649.00	4,324.50	4,324.50
Total.....	\$50,294.63	\$5,029.46	\$45,265.17	\$22,632.59	\$22,632.58

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, inclusive, the amount of 10 per cent. reserved on account of expenses, and rebates on surrendered licenses for the year ending April 30, 1907, the amount available for distribution July 15, 1906, and the amount paid each city, town and county, July 30, 1906, on account of the year ending April 30, 1907.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Reserved on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid city or town, July 30, 1906.	Paid county of Sullivan, July 30, 1906.
Charlestown	\$1,239.59	\$123.96	\$1,115.63	\$557.82	\$557.81
Claremont	975.00	97.50	877.50	438.75	438.75
Cornish	*379.17	37.91	341.26	170.63	170.63
Croydon	35.00	3.50	31.50	15.75	15.75
Newport	699.46	69.94	629.52	314.76	314.76
Total	\$3,328.22	\$332.81	\$2,995.41	\$1,497.71	\$1,497.70

* Receipts less rebates.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Receipts from May 1, 1906, to July 15, 1906, in- clusive.	Reserved on ac- count of expen- ses and rebates for year ending April 30, 1907.	Available for dis- tribution, July 15, 1906.	Paid cities or towns July 30, 1906.	Paid county July 30, 1906.
Belknap	\$9,493.93	\$949.38	\$8,544.55	\$4,262.21	\$4,282.34
Carroll.....	1,881.28	188.12	1,693.16	836.52	856.64
Cheshire.....	18,889.97	1,888.99	17,000.98	8,500.49	8,500.49
Cooks.....	32,497.21	3,249.72	29,247.49	14,614.32	14,633.17
Grafton.....	6,824.23	682.42	6,141.81	3,070.91	3,070.90
Hillsborough	175,067.51	17,506.74	157,560.77	78,780.39	78,780.38
Merrimack.....	35,126.67	3,512.66	31,614.01	15,807.01	15,807.00
Rockingham	42,422.35	4,242.22	38,180.13	*18,907.64	19,090.06
Strafford	50,294.63	5,029.46	45,265.17	22,632.59	22,632.58
Sullivan.....	3,328.22	332.81	2,995.41	1,497.71	1,497.70
Total.....	\$375,826.00	\$37,582.52	\$338,243.48	*\$168,909.79	\$169,151.26
Amount paid cities and towns.....					168,909.79
Total.....					\$338,061.05

* See footnote, Rockingham County.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Alton	\$500.00	.....	.....	\$500.00	.....	\$500.00
Barnstead.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Belmont	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Center Harbor.....	23.39	.....	.....	23.39	.....	23.39
Gilmanton.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Laconia.....	8,402.68	\$10.00	\$806.99	9,219.67	.....	9,219.67
Lake Winnepesaukee*	22.37	.....	.....	22.37	.....	22.37
Meredith.....	125.00	.....	.....	125.00	.....	125.00
Tilton.....	373.39	.....	.....	373.39	.....	373.39
Total.....	\$9,906.83	\$10.00	\$806.99	\$10,723.82	.....	\$10,723.82

* License exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and not in any town in said counties. (See Carroll County.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Conway.....	\$317.92	.....	.....	\$317.92	.....	\$317.92
Jackson.....	41.00	.....	.....	41.00	.....	41.00
Lake Winnepesaukee*	22.36	.....	.....	22.36	.....	22.36
Wakefield.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Wolfeborough.....	1,350.00	.....	\$500.00	1,850.00	.....	1,850.00
Total.....	\$1,881.28	.....	\$500.00	\$2,381.28	.....	\$2,381.28

* See footnote, Belknap County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Alstead.....	\$293.75	.....	.....	\$293.75	.....	\$293.75
Chesterfield.....	436.12	\$10.00	.....	446.12	.....	446.12
Gilsum.....	60.08	.....	.....	60.08	.....	60.08
Hinsdale.....	1,392.82	.....	.....	1,392.82	.....	1,392.82
Keene.....	12,502.96	.....	.....	12,502.96	.....	12,502.96
Marlow.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Stoddard.....	143 15	.....	.....	143.15	.....	143.15
Walpole.....	3,786.29	10.00	.....	3,796.29	.....	3,796.29
Winchester.....	124.19	.....	.....	124.19	.....	124.19
Total.....	\$18,989.36	\$20.00	.....	\$19,009.36	.....	\$19,009.36

COOS COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1905, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Berlin.....	\$24,063.99	\$20.00	.....	\$24,083.99	.....	\$24,083.99
Carroll.....	1,017.70	40.00	.....	1,057.70	\$46.39	1,011.31
Colebrook.....	617.97	.....	.....	617.97	151.08	466.89
Errol.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Gorham.....	1,594.75	.....	.....	1,594.75	.....	1,594.75
Jefferson.....	190.34	.....	.....	190.34	.....	190.34
Lancaster ..	674.33	.....	.....	674.33	.....	674.33
Milan.....	491.94	10.00	.....	501.94	.....	501.94
Northumberland...	1,547.32	.....	.....	1,547.32	.....	1,547.32
Sargent's Purchase	20.97	.....	.....	20.97	.....	20.97
Stewartstown.....	750.00	10.00	.....	760.00	.....	760.00
Stratford.....	1,498.39	.....	.....	1,498.39	.....	1,498.39
Whitefield.....	169.82	.....	\$500.00	669.82	.....	669.82
Total.....	\$22,887.52	\$80.00	\$500.00	\$33,467.52	\$197.47	\$33,270.05

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Ashland...	\$385.83	.....	.....	\$385.88	\$58.87	\$327.01
Benton.....	21.46	.....	.....	21.46	.....	21.46
Bethlehem.....	264.79	.....	.....	264.79	.....	264.79
Bristol	345.96	.....	.....	345.96	.....	345.96
Campton.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Canaan.....	225.00	.....	\$500.00	725.00	.....	725.00
Enfield.....	400 00	.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Franconia.....	45.83	.....	.....	45.83	.....	45.83
Haverhill... ..	2,798.39	.....	.....	2,798.39	.....	2,798.39
Holderness.....	20.50	.....	.....	20.50	.....	20.50
Lebanon.....	18.39	.....	.....	18.39	.....	18.39
Lisbon.....	667.74	.....	.....	667.74	.....	667.74
Littleton.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Plymouth.....	817.40	.....	.....	817.40	.....	817.40
Woodstock.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Total.....	\$6,621.34	.....	\$500.00	\$7,121.34	\$58.87	\$7,062.47

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Goffstown.....	\$85.00	.....	.....	\$85.00	.....	\$85.00
Greenville.....	3,838.71	\$10.00	.....	3,848.71	.....	3,848.71
Hillsborough....	1,500.86	10.00	.....	1,510.86	.....	1,510.86
Manchester.....	121,432.41	60.00	\$4,400.00	125,892.41	.....	125,892.41
Merrimack.....	697.32	.....	.....	697.32	.....	697.32
Milford.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Nashua.....	40,177.11	20.00	1,600.00	41,797.11	.....	41,797.11
New Boston.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
New Ipswich. ...	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Peterborough....	175.00	.....	.....	175.00	.....	175.00
Temple.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Wilton.....	75.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Total.....	\$168,631.41	\$100.00	\$6,500.00	\$175,231.41	.....	\$175,231.41

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Allenstown.....	\$1,497.32	.....	.....	\$1,497.32	.....	\$1,497.32
Andover.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Bradford.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Concord.....	19,874.72	\$10.00	\$3,100.00	22,984.72	.....	22,984.72
Franklin.....	5,474.20	10.00	500.00	5,984.20	.....	5,984.20
Henniker.....	125.00	.....	.....	125.00	.....	125.00
Hooksett.....	1,100.00	10.00	.....	1,110.00	.....	1,110.00
Hopkinton.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Pembroke.....	2,356.45	10.00	.....	2,366.45	.....	2,366.45
Pittsfield.....	245.43	.....	1,000.00	1,245.43	.....	1,245.43
Warner.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Total.....	\$31,673.12	\$40.00	\$4,600.00	\$36,313.12	.....	\$36,13.123

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Candia.....	\$200.00	\$20.00	.....	\$220.00	.....	\$220.00
Deerfield	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	25.00
Derry	19.90	.....	.....	19.90	.....	19.90
Epping.....	1,450.00	.....	.....	1,450.00	.....	1,450.00
Exeter.....	525.00	.....	.....	525.00	.....	525.00
Hampton.....	290.69	.....	\$500.00	790.69	.....	790.69
Kingston.....	200.00	30.00	.....	230.00	.....	230.00
Newcastle	43.75	.....	.....	43.75	.....	43.75
Newfields.....	800.00	.....	510.42	1,310.42	.....	1,310.42
Newmarket.....	3,100.00	10.00	.....	3,110.00	.....	3,110.00
Newton.....	17.68	.....	.....	17.68	.....	17.68
Northwood.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Nottingham.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Portsmouth.....	34,962.55	20.00	700.00	35,682.55	.....	35,682.55
Raymond.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Rye.....	85.83	.....	.....	85.83	.....	85.83
Sandown.....	71.57	.....	.....	71.57	.....	71.57
Total.....	\$42,441.97	\$80.00	\$1,710.42	\$44,232.39	.....	\$44,232.39

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Dover.	\$23,958.98	\$30.00	\$500.00	\$24,488.98	\$276.61	\$24,212.37
Farmington	2,800.08	10.00	.....	2,810.08	.....	2,810.08
Milton.....	773.71	.....	.....	773.71	.....	773.71
Rochester	10,334.68	30.00	.....	10,364.68	.....	10,364.68
Rollinsford.....	3,350.00	.....	.....	3,350.00	.....	3,350.00
Somersworth.....	9,829.06	40.00	.....	9,869.06	.....	9,869.06
Total.....	\$51,046.51	\$110.00	\$500.00	\$51,656.51	\$276.61	\$51,379.90

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the amount received from license fees, transfer fees and forfeitures, the total receipts, the amount of rebates paid on licenses surrendered, and the receipts less rebates, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Charlestown	\$1,239.59	.....	.....	\$1,239.59	.....	\$1,239.59
Claremont	475.00	.....	\$500.00	975.00	.....	975.00
Cornish	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	\$220.83	379.17
Croydon	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	35.00
Newport	449.46	.....	767.94	1,217.40	.....	1,217.40
Total	\$2,799.05	.....	\$1,267.94	\$4,066.99	\$220.83	\$3,846.16

RECAPITULATION

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Counties.	Amount received from			Total receipts.	Rebates paid.	Receipts less rebates.
	License fees.	Transfer fees.	Forfeitures.			
Belknap.....	\$9,906.83	\$10.00	\$806.99	\$10,723.82	.....	\$10,723.82
Carroll.....	1,881.28	.....	500.00	2,381.28	.....	2,381.28
Cheshire	18,989.36	20.00	.....	19,009.36	.....	19,009.36
Cooks	32,887.52	80.00	500.00	33,467.52	\$197.47	33,270.05
Grafton	6,621.34	.....	500.00	7,121.34	58.87	7,062.47
Hillsborough....	168,631.41	100.00	6,500.00	175,231.41	.....	175,231.41
Merrimack	31,673.12	40.00	4,600.00	36,313.12	.....	36,313.12
Rockingham.....	42,441.97	80.00	1,710.42	44,232.39	.....	44,232.39
Strafford.....	51,046.51	110.00	500.00	51,656.51	276.61	51,379.90
Sullivan.....	2,799.05	.....	1,267.94	4,066.99	220.83	3,846.16
Total.....	\$366,878.39	\$440.00	\$16,885.35	\$384,203.74	\$753.78	\$383,449.96

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Alton	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	\$600.00
Barnstead.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	250.00
Belmont .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10.00
Center Harbor.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19.96
Gilmanton.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	119.76
Laconia.....	7	8	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	26	8,002.56
Lake Winnepesaukee*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	22.36
Meredith.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	100.00
Tilton.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	300.00
Total.....	12	8	8	...	12	1	...	...	...	41	\$9,424.64

* License exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and not in any town in said counties. (See Carroll County.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Conway.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	\$370.83
Jackson.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43.75
Lake Winnepesaukee*.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	22.37
Wakefield.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	142.78
Wolfeborough.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1,350.00
Total.....	4	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	13	\$1,929.73

* See footnote, Belknap County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Alstead.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	\$250.00
Chesterfield.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	439.59
Gilsum.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150.00
Hinsdale.....	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1,937.17
Keene.....	4	8	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	20	13,633.60
Marlow.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	247.99
Stoddard.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131.25
Walpole.....	2	7	6	...	3	...	...	1	...	19	3,991.79
Winchester.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	148.92
Total.....	16	16	16	....	11	....	....	1	....	60	\$20,930.3

COOS COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Berlin.....	4	24	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	35	\$25,016.66
Carroll.....	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	920.40
Colebrook.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	269.00
Errol.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200.00
Gorham.....	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1,618.75
Jefferson.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	97.98
Lancaster.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	523.26
Milan.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	497.32
Northumberland.....	4	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	1,599.20
Sargent's Purchase..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21.39
Stewartstown.....	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	789.92
Stratford.....	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	651.43
Whitefield.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	398.79
Total.....	30	30	17	...	1~	...	...	...	...	94	\$32,604.10

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.										Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Ashland.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	\$246.50
Benton.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20.90
Bethlehem.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	257.96
Bristol.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	250.00
Campton.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	74.39
Canaan.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	224.80
Enfield.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	191.93
Franconia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.00
Haverhill.....	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	2,684.88
Holderness..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19.96
Lebanon.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	400.00
Lisbon.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	569.02
Littleton.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	508.87
Plymouth.....	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	6	604.73
Warren.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39.13
Woodstock.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8.55
Total.....	16	1	1	...	20	1	...	...	...	39	\$6,151.62

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Antrim.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	\$38.04
Goffstown.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	96.02
Greenville.....	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	3,848.39
Hillsborough.....	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1,376.49
Manchester.....	7	78	23	2	40	...	9	1	...	160	119,294.50
Merrimack.....	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	800.00
Milford.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	270.84
Nashua.....	10	42	15	...	12	1	...	...	...	80	48,103.15
New Boston.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	300.00
New Ipswich.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250.00
Peterborough.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	175.00
Wilton.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	119.73
Total.....	28	123	43	2	66	1	9	1	...	273	\$174,672.16

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Allenstown.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	\$1,500.00
Andover.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	494.63
Bradford.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	300.00
Concord.....	6	17	7	...	14	...	...	...	...	44	21,192.08
Franklin.....	3	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	14	6,612.07
Henniker.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	125.00
Hooksett.....	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,142.51
Hopkinton.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	75.00
Pembroke.....	1	8	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	2,945.16
Pittsfield.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	249.20
Warner.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100.00
Total.....	15	39	14	...	27	...	...	...	...	95	\$34,735.65

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Candia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	\$200.00
Deerfield.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24.00
Derry.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	20.00
Epping.....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2,650.00
Exeter.....	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	545.97
Hampton.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	268.48
Kingston.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	200.00
Newcastle.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44.73
Newfields.....	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1,025.00
Newmarket.....	3	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	2,994.73
Northwood.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48.26
Nottingham.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	500.00
Portsmouth.....	7	42	12	...	6	1	...	3	1	72	34,866.51
Raymond.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100.00
Rye.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90.74
Salem.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	54.23
Sandown.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	175.00
Total.....	27	53	22	...	19	2	...	3	1	127	\$43,807.65

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Dover.....	10	33	5	....	10	....	....	....	1	59	\$23,727.22
Farmington.....	1	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	9	2,641.66
Milton.....	3	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	815.12
Rochester.....	3	20	5	....	5	....	1	....	....	34	10,223.12
Rollinsford.....	1	6	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	14	3,925.81
Somersworth.....	3	20	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	31	9,356.39
Total.....	21	83	25	....	24	....	1	....	1	155	\$50,689.32

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.										Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Charlestown.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	\$1,243.95
Claremont.....	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	531.99
Cornish.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	525.46
Croydon.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.00
Newport.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	395.42
Total... .	7	1	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	19	\$2,746.82

RECAPITULATION

For the year ending April 30, 1906.

Counties.	Number of licenses granted.									Amount of fees received.	
	Class.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Belknap	12	8	8	...	12	1	...	...	...	41	\$9,424.64
Carroll.....	4	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	13	1,929.73
Cheshire.....	16	16	16	...	11	...	...	1	...	60	20,930.31
Coös.....	30	30	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	94	32,604.10
Grafton.....	16	1	1	...	20	1	...	...	...	39	6,151.62
Hillsborough	28	123	43	2	66	1	9	1	...	273	174,672.16
Merrimack.....	15	39	14	...	27	...	...	...	...	95	34,735.65
Rockingham.....	27	53	22	...	19	2	...	3	1	127	43,807.65
Strafford.....	21	83	25	...	24	...	1	...	1	155	50,689.32
Sullivan.....	7	1	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	19	2,746.82
Total.....	176	354	151	2	209	*7	10	5	2	*916	\$377,692.00

* One sixth-class license exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and tabulated in both of said counties. Total number of sixth-class licenses granted, 6; total number of all classes, 915.

TABLE

Showing, by counties, the amount of fees received from each class of licenses, for the year ending April 30, 1906.

Counties.	Class.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Belknap.....	\$2,752.76	\$4,359.68	\$1,579.84	.....	\$710.00	\$22.36	.....	.....	.....	\$9,424.64
Carroll.....	493.34	.....	800.00	.....	571.24	65.15	.....	.....	.....	1,929.73
Cheshire.....	3,128.76	12,496.77	4,265.95	.....	638.83	.....	.....	\$400.00	.....	20,930.31
Coös.....	5,036.62	22,138.12	3,757.53	.....	1,671.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,604.10
Grafton.....	1,242.58	1,050.00	800.00	.....	3,014.31	44.73	.....	.....	.....	6,151.62
Hillsborough.....	11,777.03	128,231.52	27,241.62	\$1,175.81	3,822.79	73.39	\$1,350.00	1,000.00	.....	174,672.16
Merrimack.....	4,560.58	22,716.03	5,990.86	.....	1,468.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,735.65
Rockingham.....	4,122.90	29,426.55	4,617.74	.....	1,140.46	200.00	.....	4,000.00	\$300.00	43,807.65
Straford.....	4,945.87	39,631.96	4,453.02	.....	1,260.89	.....	100.00	.....	297.58	50,689.32
Sullivan.....	682.38	250.00	982.45	.....	831.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,746.82
Total.....	\$38,742.82	\$260,300.63	\$54,489.01	\$1,175.81	\$15,130.52	\$405.63	\$1,450.00	\$5,400.00	\$597.58	\$377,592.00

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Alton..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	\$500.00
Barnstead.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	300.00
Belmont.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10.00
Center Harbor.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23.39
Gilmanton.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150.00
Laconia.....	7	8	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	26	8,402.68
Lake Winnepesaukee*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	22.37
Meredith.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	125.00
Tilton.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	373.39
Total.....	13	8	8	...	12	1	...	...	...	42	\$9,906.83

* License exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and not in any town in said counties. (See Carroll County.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Conway.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	\$317.92
Jackson.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41.00
Lake Winnepesaukee*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	22.36
Wakefield.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	150.00
Wolfeborough.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1,350.00
Total.....	4	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	13	\$1,881.28

* See footnote, Belknap County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906. to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees. received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Alstead.....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	\$293.75
Chesterfield	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	436.12
Gilsum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	60.08
Hinsdale.....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	1,392.82
Keene.....	4	7	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	19	12,502.96
Marlow.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	250.00
Stoddard.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	143.15
Walpole	2	7	5	....	1	....	....	1	....	16	3,786.29
Winchester.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	124.19
Total.....	16	15	13	....	10	....	....	1	....	55	\$18,989.36

COOS COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Berlin.....	4	20	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	32	\$24,063.99
Carroll.....	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,017.70
Colebrook.....	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	617.97
Errol.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	250.00
Gorham.....	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1,594.75
Jefferson.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	190.34
Lancaster.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	674.33
Milan.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	491.94
Northumberland.....	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	1,547.32
Sargent's Purchase...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20.97
Stewartstown.....	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	750.00
Stratford.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,498.39
Whitefield.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	169.82
Total.....	28	26	16	...	15	...	...	...	...	85	\$32,887.52

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Ashland.....	2				2					4	\$385.88
Benton.....	1									1	21.46
Bethlehem.....	2				1					3	264.79
Bristol.....	1				2					3	345.96
Campton.....					1					1	100.00
Canaan.....	1				1					2	225.00
Enfield.....					1					1	400.00
Franconia.....	1									1	45.83
Haverhill.....	2	1	1		2					6	2,798.39
Holderness.....	1									1	20.50
Lebanon.....					2					2	18.39
Lisbon.....	2				2					4	667.74
Littleton.....					3					3	500.00
Plymouth.....	2				3	1				6	817.40
Woodstock.....					1					1	10.00
Total.....	15	1	1	...	21	1	...	...	...	39	\$6,621.34

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Goffstown	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	\$85.00
Greenville.....	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	3,838.71
Hillsborough.....	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1,500.86
Manchester	7	78	23	1	37	...	10	1	...	157	121,432.41
Merrimack	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	697.32
Milford .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	150.00
Nashua.....	8	37	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	64	40,177.11
New Boston.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	250.00
New Ipswich	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250.00
Peterborough.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	175.00
Wilton.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	75.00
Total.....	25	118	37	1	57	1	10	1	...	250	\$168,631.41

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Allenstown .....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	\$1,497.32
Andover	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	500.00
Bradford	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	300.00
Concord	6	16	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	41	19,874.72
Franklin	2	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	12	5,474.20
Henniker	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	125.00
Hooksett	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,100.00
Hopkinton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100.00
Pembroke	1	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	2,356.45
Pittsfield	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	245.43
Warner .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100.00
Total	14	34	12	...	26	...	...	...	...	86	\$31,673.12

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Candia.....	1		1							2	\$200.00
Deerfield.....	1									1	25.00
Derry.....					2					2	19.90
Epping.....	1	1			1					3	1,450.00
Exeter.....	1				5					6	525.00
Hampton.....	3				2					5	290.69
Kingston.....	1		1		2					2	200.00
Newcastle.....	1									1	43.75
Newfields.....		2	2			1				5	800.00
Newmarket.....	3	7	2		1					13	3,100.00
Newton.....	1									1	17.68
Northwood.....	2									2	50.00
Nottingham.....	1	1	1							3	500.00
Portsmouth.....	7	41	12		6	1		3	1	71	34,962.55
Raymond.....					1					1	100.00
Rye.....	3									3	85.83
Sandown.....	1									1	71.57
Total.....	27	52	19		18	2		3	1	122	\$42,441.97

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Dover.....	8	33	6	...	12	...	...	...	1	60	\$23,958.98
Farmington.....	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	2,800.08
Milton.....	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	773.71
Rochester.....	3	20	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	35	10,334.68
Rollinsford.....	1	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	3,350.00
Somersworth.....	2	21	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	32	9,829.06
Total.....	19	83	27	...	26	...	1	...	1	157	\$51,046.51

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Statement

Showing the number of each class and the total number of licenses granted, and the amount of fees received from same, for each city, town and county, from May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Cities and Towns.	Number of licenses granted.									Total.	Amount of fees received.
	Class.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Charlestown	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	\$1,239.59
Claremont.....	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	475.00
Cornish	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	600.00
Croydon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35.00
Newport.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	449.46
Total.....	7	1	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	18	\$2,799.05

RECAPITULATION

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

Counties.	Number of licenses granted.										Amount of fees received.
	Class.									Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Belknap.....	13	8	8	....	12	1	....	....	....	42	\$9,906.83
Carroll.....	4	....	2	....	5	2	....	....	....	13	1,881.28
Cheshire...	16	15	13	....	10	....	....	1	....	55	18,989.36
Coös.....	28	26	16	....	15	....	....	....	....	85	32,887.52
Grafton.....	15	1	1	....	21	1	....	....	....	39	6,621.34
Hillsborough.....	25	118	37	1	57	1	10	1	....	250	168,631.41
Merrimack.....	14	34	12	....	26	....	....	....	....	86	31,673.12
Rockingham.....	27	52	19	....	18	2	....	3	1	122	42,441.97
Strafford	19	83	27	....	26	....	1	....	1	157	51,046.51
Sullivan.....	7	1	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	18	2,799.05
Total.....	168	338	138	1	197	*7	11	5	2	*867	\$366,878.39

* One sixth-class license exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and tabulated in both of said counties. Total number of sixth-class licenses granted, 6; total number of all classes, 866.

LICENSES GRANTED

From January 1, 1906, to April 30, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1905-1906.)

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
BERLIN.		
Eugene Bean & Co.....	44 Main Street.....	2
Riley & Graham.....	143 Main Street.....	2
Patrick F. Hinchy.....	Pleasant and Mechanic Streets.....	2
DOVER.		
John J. McCann & Co.....	329 Central Avenue.....	2
FRANKLIN.		
Rodney A. Griffin... ..	24 Franklin Street.....	5
GOFFSTOWN.		
Ernest J. McCrillis.....	Mast Street.....	5
LACONIA.		
Richard M. Jenkins.....	18 Mill Street.....	2
Napoleon J. Guay.....	8 Mill Street.....	3
LITTLETON.		
Henry W. Prince.....	28 Main Street.....	5
MANCHESTER.		
Sabin Noury.....	1167 Elm Street.....	5
SOMERSWORTH.		
John B. Morin.....	60 Green Street.....	5
STRATFORD.		
Dennis J. Boyle.....	The Brookside Cottage, Stratford Hollow.....	1
Edward E. Tibbetts.....	Mercer Block, North Stratford.....	2

LICENSES TRANSFERRED

From January 1, 1906, to April 30, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1905-1906.)

Showing the present holder and location where exercised, and the licensee from whom, or location from which, transferred.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ALLENSTOWN.		
Peter Letendre, Jr.....	17 Hayes Opera House Block.....	2
Transferred from Treflè Letendre.		
DOVER.		
James H. Sargent & Co.....	319 Central Avenue.....	2
Transferred from Thomas Sherry.		
GILSUM.		
George English.....	Ashuelot House.....	1
Transferred from Herbert A. Putney.		
MANCHESTER.		
James H. Reynolds.....	1160 Elm Street.....	2
Transferred from John L. and George E. Beaudry.		
NASHUA.		
John J. Sullivan.....	8-19 Factory Street.....	2
Transferred from F. Russell Lord.		
Michael Sullivan.....	6 High Street.....	3
Transferred from Sullivan & Sullivan.		
Michael Sullivan.....	6 High Street.....	2
Transferred from Sullivan & Sullivan.		
PEMBROKE.		
Edgard Lavallee..	Glass Street.....	2
Transferred from George F. Labelle.		
PORTSMOUTH.		
Lynsky & Marcotte.....	11 Ladd Street.....	2
Transferred from Alfred B. Racine.		
Rowe & Voudy.....	Langdon Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Grace E. Weiser.		
Daniel Hayes.....	35 Water Street.....	2
Transferred from James J. Ryan.		
SOMERSWORTH.		
Homestead Hotel Company.....	Homestead Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Homestead Hotel Company (change in ownership)		
STRATFORD.		
Joseph Hanson.....	Hotel Atkinson, No. Stratford.....	1
Transferred from Thomas C. Atkinson.		

LICENSES REVOKED

From January 1, 1906, to April 30, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1905-1906.)

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
BERLIN.		
L. J. Cote.....	Main Street.....	5
James S. Bennett.....	143 Main Street.....	2
DOVER.		
Thomas McKenna.....	Parker House.....	1
John Q. Mulligan & Co.....	Franklin House.....	1
Johanna M. Lancaster.....	Dover Point House, Dover Point...	1
GILSUM.		
George English.....	Ashuelot House.....	1
NASHUA.		
Coffey & Sweeney.....	16 High Street.....	2
James O'Neil & Co.....	2 and 4 Water Street.....	2
M. H. O'Grady.....	153 West Pearl Street.....	2
NEWFIELDS.		
Joseph F. Haley.....	Elm House.....	1
PORTSMOUTH.		
Arabella Cotton.....	Hotel, 4 Chestnut Street.....	1
STRATFORD.		
Edward Daley.....	Hotel Daley, North Stratford.....	1
Edward Daley.....	Hotel Daley, North Stratford.....	3
WHITEFIELD.		
Lyman O. Shurtleff.....	Main Street..	5

LICENSES SURRENDERED

From January 1, 1906, to April 30, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1905-1906. Licensee deceased.)

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class
LITTLETON.		
Wilbur F. Robins.....	28 Main Street.....	5
MANCHESTER.		
Charles H. Woods.....	1167 Elm Street.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ALTON.		
Benjamin F. West.....	Savage Tavern.....	1
Benjamin F. West.....	Savage Tavern.....	3
John H. Fifield.....	Fifield House.....	1
John H. Fifield.....	Fifield House.....	3
BARNSTEAD.		
George M. Leavitt.....	Hotel Brunswick, C'ter Barnstead	1
George M. Leavitt.....	Hotel Brunswick, C'ter Barnstead	3
BELMONT.		
Edwin C. Bean.....	Hill's Block.....	5
CENTER HARBOR.		
William A. Maclean.....	The Colonial.....	1
GILMANTON.		
Henry F. Leavitt.....	Central House.....	1
LACONIA.		
Edmund C. Gross.....	25 Mill Street.....	3
Geo. A. Collins.....	57 and 59 Elm Street, Lakeport.....	5
Lyman B. Woodman.....	Eagle Hotel.....	1
Richard M. Jenkins.....	18 Mill Street.....	2
Philip Blais.....	255 ¹ / ₂ Union Avenue.....	3
George F. Mallard.....	537 Main Street.....	5
George Picard.....	510 Main Street.....	2
Nathan J. Goss.....	766 Union Avenue, Lakeport.....	2
George A. Quimby.....	522 Main Street.....	5
Ethan C. Hibbard.....	The New Weirs Hotel, The Weirs.....	1
Frank Z. Tremblay.....	49 Fore Street, Lakeport.....	3
Frank O. Wallace.....	New City Hotel.....	1
Harry D. Cilley.....	489 Main Street.....	3
Hermion Dow.....	471 Main Street.....	2
Frank D. Sanborn.....	12 Mill Street.....	2
Napoleon J. Guay.....	8 Mill Street.....	2
Napoleon J. Guay.....	8 Mill Street.....	3
Levi W. Downs.....	554 Main Street.....	2
J. Henry Story.....	28 Main Street.....	5
Murdock J. McNeil*.....	Phoenix Hotel.....	1
Clarence W. Plummer.....	787 Union Avenue, Lakeport.....	5
James A. Twigg.....	The Mt. Belknap House, Lakeport.....	1
William E. Foster.....	461 Main Street.....	5
Herbert H. Caldon.....	Vue de L'Eau Hotel.....	1
Herbert S. Sanborn.....	New Central House.....	1
Sidney B. French.....	769 Union Avenue, Lakeport.....	2
MEREDITH.		
George F. Sanborn.....	72 Main Street.....	5
C. W. Morrison.....	87 Main Street.....	5
TILTON.		
George W. Lord.....	Main Street.....	5
Frank R. French.....	Main Street.....	5
Charles P. Herrick.....	Main and Bridge Streets.....	5
George W. Dias.....	Tilton Hotel.....	1

BELKNAP AND CARROLL COUNTIES.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE.		
Harry L. Wentworth (a).....	Steamer Mount Washington.....	6

(a) License exercised upon the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the counties of Belknap and Carroll.

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
CONWAY.		
Lycurgus Pitman.....	Main Street, North Conway.....	5
Alton M. Shorey.....	Main Street.....	5
The Kearsarge Hotel Company....	Kearsarge House, North Conway.	1
JACKSON.		
M. C. Wentworth.....	Wentworth Hall and Cottages.....	1
WAKEFIELD.		
The G. W. Armstrong Dining Room and News Company.....	Railroad Station, Sanbornville....	6
Wilbert S. Davis....	Town Hall Building, Sanbornville.	5
WOLFEBOROUGH.		
William E. Wiggin.....	Sheridan House.....	1
William E. Wiggin .	Sheridan House.....	3
Frank P. Hobbs.....	Hobbs-is-Inn.....	1
Frank P. Hobbs.....	Hobbs-is-Inn.....	3
Delmar U. Hobbs.....	21 South Main Street.....	5
Joseph W. Robins.....	1 South Main Street.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ALSTEAD.		
Herbert B. Chapin.	Hotel Alstead.....	1
Herbert B. Chapin.....	Hotel Alstead.....	3
Matthew E. Murphy.....	Alstead Drug Store.....	5
CHESTERFIELD.		
John Corkery	Spofford Hotel, Spofford.....	1
John Corkery	Spofford Hotel, Spofford.....	3
Wallace K. Ware*.....	Lakeside House.....	3
James H. Stearns.....	Pine Grove Springs Hotel.....	1
Wallace K. Ware.....	Lakeside House.....	1
Wallace K. Ware.....	Ware's Hotel	1
GILSUM.		
Frank P. Blackmer.....	Ashuelot House.. ..	1
HINSDALE.		
Mark S. Mann.....	Main Street.....	5
Holland & Ferrin.....	Hotel Ashuelot.....	1
Edwin S. McField, Jr.....	27 Main Street.....	5
William J. Curran.....	2 Main Street.....	2
William J. Curran.....	2 Main Street.....	3
KEENE.		
Bert W. Hodgkins.....	39 Main Street.....	5
Putney & Buckminster.....	Eagle Hotel.....	1
Charles Gale Shedd.....	37 Central Square.....	5
John T. Armstrong.....	19 Roxbury Street.....	2
John J. O'Neill.....	31 Church Street.....	2
John N. Woods & Co.....	13 Roxbury Street.....	2
Ben O. Aldrich.....	15 Central Square.....	5
Judson A. Reynolds.....	Cheshire House.....	1
Joseph Fortier.....	Hotel Fortier.....	1
Holland & Coffey.....	40 Church Street.....	2
Richard M. Barry.....	18 Railroad Street.....	2
Richard M. Barry.....	18 Railroad Street.....	3
Norris G. Gurnsey.....	1 Railroad Street.....	2
E. M. Flint.....	4 Central Square.....	5
Ferdinand Petts.....	21 Church Street.....	2
Norris G. Gurnsey.....	Dunbar Street.....	3
George L. Hitchcock.....	18 Main Street.....	5
Napoleon Fortier.....	12 Railroad Street.....	3
Dennis J. Leonard.....	Hotel Ellis.....	1
MARLOW.		
Harry R. Lewis.....	Forest House.....	1
Harry R. Lewis....	Forest House.....	3
STODDARD.		
Solomon Isaacs, Jr.....	Island House.	1

CHESHIRE COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
WALPOLE.		
Daniel W. Riley.....	62 Main Street, North Walpole.....	2
Thomas H. Donegan.....	15 Main Street, North Walpole.....	2
Crescent Bottling Company.....	Brewery Road.....	3
Michael H. Murphy.....	7 River Street, North Walpole.....	2
Michael H. Murphy.....	7 River Street, North Walpole.....	3
Patrick Killeen.....	Hotel Walpole, North Walpole.....	1
Patrick Killeen.....	Hotel Walpole, North Walpole.....	3
Thomas Bushway, Jr.....	15 Vine Street, North Walpole.....	2
Archie I. Davis.....	Westminster Street.....	5
Bowen & Moynihan.....	21 River Street, North Walpole....	2
Andrew J. Meany.....	29 River Street, North Walpole....	2
George E. Sherman.....	The Wentworth.....	1
George E. Sherman.....	The Wentworth.....	3
The Manilla Bottling Company of N. H.*.....	Center and Beech Streets, North Walpole.....	3
The Manilla Brewing Company of N. H.....	Brewery Road.....	8
Denis Brennan.....	1 Vine Street, North Walpole.....	2
WINCHESTER.		
Albert H. Watkins.....	Winchester House.....	1
Julius E. Powers.....	Main and Elm Streets.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

COOS COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
BERLIN.		
Miles J. Mullen.....	54 Main Street.....	5
Frank E. Farwell.....	Berlin House.....	1
Charles F. Jolbert..	9 Green Street.....	2
Earle H. Lyford.....	63 and 65 Main Street.....	5
Narcisse Morin.....	Main and Mason Streets.....	2
Toussaint & Guay.....	99 Main Street.....	2
Albert Croteau.....	246 Main Street.....	2
William G. Dupont ..	3 Cote's Brick Block.....	2
Elzear Rousseau*.....	8 Mason Street.....	2
George A. St. Germain.....	243 Main Street.....	2
George A. St. Germain	241 Main Street.....	3
Henry G. Smith.....	Commercial House.....	1
Sheridan & O'Connell.....	46 Main Street.....	2
Emma Barney Holland.....	Central House.....	1
Michael J. Sutton.....	115 Main Street.....	2
Patrick J. Pickford.....	16 Mechanic Street.....	2
Clarence A. Twitchell.....	17 Mechanic Street.....	2
Cyril Brooks	Mechanic Street.....	3
Edward D. McGivney.....	190 Main Street.....	2
Eugene Bean & Co.....	44 Main Street.....	2
King & Jolin.....	62 Mason Street.....	2
City Bottling Company.....	Rear 16 Mechanic Street.....	3
Louis Berube.....	Main Street.....	2
Daniel A. Graham & Co.*.....	143 Main Street.....	2
Foss T. McNally.....	New Revere House.....	1
Patrick J. Martin.....	164 Main Street.....	2
L. J. Cote.....	Gilbert Block, Main Street.....	5
L. J. Cote.....	New Cote Block, Main Street.....	5
L. J. Cote.....	Main Street, Berlin Mills Village..	5
James McKalvey.....	21 Mechanic Street.....	2
Joseph A. Garand.....	80 Main Street.....	2
Alex Bouchard.....	64 Main Street.....	2
CARROLL.		
H. E. Jenness†.....	Twin Mountain	3
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co.*..	Fabyan House Cottage.....	3
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co.*..	Fabyan House Cottage.....	1
Harvey G. Lapier.....	Twin Mountain.....	3
The Bretton Woods Company.....	The Mount Pleasant House.....	1
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co..	Twin Mountain House.....	1
The Bretton Woods Company.....	The Mount Washington.....	1
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co..	Crawford House.....	1
Duncan McMillan & Co..	Twin Mountain.....	3
COLEBROOK.		
Charles E. Hartshorn.....	The New Colebrook House.....	1
George W. Dickson.....	Main Street.....	5
T. G. Rowan & Co.....	Monadnock House.....	1
Charles S. Aldrich†.....	Main Street.....	5
Hugh A. Mackinnon†.....	Aldrich Drug Store Building.....	5
ERROL.		
Nathaniel R. Leach.....	The Umbagog House.....	1
Nathaniel R. Leach.....	The Umbagog House.....	3

COOS COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
GORHAM.		
William D. Morse.....	Morse Block.....	2
Charles A. Chandler.....	The Mount Madison House.....	1
Charles A. Chandler.....	Androscoggin Street.....	2
Ensign H. Barrett.....	Main Street.....	5
Fred W. Noyes.....	Railroad and Exchange Streets....	5
Edmond Gosselin.....	Hotel Lafayette.....	1
JEFFERSON.		
Chester A. Bates.....	Main Street.....	5
The Jefferson Hotel and Land Co..	Waumbek and Cottages.....	1
LANCASTER.		
James E. Lynch.....	Main Street.....	5
James L. Dow.....	Main Street.....	5
George D. Marshall....	Lancaster House.....	1
William C. Prouty.....	Mansion House.....	1
MILAN.		
Almon A. Trafton.....	The Ammonoosuc House.....	1
Almon A. Trafton.....	The Ammonoosuc House.....	3
James R. Jordan*.....	Hotel Milan.....	3
James R. Jordan.....	Hotel Milan.....	1
NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Lizzie McConnell.....	The Union House, Groveton.....	1
Lizzie McConnell.....	The Union House, Groveton.....	3
Eagle Hotel Company.....	The Eagle Hotel, Groveton.....	1
Eagle Hotel Company.....	The Eagle Hotel, Groveton.....	3
Charles E. Bellows.....	Main Street, Groveton.....	2
Xavier Turcotte.....	Station Street, Groveton.....	2
Willard C. Carpenter.....	Main Street, Groveton.....	5
Frank W. Tibbetts.....	The Groveton Tavern, Groveton...	1
Frank W. Tibbetts.....	The Groveton Tavern, Groveton...	3
William L. Adams.....	The Melcher House, Groveton....	1
William L. Adams.....	The Melcher House, Groveton....	3
SARGENT'S PURCHASE.		
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co..	Summit House.....	1
STEWARTSTOWN.		
Edw'd D. Brooks and Rob't L. Brown	Riverside Hotel.....	3
Edw'd D. Brooks and Rob't L. Brown	Riverside Hotel.....	1
Francis Blais*.....	Main Street, West Stewartstown...	2
Geo. N. Pike.....	Hotel Pike, West Stewartstown....	1
Geo. N. Pike.....	Hotel Pike, West Stewartstown....	3
STRATFORD.		
Dennis J. Boyle.....	Brookside Cottage, Stratf'd Hollow	1
Edward E. Tibbetts.....	Mercer Block, No. Stratford.....	2
William L. Adams.....	Hotel Atkinson, No. Stratford.....	1
WHITEFIELD.		
Willard C. Leonard.....	Main Street.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ASHLAND.		
Wilfred F. Brown†.....	Main Street.....	5
Albert E. Porter.....	Main Street.....	5
James M. Cotton.....	Squam Lake House.....	1
Chase B. Woodman.....	Thompson House.....	1
BENTON.		
L. H. Parker.....	| Base of Moosilauke	1
BETHLEHEM.		
Henry P. Smith.....	Main Street.....	5
Maplewood Hotel Company	The Maplewood Hotel.....	1
Durgin & Co.....	The Sinclair Hotel.....	1
BRISTOL.		
George H. Fowler.....	Central Square.....	5
Charles H. Prescott... ..	Hotel Bristol.....	1
Charles D. Thyng.....	Central Square.....	5
CAMPTON.		
Jonathan C. Peaslee.....	| Main Street	5
CANAAN.		
B. M. Barnard†.....	| Hotel Rand	1
Edwin M. Allen.....	Mechanic Street.....	5
ENFIELD.		
William E. Larkin.....	| Main Street.....	5
FRANCONIA.		
The Profile & Flume Hotels Co.....	| New Profile House.....	1
HAVERHILL.		
Moses H. Pillsbury	Bittering Block, Woodsville.....	2
Ezra B. Mann.....	Court and Central Sts., Woodsville	5
Laforest E. Collins.....	Pleasant Street, Woodsville.....	3
W. F. Wormwood.....	Hotel Wentworth, Woodsville..	1
George H. Clark.....	Central Street, Woodsville.....	5
Burt & Beebe.....	Tremont House, Woodsville.....	1
HOLDERNESS.		
Henry F. Dorr.....	| Asquam House.....	1
LEBANON.		
I. N. Perley.....	Hanover Street.....	5
Jay W. Kilton.....	29 Main Street, West Lebanon....	5

GRAFTON COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
LISBON.		
Harold C. Marston.....	School Street.....	5
Fred W. Bangs.....	Main Street.....	5
Robert P. Peckett.....	Franconia Inn.....	1
Trueman W. Glover..	Hotel Moulton.....	1
LITTLETON.		
Charles F. Davis.....	12 Main Street.....	5
Fred E. Green.....	102 Main Street.....	5
Henry W. Prince.....	28 Main Street.....	5
PLYMOUTH.		
Fred W. Brown.....	Main Street.....	5
Josiah R. Elliott.....	Pemigewasset House.....	1
Josiah R. Elliott.....	Railroad Restaurant.....	6
Bert P. Porter.....	96 North Main Street.....	5
William M. Peppard.....	1 Highland Street.....	5
Ward B. Hutchins.....	Tyler House.....	1
WOODSTOCK.		
Ernest L. Putnam.....	Main Street, North Woodstock.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
GOFFSTOWN.		
Otis F. Sumner.....	Mast Street.....	5
Frederick A. Condon.....	Central House	1
GREENVILLE.		
Charles E. Hall	Main Street.....	5
Louis P. Dupont.....	Main Street.....	2
Eugene J. Bolsvert.....	Mill Street.....	2
Azarie Ricard	Central House	1
Azarie Ricard	Central House	3
Frank H. Whiting.....	Main Street.....	5
Charles E. Sawyer & Co.*.....	Columbian Hotel.....	1
HILLSBOROUGH.		
C. S. Perry & Co.....	Main and School Streets, H. Bridge	3
Charles S. Perry.....	Main and School Streets, H. Bridge	5
Thomas Gray.....	Valley Hotel, Hillsborough Bridge	1
John H. Locke.....	Whittemore Block, Hillsboro' Br..	2
Natt Head.....	Whittemore Block, Hillsboro' Br..	5
Thomas Gray*.....	Valley Hotel, Hillsborough Bridge	3
MANCHESTER.		
Manchester Hardware Co....	934 to 938 Elm Street.....	5
Robert Schneider.....	44 Ferry Street.....	4
Robert Schneider.....	44 Ferry Street.....	3
Edmond Pinard.....	1159 Elm Street.....	2
Eugene Quirin.....	513 North Main Street.....	2
Eugene Quirin.....	517 North Main Street.....	3
Edward W. Harrington.....	109-115 Nutfield Lane.....	2
Richards & Thornton.....	141 and 147 Nutfield Lane.....	2
George W. O. Tebbetts.....	786 Elm Street.....	5
Beauchemin & Zing.....	1105 Elm Street.....	2
George Hosser.....	32 Manchester Street.....	3
Christian L. Wolf.....	48 South Main Street.....	2
Lewis G. Gilman.....	Lake Avenue and Hall Street.....	5
Walter B. Mitchell§.....	344 Granite Street.....	5
John J. Holland.....	893 Elm Street.....	5
Philius Graveline*.....	37 Marion Street.....	2
John A. Ballou.....	Hotel Milford.....	1
Thomson & Hastings*.....	47 Manchester Street.....	2
Joseph Doucet.....	North Main and Wayne Streets...	5
Arthur Provost.....	36 Amory Street.....	2
Stickney & Terrill.....	New City Hotel.....	1
Weber & Grossman.....	185 Second Street.....	2
M. J. Dollard & Co.....	15 West Merrimack Street.....	2
The Gesang Verein Maennerchor..	205 South Main Street.....	7
John B. Varick Co.....	809-811-813 Elm Street.....	5
Hohman & Bartlett.....	672 Elm Street.....	3
John A. Collins.....	405 North Main Street.....	2
Conrad Fiege.....	163 Douglas Street...	2
Oscar L. Giguere.....	1023 Elm Street.....	5
Murphy & Flynn.....	32 Lake Avenue.....	2

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
MANCHESTER.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Orrin W. Martin.....	20 Manchester Street..	2
Christophe Schricker.....	15 Lake Avenue.....	2
Dante Smith.....	1277 Elm Street.....	5
Michael Connor.....	573 Elm Street.....	3
Michael Connor.....	569 Elm Street.....	2
Wagner & Graupner.....	734 Elm Street.....	2
Alonzo W. Glines.....	200 Hampshire Lane.....	2
Alonzo W. Glines.....	200 Hampshire Lane.....	3
Joseph A. Parr.....	110 Hanover Street.....	5
Joseph Masse.....	16 Concord Street.....	2
Joseph Masse.....	14 Concord Street.....	3
R. Emmet Walsh.....	955 Elm Street.....	5
Dowd Brothers.....	39 Amherst Street.....	2
Dowd Brothers.....	41 Amherst Street.....	3
Joseph P. Chatel.....	43 Manchester Street.....	2
Joseph P. Chatel.....	37 Manchester Street.....	3
John T. Gillis & Co.....	657 Elm Street.....	2
P. Harrington Sons.....	17 Lake Avenue.....	3
The Harrington Company.....	1225 Elm Street.....	2
The Harrington Company.....	1217 Elm Street.....	3
Laforce & Baron.....	55 Amherst Street.....	2
George F. McCarthy.....	46 Granite Street.....	2
Pasciak & Josinski.....	79 Amherst Street.....	2
Joseph G. Plante & Co.*.....	13 Concord Street.....	2
Martin E. Sullivan & Co.....	85 Lake Avenue.....	2
Patrick J. Flaherty.....	41 Central Street.....	2
Patrick J. Flaherty.....	45 Central Street.....	3
Quirin Brothers.....	85 Manchester Street.....	2
Quirin Brothers.....	89 Manchester Street.....	3
Carl O. Anderson.....	28 Manchester Street.....	2
Daniel A. Shanahan.....	38 Lake Avenue.....	2
Red Men's Social Club.....	30 Manchester Street.....	7
Gottlieb Graf.....	26 Marion Street.....	2
Yeatter & Van Dyke.....	20 Concord Street.....	2
Yeatter & Van Dyke.....	24 Concord Street.....	3
William White.....	20 Amory Street.....	2
William White.....	18 Amory Street.....	3
Reinhart Hecker.....	197 Douglas Street.....	2
Thomas Lord.....	New Manchester House.....	1
Charles G. Dunnington.....	375 Massabesic Street.....	5
Thomas Lapointe.....	95 Manchester Street.....	2
J. Albert Marshall.....	24 South Main Street.....	5
Sullivan Brothers & Co.....	83 Amherst Street.....	2
The Union Wine Co.....	760 Elm Street.....	3
Poloski & Olesniewicz.....	52 Merrimack Street.....	2
Poloski & Olesniewicz.....	52 Merrimack Street.....	3
Charles P. Connor.....	621 Elm Street.....	2
Norman H. Colby.....	267 Bridge Street.....	5
Laurent Roy.....	1151 Elm Street.....	2
Laurent Roy.....	1151 Elm Street.....	3
Bodkin & Hartnett.....	238 Franklin Street.....	2
Louis P. Chadonnet.....	28 Concord Street.....	2
Patrick J. Morrissey.....	Hotel Webster.....	1
Patrick J. Morrissey.....	Hotel Webster.....	3
Manchester Turn Verein and Gym- nastical School.....	265 Turner Street.....	7
Pichette & Champoux.....	635 Elm Street.....	2
Maurice J. Connor.....	19 South Main Street.....	2
Edwin A. Durgin.....	1204 Elm Street.....	2
Charles M. Hecker.....	104 South Main Street.....	2
Pichette & Champoux.....	631 Elm Street.....	3
Herman Rodelsperger.....	29 South Main Street.....	2
Fred C. Porter.....	1133 Elm Street.....	5
William G. Mealey.....	75 Manchester Street.....	2

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
MANCHESTER.—Continued.		
James H. Reynolds.....	1160 Elm Street.....	2
George F. Soule.....	150 Bridge Street.....	5
M. J. Connor, Jr., & Co.....	21 Central Street.....	2
Owen Kenney, 2d.....	72 Lake Avenue.....	2
Michael F. Lawlor.....	51 Nutfield Lane.....	2
Archie F. Precourt.....	170 Wilson Street.....	5
Albert J. Precourt.....	93 Central Street.....	5
Walter A. Chipman.....	797 Elm Street.....	5
Elizabeth M. Hayes.....	33 Central Street.....	2
Thomas J. Foley.....	City Hotel.....	1
Alexander Ferson.....	34 and 36 Amherst Street.....	2
Thomas H. Mahoney.....	81 Central Street.....	2
Herman G. Poehlman.....	138 Lake Avenue.....	5
Welcome Jencks & Company.....	12 West Central Street.....	2
James J. Kerwin.....	Lake Avenue and Chestnut Street.....	5
Jeremiah J. McCarthy.....	18 Amherst Street and 157 Nutfield Lane.....	2
Joseph Bienvenue.....	47 Amherst Street.....	2
Joseph Bienvenue.....	49 Amherst Street.....	3
Patrick Kearns.....	413 North Main Street.....	2
Patrick Kearns.....	409 North Main Street.....	3
Gagnon & Irzyk.....	69 Manchester Street.....	2
Harugari Club.....	232 and 238 Douglas Street.....	7
Workingmen's Relief Society.....	Douglas and West Streets.....	7
Granite State Bottling Company*... Sabin Noury.....	365 Elm Street.....	3
Frank B. Parrett*.....	1167 Elm Street.....	5
Selwin B. Wallace.....	106 McGregor Street.....	2
Edgar E. Castor.....	Phoenix Hotel.....	1
Beethoven Manerchor.....	1331 Elm Street.....	5
Frank A. James.....	48 Blaine Street.....	7
John H. Hayes.....	1213 Elm Street.....	5
Oliver A. Cote.....	15 and 17 Concord Street.....	2
Club Jolliet.....	Windsor Hotel.....	1
The Derryfield Club.....	17 and 19 Bridge Street.....	5
Francis C. Miville.....	490 Chestnut Street.....	7
The West End Social Club.....	17 Mechanic Street.....	7
Jessie L. Hanscom.....	535 North Main Street.....	5
Moise Potvin.....	27 Clinton Street.....	7
Denis F. Cullity.....	780 and 782 Elm Street.....	5
Joseph P. Kenney.....	2 Amory Street.....	5
John F. Healy & Co.....	552 Elm Street.....	2
William M. Eames.....	26 Lake Avenue.....	2
Zephirin Provencher.....	58 West Central Street.....	2
Emil Kuehnle.....	1089 Elm Street.....	5
Levasseur Brothers.....	1231 Elm Street.....	5
Melvin K. McLaughlin.....	163 Second Street.....	2
Marshall & Knowlton.....	639 Elm Street.....	2
Marshall & Knowlton.....	69 Massabesic Street.....	5
Paul H. Bolre.....	744 Elm Street.....	5
John A. Connolly.....	217 Lowell Street.....	5
Amasa D. Smith.....	1029 Elm Street.....	5
Joseph Dugre.....	562 Elm Street.....	2
Philip Harrington.....	142 Merrimack Street.....	5
True W. Jones Brewing Co... ..	617 Elm Street.....	2
Ryan & Clifford.....	65 Central Street.....	2
Denis A. Teehan.....	Hancock Street.....	8
F. H. Thurston.....	77 Central Street.....	2
Thomas F. Clancy.....	13 Granite Street.....	2
Mahoney & Tierney.....	Elm and Hanover Streets.....	5
Clark & Flanagan.....	542 Elm Street.....	2
Bernhard Wolf.....	71 Lake Avenue.....	2
Cercle National.....	87 Central Street.....	2
James E. McDonough.....	124 School Street.....	2
	Amory and McGregor Streets.....	7
	344 Granite Street.....	5

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
MERRIMACK.		
Averill & Hart.....	Souhegan Hotel.....	1
Averill & Hart.....	Souhegan Hotel.....	3
John W. Phillips.....	Rockingham House, S. Merrimack	1
Charles H. Longa.....	Hotel Merrimack.....	1
Charles H. Longa.....	Hotel Merrimack.....	3
MILFORD.		
Elwin H. Proctor.....	South Street.....	5
William F. French.....	Union Square.....	5
NASHUA.		
The G. W. Armstrong Dining Room and News Company.....	B & M. R. R. Station, Nashua Jet..	6
Margaret E. Hallisey and Mary A. Hallisey.....	239 Main Street.....	5
A. J. Blood & Co.....	102½ West Pearl Street.....	3
Nelson S. Whitman.....	175 Main Street.....	5
Ernest F. Tessier.....	1 Elm Street.....	3
Austin E. Wallace.....	73 Main Street.....	5
John A. Wolcott.....	22 Factory Street.....	2
Andre Belanger.....	186½ West Pearl Street.....	2
Osius Charron.....	32 Chestnut Street.....	2
Prosper H. Charpentier.....	28 Chestnut Street.....	2
Hargraves & McGlynn.....	159 West Pearl Street.....	2
Hargraves & McGlynn.....	91 West Pearl Street.....	2
John J. Kenney.....	165 West Pearl Street.....	2
Loneragan & Reardon.....	43 School Street.....	2
Alfred Laforme.....	66½ West Hollis Street.....	2
George A. Lockwood.....	22 West Hollis Street.....	2
John Moran.....	2 Scripture Street.....	2
John J. Sullivan.....	8 and 10 Factory Street.....	2
John J. Welch.....	125 Temple Street.....	2
Winn & Lee.....	12 West Hollis Street.....	2
Louis O. Walker.....	2 and 4 Water Street.....	2
Fred B. Bartlett*.....	Laton House.....	1
Philip Belair.....	½ Ledge Street.....	2
Darila Cardin.....	131 Temple Street.....	2
John J. Flynn.....	16 High Street.....	2
Desire Fortin.....	76 Canal Street.....	2
John J. Flood.....	122 East Hollis Street.....	3
John H. Field.....	22 High Street.....	3
Hargraves & McGlynn.....	10 School Street.....	3
James B. Hallisey.....	20 West Hollis Street.....	2
Joseph Kashulines.....	7½ School Street.....	2
Napoleon Lajoie.....	68 Canal Street.....	2
Lavoie & Gagne.....	176 West Pearl Street.....	2
Joseph Labine.....	20 Ledge Street.....	2
Joseph Labine.....	20 Ledge Street.....	3
Alfred A. Labine.....	41 Pine Street.....	5
Joseph Paul.....	56 Canal Street.....	2
Michael Sullivan.....	6 High Street.....	2
Cyrille M. Salvail.....	40½ Canal Street.....	2
Joseph Salvail & Co.....	66 Canal Street.....	2
John D. Sullivan.....	28 Factory Street.....	2
John D. Sullivan.....	24 Factory Street.....	3
Gravelle & Palardy.....	11 Ledge Street.....	2
William Corosa.....	9 School Street.....	2
Thomas Backer.....	45 High Street.....	2
Joseph A. Bellavance.....	4 Canal Street.....	3
Joseph A. Bellavance.....	2 Canal Street.....	2
Charles E. Wright.....	Hotel Phoenix.....	1
John B. Terrien.....	Montreal House.....	1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
NASHUA.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Sarah Connery.....	Union Hotel.....	1
Delory & Vining*.....	77 West Pearl Street.....	2
F. H. Wingate.....	129 Main Street.....	5
Fred H. Gray.....	68 West Hollis Street.....	5
Dennis O'Neill.....	Denton Hotel.....	1
Graham & Bell.....	Tremont House.....	1
Herbert E. Rice.....	169 Main Street.....	5
Blanchard & Currier.....	55 Main Street.....	5
M. H. O'Grady.....	Windsor Hotel.....	1
M. H. O'Grady.....	1-3 Thayer's Court.....	3
Joseph Charpentier.....	99 West Pearl Street.....	2
Jeremiah D. Hallisey.....	9 High Street.....	2
M. H. O'Grady.....	153 West Pearl Street.....	2
Frank O. Newton.....	Nashua Hotel.....	1
Arthur O. Burque.....	60½ Kinsley Street.....	5
NEW BOSTON.		
William P. Averill.....	The Tavern ..	1
Frank A. Greer... ..	Greer's Drug Store.....	5
NEW IPSWICH.		
Joseph Silver, Jr....	Clark's Hotel.....	1
PETERBOROUGH.		
Geo. L. Forbush.....	Main Street.....	5
George Samuel Tucker.....	Tucker's Tavern.....	1
Arthur H. Miller.....	Main and Grove Streets...	5
WILTON.		
William I. Durgin.....	Main Street.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ALLENSTOWN.		
Alfred W. Gilbert.....	Ferry Street.....	2
Ulric Daneault.....	Ferry Street.....	2
Joseph Freser.....	Ferry Street.....	2
Elzeard Douville.....	Main and Depot Streets.....	2
John B. Campbell.....	17 Hayes' Opera House Block.....	2
John H. Rainville & Co.....	South Main Street.....	2
ANDOVER.		
Harley Hopkins.....	Hotel Potter, Potter Place.....	1
Harley Hopkins.....	Hotel Potter, Potter Place.....	3
BRADFORD.		
William F. Small.....	Bradford Hotel.....	3
William F. Small.....	Bradford Hotel.....	1
CONCORD.		
Bert M. Weeks.....	40 South Main Street, Penacook...	5
Eagle & Phenix Hotel Co.....	Eagle Hotel.....	1
Lewis H. Piper.....	132 North Main Street.....	5
Harry P. Bowers.....	Clough's Avenue.....	2
Martin Foy.....	4 Pleasant Street Extension....	2
Matson Bros.....	Commercial House.....	1
George H. Richardson.....	135 South Main Street.....	5
Sweet & Knapp.....	24 East Canal Street, Penacook....	2
Welch & Sullivan.....	7 Durgin's Lane.....	2
Welch & Sullivan.....	3 Durgin's Lane.....	3
Daniel C. Woodman.....	11 North Main Street.....	5
Charles P. Coakley.....	Washington House, Penacook....	1
Charles P. Coakley.....	Washington House, Penacook....	3
John B. Hawkes.....	81 North Main Street.....	5
Elmer C. Atwood.....	31 South Main Street, Penacook...	5
H. Diversi & Co.....	3 Pleasant Street Extension.....	2
J. H. Cauley & Co.....	14 Pleasant Street.....	2
William H. Dunlap.....	99 North Main Street.....	5
Concord Liquor Company.....	Durgin's Lane, rear 45 North Main Street.....	2
James M. Collins.....	1 Odd Fellows' Avenue.....	2
James M. Collins.....	5 Odd Fellows' Avenue.....	3
Hotel Lenox Company.....	Hotel Lenox.....	1
Eugene Sullivan.....	1 North Main Street.....	5
John Ahern.....	9 Centre Street.....	2
John Ahern.....	9 Centre Street.....	3
Mary Broggin.....	American House.....	1
Frank McGuire.....	172 North State Street.....	5
A. Perley Fitch.....	24 North Main Street.....	5
A. Perley Fitch.....	Court, rear Smith's Block... .	3
Lewis D. Nevers.....	Central House, Penacook.....	1
Charles E. Pike.....	34 Pleasant Street.....	5
George A. Berry & Co.....	16 North Main Street.....	5

MERRIMACK COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
CONCORD.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Collins Bros.....	Low's Avenue, rear 82 North Main Street.....	2
Jacobs Bros.....	1 Depot Street.....	2
Edgar A. Newell.....	American House Avenue.....	3
James W. Welch & Co*.....	5 Columbian Avenue.....	2
Loren E. Currier.....	7 Depot Street.....	2
Welch & Sullivan.....	Rear 127 North Main Street.....	2
William P. Underhill.....	165 North Main Street.....	5
Alex J. Smith & Co.....	8 Pleasant Street Extension.....	2
Gideon Baril.....	19 Main Street, Penacook.....	2
FRANKLIN.		
Charles L. Eddy.....	398 Central Street.....	5
Edward L. Nelson.....	18 North Main Street.....	5
Dennis E. Sullivan.....	436 Central Street.....	5
George R. Kempl.....	334 Central Street.....	5
Charles H. Bean.....	35 Canal Street.....	2
Charles H. Bean.....	35 Canal Street.....	3
Ira S. Jackman.....	354 Central Street.....	5
Rodney A. Griffin.....	24 Franklin Street.....	5
Robert J. Young & Co.....	29 Canal Street.....	2
Frank A. Gilman*.....	Young's Hotel.....	1
Peter J. Lawton.....	5 Canal Street.....	2
Patrick L. Kennedy.....	357 Central Street.....	1
HENNIKER.		
Walter N. Whitney.....	Proctor Square.....	5
George L. Gleason.....	Hotel Henniker.....	1
HOOKSETT.		
William Arel.....	Main Street....	2
Alphonse Ritcher.....	Road Main Street to Turnpike.....	2
Fred M. Blake & Co.....	Ayer House.....	1
Eugene Leveille*.....	Road Hooksett to Suncook.....	2
Fred M. Blake & Co.....	Ayer House.....	3
HOPKINTON.		
Frank H. Reed.....	River Street, Contoocook.....	5
PEMBROKE.		
Rainville & Diamond.....	Glass Street.....	2
John H. Rainville.....	Front Street.....	3
John H. Rainville.....	Front Street.....	2
James Gilbert.....	Glass and Church Streets.....	2
Edgard Lavallee.....	Glass Street.....	2
George E. Gordon.....	Main Street.....	5
William J. Welch.....	Front and High Streets.....	2
Joseph Sansterre.....	Glass Street.....	2
Joseph Sansterre.....	Glass Street.....	3
Park H. Kelly.....	Otterson's Block.....	5
John B. Campbell*.....	Osgood Inn.....	1

MERRIMACK COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
PITTSFIELD.		
George D. S. Noyes.....	Depot Street.....	5
Luman D. Marston.....	Washington House.....	1
William H. Brown.....	Main Street.....	5
WARNER.		
Albert C. Royder....	Main and Depot Streets.....	5

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
CANDIA.		
Joseph C. Langford*.....	Candia Hotel... .	1
Joseph C. Langford*.....	Candia Hotel.....	3
DEERFIELD.		
George Page.....	Exchange Hotel, Deerfield Center..	1
DERRY.		
Harry L. Benson.....	4 West Broadway, West Derry.....	5
S. Howard Bell.....	12 East Broadway, West Derry....	5
EPPING.		
George A. Gilmore.....	Main Street.....	5
Moses A. Perkins.....	Perkins Hotel.....	1
Bernard Bergeron.....	Brentwood Road.....	2
EXETER.		
Albert S. Wetherell..	Front Street.....	5
Albert S. Wetherell.....	105 Water Street.....	5
Weeks & Seward..	171 Water Street.....	5
John H. Gilmore.....	147 Water Street.....	5
Clarence M. Collins.....	91 Water Street.....	5
William R. Bucknam†.....	Squamscott House.....	1
HAMPTON.		
Otis H. Whittier.....	Hotel Whittier.....	1
John G. Cutler.....	Cutler's Sea View House.....	1
David O. Leavitt..	Main and High Streets.....	5
William H. Phinney†.....	Hampton Inn.....	1
Everett P. Sanborn.....	Odd Fellows' Block.....	5
KINGSTON.		
Harlan W. Palmer*.....	Kingston House.....	1
Harlan W. Palmer*.....	Kingston House.....	3
NEWCASTLE.		
Calvin Page, Trustee.....	The Wentworth.....	1
NEWFIELDS.		
William H. Connor.....	Road Newmarket to Exeter.....	3
Rufus E. Graves.....	Graves' Railroad Restaurant.....	6
Newfields Bottling Company.....	69 Pleasant Street.....	2
Newfields Bottling Company.....	71 Pleasant Street.....	3
Francis Mattean.....	Road Newmarket to Exeter, Rock- ingham Junction.....	2

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
NEW MARKET.		
Emile Cote.....	72 Main Street.....	2
Jean Baptiste Laporte.....	22 Central Street.....	2
Charles Roberge.....	1 Central Street.....	2
Sobozenski & Roberge.....	Main Street.....	2
Lewis E. Chase.....	Chase's Hotel.....	1
Lewis E. Chase.....	Chase's Hotel.....	3
Valentine G. Murphy*.....	Newmarket House.....	1
Ritchie & Shaltrey.....	Central Street.....	2
Charles H. Mathes.....	Main Street.....	2
Patrick Haley.....	14 Main Street.....	2
George H. Willey.....	Hotel Willey.....	1
Alvah H. Place.....	Main and Central Streets.....	5
George H. Willey..	Hotel Willey.....	3
NEWTON.		
Hewett & Large ..	Travellers' Home.....	1
NORTHWOOD.		
Edwin Batchelder.....	Tasker House.....	1
Edson W. Tyler.....	Hotel Harvey, Northwood Center.	1
NOTTINGHAM.		
Harvey T. Wyman.....	Rockingham House.....	1
Harvey T. Wyman.....	Rockingham House.....	3
John W. DeMeritt.....	Mountain and Main Road.....	2
PORTSMOUTH.		
Charles E. Boynton.....	16 Bow Street.....	3
The G. W. Armstrong Dining-Room and News Company.....	R. R. Restaurant.....	6
William Ward & Sons.....	93 Market Street.....	3
Eldredge Brewing Company..	Bartlett and Cate Streets.....	8
Jeremiah Kilroe & Co.....	3 Bartlett Street.....	2
Fred B. Coleman.....	61 Congress Street.....	5
C. E. Odiorne Bottling Company...	26 Bow Street.....	3
William H. Dunn.....	15 Water Street.....	2
Ralph B. Flynn.....	41 Penhallow Street.....	2
Charles W. Ham.....	6 High Street.....	2
Charles W. Ham.....	6½ High Street.....	9
Henry P. Payne.....	58 State Street.....	3
Ernest Robinson.....	4 Vaughan Street.....	2
Cornelius J. Leary.....	122 Market Street.....	2
Mitchell & Co.....	11 McDonough Street.....	2
Benjamin Atwell.....	28 Market Street.....	2
John H. Galloway.....	6 McDonough Street.....	2
Benj. F. Mugridge.....	53 Market Street.....	3
Bartholomew Mahoney.....	116 Islington Street.....	2
Rowe & Voudy.....	Langdon Hotel.....	1
Richard Seely.....	38 Deer Street.....	2
John H. Wiggin.....	51 Deer Street.....	2
Charles F. Wells.....	56 Market Street.....	2
Thomas Loughlin.....	90 Market Street.....	2
Thomas Loughlin.....	98 Islington Street.....	2
Thomas Loughlin.....	Rear 98 Islington Street.....	3
Thomas Loughlin.....	84 Market Street.....	3
Alta Roberts.....	16 Water Street.....	2
Portsmouth Brewing Company.....	64 Bow Street.....	8
Calvin Page, Trustee.....	The Rockingham.....	1
Andrew O. S. Caswell.....	12½ Porter Street.....	3

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
PORTSMOUTH.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Cottrell & Walsh.....	New Haven Hotel.....	1
Joseph F. Lamb.....	27 Fleet Street.....	2
Rafferty & McCooley*.....	53 Maplewood Avenue.....	3
Alexander Frazier.....	39 Bridge Street.....	2
Joseph W. Bell.....	8 Fleet Street.....	2
Edward Russell.....	24 Water Street.....	2
Bertram D. Trafton.....	12½ Bow Street.....	2
Allen W. Baker.....	1 Water Street.....	2
Patrick J. Flanigan.....	13 Daniel Street.....	2
Michael E. Morrissey.....	32 Penhallow Street.....	3
True W. Priest.....	5 Ladd Street.....	2
Percy Rowe.....	8 Vaughan Street.....	2
Bertram M. Tilton.....	1 Ladd Street.....	2
Cornelius Regan.....	40 Vaughan Street.....	2
Hannah McSweeney†.....	Commercial Hotel.....	1
Joseph Sacco.....	110 Market Street.....	3
Leslie W. Thompson.....	5 Maplewood Avenue.....	2
Elias G. Merrick.....	Hotel Merrick.....	1
Dennis E. Drislane.....	9 Water Street.....	2
Benjamin Green.....	1 Market Square.....	5
Orra J. Gerry.....	96 Market Street.....	2
Boardman & Norton.....	17 Pleasant Street.....	5
Fred E. Henderson.....	83 Islington Street.....	2
Daniel J. Lynch.....	23 Daniel Street.....	2
Harry N. Bullard.....	4 Water Street.....	2
Annie T. Dixon & Co.....	13 Water Street.....	2
Samuel T. Young.....	6 Ceres Street.....	2
Chandler & Leary.....	23 Fleet Street.....	2
Frank Jones Brewing Company, Limited.....	Islington and Albany Streets.....	8
Goodwin E. Philbrick.....	45 Congress Street.....	5
Harry A. Titus.....	26 Penhallow Street.....	2
James J. Ryan.....	18 Penhallow Street.....	2
Sherman T. Newton & Co.....	Kearsarge House.....	1
William D. Grace.....	14 Market Square.....	5
Clifford W. Bass.....	19 Congress Street.....	5
David Eck.....	4, 5 and 6 Albany Street.....	3
Daniel Hayes.....	35 Water Street.....	2
Wallace G. Campbell*.....	6 Vaughan Street.....	2
Hazen S. Cotton.....	Hotel DeWitt.....	1
Daniel J. Regan.....	11 Ladd Street.....	2
RAYMOND.		
Carl J. Whiting.....	| Main Street.....	5
RYE.		
Frank C. Hall.....	Farragut House.....	1
Edwin A. Caswell.....	Oceanic Hotel, Isles of Shoals.....	1
George G. Lougee.....	Hotel Sea View.....	1
SANDOWN.		
Charles H. Young.....	| Triple Elm House.....	1

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
DOVER.		
Charles McGowan.....	9 Third Street.....	2
Benjamin F. Kennard.....	503 Central Avenue.....	5
Thomas E. Varney and George E. Varney	434 Central Avenue.....	5
Harry G. Davis ..	505 Central Avenue.....	5
Arthur G. Tufts.....	85 Washington Street	5
John W. Ricker.....	United States Hotel	1
Ben A. Hurd	6 Orchard Street.....	2
Alonzo T. Pinkham.....	466 Central Avenue.....	5
Alonzo T. Pinkham.....	208 Central Avenue.....	5
Dominick J. Durkin.....	57 Main Street.....	2
Dominick J. Durkin.....	57 Main Street.....	3
Patrick Dillon.....	314 Central Avenue.....	2
Joseph W. Niles*.....	561½ Central Avenue.....	2
James Killoren	314 Central Avenue.....	2
James Cauley.....	22 Third Street.....	2
Frank Cunningham & Co.....	44 Third Street.....	3
Walter E. Hussey & Co.....	45 Locust Street.....	2
Patrick Cassily.....	11 Payne Street.....	2
Edward Durnin.....	31 Main Street.....	2
McKernin & O'Neil.....	479 Central Avenue.....	2
Edward Sheehy.....	307 Central Avenue.....	2
Samuel Cassells.....	280 Central Avenue.....	2
McDonough & McCarthy..	79 Main Street.....	2
Patrick J. McManus & Co.....	341 Central Avenue.....	2
A. T. Pierce & Co.....	The American.....	1
Daniel F. Bradley.....	Broadway Hotel.....	1
Lenox Hotel Company.....	Lenox Hotel.....	1
David Cassell.....	46 Third Street.....	2
Patrick Cragin.....	315 Central Avenue.....	2
Arthur D. Freeman.....	333 Central Avenue.....	9
F. H. McAlpine & Co.*.....	Park Tavern.....	1
Robinson Bros.....	73 Main Street.....	2
Robinson Bros.....	73 Main Street.....	3
Mallen & Loughlin.....	50 Third Street.....	2
Charles A. Dore & Son.....	Kimball House.....	1
John E. Libbey.....	325 Central Avenue.....	2
Mallen & Loughlin.....	50 Third Street	3
James H. Sargent & Co.....	319 Central Avenue.....	2
Varney Brothers.....	89 Washington Street.....	5
Peter Loughlin.....	5 Waldron Street.....	2
Allen B. H. Sykes.....	303 Central Avenue.....	2
Martin J. McManus & Co.....	473 Central Avenue.....	2
Dover Bottling Company.....	Fourth and Chestnut Streets.....	3
Thomas H. McGrail.....	346 Central Avenue.....	5
William H. Vickery & Son.....	362 Central Avenue.....	5
John E. Kennedy.....	206 Central Avenue.....	2
Turf Exchange Company....	460 Central Avenue.....	2
Henry McCarthy.....	467 Central Avenue.....	2
Ripley & Co.....	492 Central Avenue.....	2
Joseph Marcotte, Jr.....	77 Main Street.....	2

STRAFFORD COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
DOVER.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Joseph Marcotte, Jr.....	40 Third Street.....	2
Joseph Marcotte, Jr.....	77 Main Street.....	3
Harry McNally†.....	3 Payne Street.....	2
Peter Loughlin*.....	Piscataqua House, Dover Point....	1
Charles O'Fee & Co.....	463 Central Avenue.....	2
James McGlone & Co.....	3 Payne Street.....	2
Herbert C. Woodman.....	466 Central Avenue.....	5
Harry A. Whitton.....	1 Silver Street.....	5
Robert J. Hiner.....	Park Tavern.....	1
Jeremiah Y. Wingate.....	31 Silver Street.....	5
FARMINGTON.		
Walsh & Pinkham*.....	32 Main Street.....	2
Wilber J. Evans.....	9 Main Street.....	5
Will W. Roberts.....	7 Main Street.....	5
Ladd & Place.....	Rear 3 Central Street.....	2
Everett S. Gray.....	Central House.....	3
Everett S. Gray.....	Central House.....	1
Roberts Brothers.....	6 Mechanic Street.....	2
James W. Locke.....	Mechanic Street.....	2
Daniel D. Sheehan.....	Wilson House.....	1
Daniel D. Sheehan.....	Wilson House.....	3
MILTON.		
John H. Lord.....	Central House, Milton Mills.....	1
John H. Lord.....	Central House, Milton Mills.....	3
Fred M. Chamberlin.....	Hotel Chamberlin.....	1
Fred M. Chamberlin.....	Hotel Chamberlin.....	3
James H. Willey.....	Main Street.....	5
Eugene W. Emerson.....	44 Main Street.....	5
Harry C. Grover.....	Hotel Milton.....	1
Harry C. Grover.....	Hotel Milton.....	3
ROCHESTER.		
Osborne W. Ramsey.....	55 North Main Street.....	2
John Hogan.....	13 Factory Court.....	2
Patrick Hanratty.....	41 Hanson Street.....	2
Cassidy & Co.....	17 Signal Street.....	2
Cassidy & Co.....	17 Signal Street.....	3
R. DeWitt Burnham.....	10 Main Street.....	5
Jordan & Co.*.....	New City Hotel.....	1
Thomas Bilodeau.....	133 Main Street.....	2
George E. Hayes.....	Hotel Hayes.....	1
Thomas Plourde.....	5 Factory Court.....	2
Peter Perrault.....	16 Factory Court.....	2
Frank Greenfield.....	21 Arrow Street.....	2
Frank Brennan.....	63 Main Street, North.....	2
Charles W. Chisholm.....	Main Street, East Rochester.....	2
William J. Haley.....	62 Hanson Street.....	2
John O'Donnell*.....	Autumn Street, East Rochester....	2
Thomas Blake.....	52 Hanson Street.....	2
Edward F. Cobb.....	59 North Main Street.....	5
Michael J. Heagney.....	42 South Main Street.....	5
Henry T. Hayes and Edward F. Cobb.....	6 North Main Street.....	5
Joseph Goulet.....	18 Congress Street.....	2
Thomas Lamb & Company.....	63 Hanson Street.....	2
Frank Greenfield.....	21 Arrow Street.....	3
James E. Roberts†.....	11 Portland Street.....	2
George W. Shaw.....	21 North Main Street.....	5
Cohecho Bottling Works.....	25 Summer Street.....	3

STRAFFORD COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licsnsee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ROCHESTER.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Martin P. Brahaney.....	27 Portland Street.....	2
Flagg & Co.....	15 Hanson Street.....	2
John F. Quinlan.....	New Wrisley Hotel.....	1
John F. Quinlan.....	New Wrisley Hotel.....	3
James Lucey, Jr.....	51 Hanson Street.....	2
Rochester Bottling Company*	7 Hoyt's Court.....	3
George N. Lanoix.....	77 North Main Street.....	2
Rochester Cycle Club.....	5 Congress Street.....	7
Thomas Lamb & Co.....	61 and 63 Hanson Street.....	3
ROLLINSFORD.		
Catherine Ouellette.....	Washington Street....	3
George W. Nutter.....	15 Front Street.....	5
Catherine Ouellette.....	Washington Street.....	2
Arthur R. Caron & Co.....	Washington Street.....	3
Arthur R. Caron & Co.....	Washington Street.....	2
Fred Caron.	Washington and Franklin Streets.	3
Fred Caron.	Washington and Franklin Streets.	2
John Brisard.....	Washington and Franklin Streets.	2
John Brisard.....	Washington and Franklin Streets.	3
Charles E. Lord.....	Dover and Washington Streets...	2
Holland & Joy.....	Salmon Falls Hotel.....	1
Holland & Joy.....	Salmon Falls Hotel.....	3
SOMERSWORTH.		
Theodore Bilodeau.....	9 Shorey's Lane.....	2
Napoleon H. Glibert.....	23 Myrtle Street.....	3
Peter L. Moran.....	49 Green Street.....	2
Michael J. Casey.....	1 Spring Street.....	2
W. Ashton Horn.....	3 Horn's Court.....	3
George W. Nutter.....	86 High Street.....	5
John C. Hurd.....	26 Market Street.....	5
Charles M. Farley.....	10 Spring Street.....	2
William H. Wiggin.....	24 Market Street.....	2
Adaline Rousseau.....	33 Main Street.....	2
Michael Connors.....	10 Depot Street.....	2
Joseph Routhier.....	173 Main Street.....	2
Daniel J. Buckley.....	5 Fore Street.....	5
George S. Elliott*.....	19 Washington Street.....	2
Polycarpe Tardif.....	Hotel Somersworth.....	1
Louis Gagne.....	11 Spring Street.....	2
Pierre Morin.....	60 and 64 Washington Street.....	2
James Gillespie.....	229 Main Street.....	2
Jacques & Routhier.. ..	8 Fore Street.....	2
Francois Morin.....	253 Main Street.....	2
Michael J. Leary.....	49 Elm Street.....	2
Edward E. Donahue.....	114 Green Street.....	2
Albert Gaudette.....	39 Washington Street.....	2
Albert Marcotte*.....	11 Fore Street.....	2
Sidney F. Greenwood.....	Great Falls Hotel.....	1
James T. Noonan *.....	17 Elm Street.....	2
John B. Morin.....	60 Green Street.....	5
Philippe Dumais.....	Main and Water Streets.....	2
Sidney F. Greenwood.....	Great Falls Hotel.....	3
William H. Wiggin.....	24 Market Street ..	3
Polycarpe Tardif.....	Hotel Somersworth.....	3
James T. Noonan.. ..	39 Main Street.....	2

LICENSES GRANTED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
CHARLESTOWN.		
Geo. D. Nourse.....	Main and Summer Streets.....	5
Willard A. Swan.....	The Swan.....	1
Willard A. Swan.....	The Swan.....	3
Horace S. Kendall.....	The Elm House.....	1
CLAREMONT.		
H. B. Glidden.....	Tremont Square.....	5
Hartley L. Brooks.....	142 Main Street.....	5
Charles B. Spofford.....	40 Tremont Square.....	5
Frank G. Winn.....	17 Pleasant Street.....	5
Edward A. Winter.....	The Claremont House.....	1
CORNISH.		
Albert L. Peters.....	Valley House Building.....	2
Albert L. Peters.....	Valley House Building.....	3
Robert A. Dannatt†.....	Dannatt's Hotel.....	1
Robert A. Dannatt‡.....	Dannatt's Hotel.....	3
CROYDON.		
David A. Sargent.....	Croydon House.....	1
NEWPORT.		
Fred E. Lovell.....	62 North Main Street.....	5
Carlton Hurd.....	2 and 4 Hurd's Block... ..	5
Fred L. Hutchins.....	Newport House.....	1
Sidney G. Whitmore.....	Phenix Hotel.... .	1

* License transferred. See list, page 109-111.

† License revoked. See list, page 112.

‡ License surrendered. See list, page 113.

§ Business discontinued.

LICENSES TRANSFERRED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907.)

Showing the present holder and location where exercised, and
the licensee from whom, or location from which, transferred.

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
BERLIN.		
Theodore Morin.....	| 8 Mason Street....	2
Transferred from Elzear Rousseau.		
John O'Connor.....	| 143 Main Street.....	2
Transferred from Daniel A. Graham & Co.		
CANDIA.		
Michael M. A. Dalton.....	| Candia Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Joseph C. Langford.		
Michael M. A. Dalton.....	| Candia Hotel.....	3
Transferred from Joseph C. Langford.		
CARROLL.		
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co..	| Fabyan House.....	1
Transferred from Fabyan House Cottage.		
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co..	| Fabyan House.....	3
Transferred from Fabyan House Cottage.		
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co.*	| Fabyan House Cottage.....	1
Transferred from Fabyan House.		
The Barron, Merrill & Barron Co.*	| Fabyan House Cottage.....	3
Transferred from Fabyan House.		
CHESTERFIELD.		
Wallace K. Ware.....	| Ware's Hotel.....	3
Transferred from Lakeside House.		
CONCORD.		
James W. Welsh.....	| 5 Columbian Avenue.....	2
Transferred from James W. Welsh & Co.		
DOVER.		
Patrick Devlin.....	| 561½ Central Avenue.....	2
Transferred from Joseph W. Niles.		
Peter Loughlin.....	| Dover Point House, Dover Point...	1
Transferred from Piscataqua House.		
F. H. McAlpine & Co.....	| McAlpine House.....	1
Transferred from Park Tavern.		
FARMINGTON.		
John Walsh.....	| 32 Main Street.....	2
Transferred from Walsh & Pinkham.		

LICENSES TRANSFERRED.—*Continued.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
FRANKLIN.		
M. J. McNeil & Co.....	Young's Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Frank A. Gilman.		
GREENVILLE.		
Charles E. Sawyer & Co.....	Columbian Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Charles E. Sawyer & Co. (Partnership interests changed.)		
HILLSBOROUGH.		
Thomas Gray.....	Valley Hotel.....	3
Transferred from Valley Hotel. (Location of barroom changed.)		
HOOKSETT.		
Louis Arel.....	Road Hooksett to Suncook.....	2
Transferred from Eugene Leveille.		
KINGSTON.		
Gordon & George.....	Kingston House	1
Transferred from Harlan W. Palmer.		
Gordon & George.....	Kingston House....	3
Transferred from Harlan W. Palmer.		
Gordon & George*.....	Kingston House.....	3
Transferred from Kingston House. (Location of barroom changed.)		
LACONIA.		
Clarence L. Sargent.....	Phoenix Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Murdock J. McNeil.		
MANCHESTER.		
Leblanc & Simoneau.. ..	13 Concord Street.....	2
Transferred from Joseph G. Plante & Co.		
Frank P. Nourie.....	37 Marion Street.....	2
Transferred from Philias Graveline.		
Granite State Bottling Company..	365 Elm Street.....	3
Transferred from Granite State Bottling Company. (Ownership transferred.)		
Henry C. Jones.....	Windsor Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Jones & Robinson.		
Levasseur & Hould.	106 McGregor Street....	2
Transferred from Frank B. Parrett.		
James W. Thomson	47 Manchester Street	2
Transferred from Thomson & Hastings.		
MILAN.		
James R. Jordan.....	Hotel Milan.....	3
Transferred from Hotel Milan. (Location of barroom changed.)		

LICENSES TRANSFERRED.—*Concluded.*

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
NASHUA.		
Albion L. Vining.....	| 77 West Pearl Street.....	2
Transferred from Delory & Vining.		
Bartlett & Kingham.....	| Laton House.....	1
Transferred from Fred B. Bartlett.		
NEWMARKET.		
Timothy S. Griffin.....	| Newmarket House.....	1
Transferred from Valentine G. Murphy.		
PEMBROKE.		
Campbell & Benson.....	| Osgood Inn.....	1
Transferred from John B. Campbell.		
PORTSMOUTH.		
Rafferty & McCooley.....	| 4½ Albany Street.....	3
Transferred from 53 Maplewood Avenue.		
Harry A. Titus.....	| 6 Vaughan Street.....	2
Transferred from Wallace G. Campbell.		
ROCHESTER.		
Rochester Bottling Company.....	| 9 Cross Street.....	3
Transferred from 7 Hoyt's Court.		
Henry L. Jordan.....	| New City Hotel.....	1
Transferred from Jordan & Co.		
Alphonso D. Gerrish.....	| Autumn Street, East Rochester....	2
Transferred from John O'Donnell.		
SOMERSWORTH.		
Louis Belleveau.....	| 11 Fore Street.....	2
Transferred from Albert Marcotte.		
H. C. Grover & Co.*.....	| 11 Fore Street..	2
Transferred from Louis Belleveau.		
George S. Elliott.....	| 17 Elm Street.....	2
Transferred from James T. Noonan.		
Roy & Bickford....	| 19 Washington Street.....	2
Transferred from George S. Elliott.		
STEWARTSTOWN.		
John P. Callahan.....	| Main Street, West Stewartstown...	2
Transferred from Francis Blais.		
WALPOLE.		
Patrick E. Griffin.....	| Center and Beech Sts., N. Walpole.	3
Transferred from The Manilla Bottling Co. of N. H.		

*A second transfer of this license. See above list.

LICENSES REVOKED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907).

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
CANAAN.		
B. M. Barnard.....	| Hotel Rand.....	1
COLEBROOK.		
Hugh A. Mackinnon.....	| Aldrich Drug Store Building.....	5
DOVER.		
Harry McNally.....	| 3 Payne Street.....	2
EXETER.		
William R. Bucknam .....	| Squamscott House.....	1
HAMPTON.		
William H. Phinney.....	| Hampton Inn.....	1
PORTSMOUTH.		
Hannah McSweeney....	| Commercial Hotel.....	1
ROCHESTER.		
James E. Roberts.....	| 11 Portland Street.....	2
STEWARTSTOWN.		
Geo. N. Pike.....	| Hotel Pike, West Stewartstown....	1
Geo. N. Pike .....	| Hotel Pike, West Stewartstown....	3

LICENSES SURRENDERED

From May 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

(License year 1906-1907. Licensee deceased.)

Name of Licensee.	Street and Number.	Class.
ASHLAND.		
Wilfred F. Brown.....	| Main Street.....	5
CARROLL.		
H. E. Jenness.....	| Twin Mountain.....	3
COLEBROOK.		
Charles S. Aldrich. ....	| Main Street.....	5
CORNISH.		
Robert A. Dannatt.....	| Dannatt's Hotel.....	1
Robert A. Dannatt.....	| Dannatt's Hotel.....	3
DOVER.		
Alonzo T. Pinkham.....	466 Central Avenue.....	5
Alonzo T. Pinkham.....	208 Central Avenue.....	5
Arthur D. Freeman	333 Central Avenue.....	9

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Alton	154	105	142	99	142	101	1,500
Barnstead.....	168	132	108	87	71	96	1,072
Belmont.....	88	150	97	140	69	147	1,294
Centre Harbor.....	31	73	40	41	33	45	422
Gilford	46	105	14	41	22	69	661
Gilmanton.....	129	102	87	73	47	95	1,100
Laconia	724	879	.....	.....	940	423	8,042
Meredith.	126	222	172	196	139	214	1,713
New Hampton.....	26	87	23	70	15	91	852
Sanbornton.....	15	116	14	79	5	71	944
Tilton	138	230	103	274	177	171	1,926
Total.....	1,645	2,201	800	1,100	1,660	1,523	19,526

CARROLL COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Albany	4	6	3	10	3	30	210
Bartlett	60	91	37	66	38	71	1,013
Brookfield	18	31	13	23	1	13	296
Chatham	8	26	5	28	8	22	269
Conway	157	229	147	261	172	291	3,154
Eaton	8	21	2	14	7	41	365
Effingham	23	49	14	57	9	71	600
Freedom	30	71	9	48	15	53	594
Hart's Location .....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	38
Jackson	20	57	28	59	48	57	622
Madison	19	54	6	26	8	70	529
Moultonborough	45	137	57	89	78	124	901
Ossipee	119	167	61	237	47	126	1,479
Sandwich	26	118	63	120	54	171	1,077
Tamworth	28	67	10	44	28	116	1,050
Tuftonborough	61	71	27	80	12	35	663
Wakefield	160	166	169	193	144	93	1,645
Wolfeborough	319	330	270	256	179	177	2,390
Total	1,105	1,695	921	1,613	851	1,561	16,895

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Alstead.....	122	42	137	31	112	48	799
Chesterfield.....	55	34	86	28	60	22	981
Dublin.....	11	43	8	25	17	39	620
Fitzwilliam.....	46	126	49	91	54	127	987
Gilsum.....	66	52	56	45	52	60	590
Harrisville.....	41	87	49	86	68	58	791
Hinsdale.....	206	193	210	131	246	142	1,933
Jaffrey.....	124	153	124	180	151	173	1,891
Keene.....	815	1,167	.....	.....	1,011	931	9,165
Marlborough.....	62	156	82	150	76	147	1,524
Marlow.....	24	79	59	49	39	45	488
Nelson.....	4	34	4	21	4	36	295
Richmond.....	35	45	37	48	40	44	459
Rindge.....	10	75	20	98	36	126	855
Roxbury.....	.....	7	.....	13	1	11	100
Stoddard.....	40	23	43	22	5	32	367
Sullivan.....	4	39	12	27	5	32	287
Surry.....	11	37	14	20	8	20	250
Swanzey.....	190	213	123	164	184	163	1,570
Troy.....	62	117	78	148	92	100	1,527
Walpole.....	257	174	261	159	210	102	2,693
Westmoreland.....	31	68	19	47	16	61	875
Winchester.....	185	203	152	216	251	196	2,274
Total.....	2,401	3,167	1,623	1,799	2,738	2,715	31,321

COOS COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Berlin.....	484	724	.....	.....	566	192	8,886
Carroll.....	59	62	74	58	98	8	710
Clarksville.....	1	14	2	18	.....	18	307
Colebrook.....	109	180	172	236	139	234	1,876
Columbia.....	13	48	21	49	9	18	690
Dalton.....	15	77	37	94	38	46	592
Dummer.....	13	39	15	27	13	11	349
Errol.....	18	25	16	13	.....	.....	305
Gorham.....	162	196	158	140	87	41	1,797
Jefferson.....	58	102	43	80	14	46	1,080
Lancaster.....	301	309	254	386	215	295	3,190
Milan.....	88	77	94	70	65	54	1,135
Northumberland.....	227	81	211	137	207	44	1,797
Pittsburg.....	13	35	10	45	27	46	687
Randolph.....	3	10	11	4	2	14	137
Shelburne.....	4	26	3	31	.....	22	283
Stark.....	28	52	16	38	26	37	733
Stewartstown.....	50	116	111	96	65	53	1,150
Stratford.....	63	131	147	48	51	58	968
Wentworth's Location..	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Whitefield.....	137	251	189	229	174	166	2,157
Total.....	1,853	2,559	1,584	1,799	1,796	1,403	28,887

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Alexandria.....	33	59	3	16	9	55	630
Ashland.....	165	140	109	168	161	80	1,289
Bath.....	26	95	29	125	54	105	1,006
Benton.....	6	13	4	6	6	20	209
Bethlehem.....	45	82	58	104	55	123	1,261
Bridgewater.....	7	20	1	24	3	14	244
Bristol.....	106	226	80	99	79	142	1,600
Campton.....	41	62	31	79	10	71	999
Canaan.....	138	121	77	158	99	44	1,444
Dorchester.....	19	14	6	14	4	20	308
Easton.....	2	17	4	9	4	30	249
Ellsworth.....	10	1	1	5	1	4	107
Enfield.....	151	165	93	150	121	89	1,845
Franconia.....	20	55	23	39	5	43	655
Grafton.....	45	91	52	81	65	66	748
Groton.....	6	16	6	8	6	17	346
Hanover.....	44	168	70	281	40	184	1,884
Haverhill.....	303	428	346	267	263	179	3,414
Hebron.....	5	17	9	14	4	21	214
Holderness.....	9	36	11	53	13	49	662
Landaff.....	16	32	8	17	14	37	500
Lebanon.....	372	589	371	599	493	328	4,965
Lincoln.....	34	62	34	44	24	19	541
Lisbon.....	99	278	133	213	94	255	2,221
Littleton.....	267	524	342	431	195	460	4,066
Livermore.....	1	6	1	4	.....	.....	191
Lyman.....	14	21	24	31	6	31	426
Lyme.....	14	89	26	77	14	103	1,080
Monroe.....	14	40	23	48	13	24	545
Orange.....	5	23	3	17	4	5	213
Orford.....	34	49	28	52	19	54	890
Piermont.....	16	85	22	82	13	91	637
Plymouth.....	189	210	121	218	180	87	1,972
Rumney.....	53	110	46	113	58	93	837
Thornton.....	31	34	12	26	14	46	552
Warren.....	105	99	80	137	77	115	799
Waterville.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	50
Wentworth.....	39	52	16	37	24	56	617
Woodstock.....	54	99	44	80	59	51	628
Total.....	2,538	4,230	2,347	3,927	2,303	3,215	40,844

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Amherst.....	49	103	61	86	56	93	1,231
Antrim.....	69	150	75	126	85	193	1,366
Bedford.....	41	99	12	37	7	66	1,148
Bennington.....	73	69	54	66	46	74	667
Brookline.....	42	84	56	73	41	56	606
Deering.....	35	19	29	14	38	23	486
Francetown.....	64	69	35	88	53	72	698
Goffstown.....	148	227	166	258	99	169	2,528
Greenfield.....	44	81	27	79	51	52	605
Greenville.....	89	113	95	90	95	83	1,608
Hancock.....	60	85	64	82	51	79	642
Hillsborough.....	256	248	211	187	231	214	2,254
Hollis.....	18	100	12	73	3	100	910
Hudson.....	28	136	21	88	8	108	1,261
Litchfield.....	7	19	4	6	9	20	243
Lyndeborough.....	16	76	15	75	7	65	686
Manchester.....	6,369	1,840	.....	.....	5,861	1,738	56,987
Mason.....	18	27	4	15	7	30	358
Merrimack.....	101	114	80	78	131	87	1,234
Milford.....	242	500	310	453	379	336	3,739
Mont Vernon.....	25	55	25	32	9	39	453
Nashua.....	2,158	1,303	.....	.....	2,272	748	23,898
New Boston.....	105	97	97	90	80	63	1,002
New Ipswich.....	34	64	71	54	44	58	911
Pelham.....	36	82	38	58	39	108	875
Peterborough.....	175	262	185	212	210	263	2,527
Sharon.....	10	3	18	9	9	9	122
Temple.....	9	35	25	45	10	32	313
Weare.....	90	172	111	138	90	100	1,553
Wilton.....	120	228	137	205	208	117	1,696
Windsor.....	.....	6	1	4	....	5	38
Total.....	10,531	6,466	2,039	2,821	10,229	5,200	112,640

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Allenstown.....	119	42	113	25	99	25	1,496
Andover.....	150	100	169	80	146	92	1,179
Boscawen.....	44	192	99	145	108	141	1,455
Bow.....	9	91	8	60	4	76	617
Bradford.....	114	108	116	104	86	106	805
Canterbury.....	28	65	36	52	.....	36	821
Chichester.....	30	81	8	46	12	49	598
Concord.....	2,024	2,271	.....	.....	2,159	1,365	19,632
Danbury.....	13	75	16	55	29	70	654
Dunbarton.....	9	48	9	25	5	39	551
Epsom.....	18	65	11	61	9	63	771
Franklin.....	602	605	.....	.....	568	476	5,846
Henniker.....	137	184	109	118	96	134	1,507
Hill.....	8	73	9	70	12	78	603
Hooksett....	153	74	119	32	92	50	1,665
Hopkinton.....	143	224	109	127	144	164	1,652
Loudon.....	55	144	70	117	123	133	960
Newbury.....	30	67	48	56	44	47	424
New London.....	23	104	31	84	3	97	768
Northfield.....	50	155	58	202	63	120	1,227
Pembroke.....	257	150	243	94	211	90	3,183
Pittsfield.....	160	377	209	228	287	192	2,129
Salisbury.....	45	64	22	53	31	66	604
Sutton.....	37	96	31	67	26	93	776
Warner.....	80	197	76	144	44	113	1,358
Webster.....	18	71	11	48	12	62	496
Wilmot.....	26	66	12	47	10	55	653
Total.....	4,382	5,789	1,742	2,140	4,423	4,082	52,430

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Atkinson.....	18	38	19	35	9	59	442
Auburn.....	40	62	64	56	106	65	682
Brentwood.....	13	58	13	60	8	40	957
Candia.....	71	107	93	86	47	87	1,057
Chester.....	33	114	55	139	70	105	861
Danville.....	34	68	15	44	12	57	615
Deerfield.....	128	64	53	78	74	54	1,162
Derry.....	366	415	319	455	365	277	3,583
East Kingston.....	15	37	17	46	16	36	496
Epping.....	178	103	187	106	134	102	1,611
Exeter.....	395	493	407	493	438	486	4,922
Fremont.....	17	90	25	61	3	88	749
Greenland.....	28	52	11	16	3	21	607
Hampstead.....	44	89	30	66	59	91	823
Hampton.....	169	115	118	154	157	121	1,209
Hampton Falls.....	1	36	1	49	2	63	560
Kensington.....	14	39	6	24	9	51	524
Kingston.....	144	110	108	95	98	50	1,132
Londonderry.....	46	100	67	122	74	100	1,408
Newcastle.....	34	50	22	42	12	67	581
Newfields.....	64	40	76	37	96	33	647
Newington.....	5	23	4	41	9	46	390
Newmarket.....	199	76	303	101	238	79	2,892
Newton.....	111	82	76	111	81	82	924
North Hampton.....	33	71	36	48	60	53	812
Northwood.....	62	90	44	102	19	114	1,304
Nottingham.....	90	55	102	48	86	40	638
Plaistow.....	43	81	36	70	35	92	1,027
Portsmouth.....	1,340	160	.....	.....	1,797	234	10,637
Raymond.....	172	137	116	149	109	111	1,100
Rye.....	27	108	24	78	22	95	1,142
Salem.....	172	162	36	127	54	171	2,041
Sandown.....	49	56	58	39	47	31	400
Seabrook.....	71	204	53	282	102	213	1,497
South Hampton.....	4	16	5	12	8	36	297
Stratham.....	27	84	31	46	11	67	718
Windham.....	26	59	25	54	28	50	641
Total.....	4,283	3,744	2,655	3,572	4,498	3,567	51,088

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Barrington.....	54	213	41	168	107	132	1,208
Dover.....	1,500	765	.....	.....	1,783	748	13,207
Durham.....	34	78	11	73	17	67	996
Farmington.....	303	273	253	220	228	193	2,265
Lee.....	15	65	15	35	3	46	545
Madbury.....	5	41	4	21	3	43	336
Middleton.....	15	43	24	43	8	17	300
Milton.....	172	176	174	98	99	127	1,625
New Durham.....	39	47	22	32	24	27	625
Rochester.....	747	910	.....	.....	891	530	8,466
Rollinsford.....	169	55	178	69	130	72	1,701
Somersworth.....	737	175	.....	.....	797	162	7,023
Strafford.....	61	96	46	81	36	77	1,040
Total.....	3,851	2,937	768	840	4,126	2,241	39,337

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Table

Showing the vote for and against license at the biennial elections of 1906 and 1904, and at the special meeting held May 12, 1903.

(Cities did not vote in 1904.)

Cities and Towns.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Acworth.....	19	67	15	61	3	40	594
Charlestown.....	147	131	156	109	155	87	1,473
Claremont.....	579	556	524	729	771	351	6,498
Cornish.....	110	89	121	93	98	75	962
Croydon.....	31	32	48	30	30	21	372
Goshen.....	25	46	15	59	32	53	345
Grantham.....	10	38	8	21	15	31	374
Langdon.....	20	17	24	23	12	33	339
Lempster.....	25	42	17	39	6	28	391
Newport.....	291	345	200	431	369	185	3,126
Plainfield.....	28	80	37	97	40	48	1,114
Springfield.....	21	58	16	20	14	32	439
Sunapee.....	95	184	63	156	120	112	946
Unity.....	34	45	23	65	17	40	572
Washington.....	29	48	26	33	24	37	464
Total.....	1,464	1,778	1,298	1,966	1,706	1,173	18,009

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	November 6, 1906.		November 8, 1904.		May 12, 1903.		Population 1900.
	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	For license.	Against license.	
Belknap.....	1,645	2,201	800	1,100	1,660	1,523	19,526
Carroll.....	1,105	1,695	921	1,613	851	1,561	16,895
Cheshire.....	2,401	3,167	1,623	1,799	2,738	2,715	31,321
Coös.....	1,853	2,559	1,584	1,799	1,796	1,403	28,887
Grafton.....	2,538	4,230	2,347	3,927	2,303	3,215	40,844
Hillsborough.....	10,531	6,466	2,039	2,821	10,229	5,200	112,640
Merrimack.....	4,382	5,789	1,742	2,140	4,423	4,032	52,430
Rockingham.....	4,283	3,744	2,655	3,572	4,498	3,567	51,088
Strafford.....	3,851	2,937	768	840	4,126	2,241	39,337
Sullivan.....	1,464	1,778	1,298	1,966	1,706	1,173	18,009
Total.....	34,053	34,566	15,777	21,577	34,330	26,630	410,977
Aggregate vote of cities	17,500	10,799	.....	.....	18,645	7,547	171,789
Aggregate vote of towns	16,553	23,767	15,777	21,577	15,685	19,083	239,188
Total.. ..	34,053	34,566	15,777	21,577	34,330	26,630	410,977

LICENSE FEES.

Prescribed by section 7, chapter 95, Session Laws 1903, and amendments thereto.

First Class \$25 to \$1,000

(in the discretion of the State Board of License Commissioners).

Second Class :

In cities of over 40,000 population	\$1,200
In cities of from 18,000 to 40,000 population	800
In cities of from 10,000 to 18,000 population	600
In cities of under 10,000 population	400
In towns whose population exceeds 2,500	300
In all other towns	250

Third Class :

In cities of over 40,000 population	\$800
In cities of from 18,000 to 40,000 population	600
In cities of from 10,000 to 18,000 population	300
In cities of under 10,000 population	200
In towns whose population exceeds 2,500	150
In all other towns	100

Fourth class :

In cities of over 40,000 population	\$600
In cities of from 18,000 to 40,000 population	500
In cities of from 10,000 to 18,000 population	400
In cities of under 10,000 population	250
In towns whose population exceeds 2,500	200
In all other towns	150

Fifth Class :

Druggists and apothecaries—When liquor is sold only upon a physician's prescription	\$10
When sold otherwise as provided by law	\$50 to \$500

(in the discretion of the State Board of License Commissioners).

Dealers in hardware, paints and decorating materials	\$10
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Sixth Class \$50 to \$200
(in the discretion of the State Board of License Commissioners).

Seventh Class \$100 to \$300
(in the discretion of the State Board of License Commissioners).

Eighth Class \$300 to \$2,000
(in the discretion of the State Board of License Commissioners).

Ninth Class \$300 to \$1,200
(in the discretion of the State Board of License Commissioners).

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

According to fees prescribed for second, third and fourth class licenses, based upon population.

Cities over 40,000 population.

Second Class, \$1,200. Third Class, \$800. Fourth Class, \$600.
Manchester.

Cities 18,000 to 40,000 population.

Second Class, \$800. Third Class, \$600. Fourth Class, \$500.
Concord. Nashua.

Cities 10,000 to 18,000 population.

Second Class, \$600. Third Class, \$300. Fourth Class, \$400.
Dover. Portsmouth.

Cities under 10,000 population.

Second Class, \$400. Third Class, \$200. Fourth Class, \$250.
Berlin. Laconia.
Franklin. Rochester.
Keene. Somersworth.

Towns over 2,500 population.

Second Class, \$300. Third Class, \$150. Fourth Class, \$200.
Claremont. Lebanon.
Conway. Littleton.
Derry. Milford.
Exeter. Newmarket.
Goffstown. Newport.
Haverhill. Pembroke.
Lancaster. Peterborough.
Walpole.

All other towns.

Second Class, \$250. Third Class, \$100. Fourth Class, \$150.

LICENSE CITIES AND TOWNS, AND FEES FOR SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS LICENSES.

Table showing for each license city and town, the fees for second, third and fourth class licenses, based upon population, as prescribed by section 7, chapter 95, Session Laws 1903, and amendments thereto, also the fees in force December 31, 1906. (Fees in certain cities and towns having been raised under the provision of section 32 of said chapter.)

Cities and Towns.	Fees prescribed by law.			Fees in force December 31, 1906.		
	Class.			Class.		
	2	3	4	2	3	4
Allenstown.....	\$250	\$100	\$150	\$250	\$100	\$150
Alstead.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Alton.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Andover.....	250	100	150	1,200	400	600
Auburn.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Barnstead.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Berlin.....	400	200	250	1,000	800	600
Bradford.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Candia.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Carroll.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Charlestown.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Chesterfield.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Concord.....	800	600	500	800	600	500
Cornish.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Croydon.....	250	100	150	1,000	100	150
Deering.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Dover.....	600	300	400	600	300	400
Epping.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Errol.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Farmington.....	250	100	150	500	200	300
Franklin.....	400	200	250	1,200	800	600
Gilmanton.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Gilsum.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Gorham.....	250	100	150	500	200	300
Greenville.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Haverhill.....	300	150	200	1,200	800	600
Hillsborough.....	250	100	150	750	200	150
Hinsdale.....	250	100	150	800	300	600
Hooksett.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Keene.....	400	200	250	1,200	800	600
Kingston.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Laconia.....	400	200	250	600	300	375
Langdon.....	250	100	150	250	100	150

LICENSE CITIES AND TOWNS.—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Fees prescribed by law.			Fees in force December 31, 1906.		
	Class.			Class.		
	2	3	4	2	3	4
Manchester.....	\$1,200	\$800	\$600	\$1,200	\$800	\$600
Marlow.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Merrimack.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Milan.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Milton.....	250	100	150	1,000	100	500
Nashua.....	800	600	500	800	600	500
New Boston.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Newfields.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
New Ipswich.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Newmarket.....	300	150	200	300	150	200
Northumberland...	250	100	150	250	100	150
Nottingham.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Pembroke.....	300	150	200	300	150	200
Portsmouth.....	600	300	400	600	300	400
Randolph.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Rochester.....	400	200	250	400	200	250
Rollinsford.....	250	100	150	500	100	150
Sandown.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Sharon.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Somersworth.....	400	200	250	400	200	250
Stewartstown.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Stoddard.....	250	100	150	250	100	150
Stratford.....	250	100	150	1,200	800	600
Walpole.....	300	150	200	300	150	200
Wolfeborough.....	250	100	150	1,200	400	600

LICENSE CITIES AND TOWNS ON AND AFTER
MAY 1, 1907.

List of cities and towns voting for license at the biennial election, November 6, 1906 (vote in effect May 1, 1907).

Allenstown.	Hinsdale.
Alstead.	Hooksett.
Alton.	Kingston.
Andover.	Langdon.
Ashland.	Manchester.
Barnstead.	Milan.
Bennington.	Nashua.
Bradford.	New Boston.
Canaan.	Newfields.
Charlestown.	Newmarket.
Chesterfield.	Newton.
Claremont.	Northumberland.
Cornish.	Nottingham.
Deerfield.	Pembroke.
Deering.	Portsmouth.
Dorchester.	Raymond.
Dover.	Rollinsford.
Ellsworth.	Salem.
Epping.	Sharon.
Farmington.	Somersworth.
Gilmanton.	Stoddard.
Gilsum.	Walpole.
Hampton.	Warren.
Hillsborough.	Wentworth's Location.

CONCORD, N. H., January 10, 1907.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the State Board of License Commissioners for the twelve months ending December 31, 1906, inspecting all applications for licenses and verifying the proper disposition of the money received on deposit with them.

I find all moneys received from fees, transfers, forfeitures and interest accounted for, and proper vouchers for all disbursements made.

The accounts covering the distribution of receipts, as provided for in section 10, chapter 95, Session Laws of 1903, and amendments thereto, have been thoroughly examined and found correct.

The records are accurately kept and the business of the office conducted in a very thorough manner.

ALFRED A. COLLINS,

Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. KEYES,

Treasurer.

CONCORD, January 12, 1907.

APPENDIX.

LAWS OF 1903.

CHAPTER 95.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

SECTION

1. Meaning of words "liquor" and "person."
2. Board of license commissioners created; tenure of office; compensation; to give bonds; records and report.
3. Board to have offices in Concord.
4. Board may employ necessary clerks.
5. Special agents; appointment and duties.
6. Classes of licenses; serving liquor at tables; sale of cider; expiration of licenses.
7. Fees for licenses of various classes.
8. Certain persons not to receive licenses; fee to be deposited and bond filed.
9. Building within two hundred feet of church or schoolhouse not to be licensed.
10. Bond of clerk and treasurer of board; disposition of fees collected; records to be open to inspection of certain officers; audit of accounts.
11. Transfer of licenses to other premises.
12. Transfer of licenses to other persons.
13. Surrender of license by administrator, etc.; rebate.
14. Revocation of licenses.
15. Sales of liquor to certain persons prohibited.
16. Hours and days of sale regulated.
17. Sale of adulterated liquor prohibited; liquor not to be served by female or person convicted of felony; doors to be closed at times when sale forbidden; use of screens, etc., prohibited; view of room to be unobstructed.

SECTION

18. No recovery for liquor sold to be drunk on the premises; penalty for taking security for debt.
19. Town and city officers may order licensees not to sell, when; penalty for violation.
20. Certain licenses not to be exercised in dwelling house.
21. Certain persons may enter upon premises to inspect; samples of liquor may be taken; penalty for adulteration.
22. Sales by druggists regulated.
23. Druggists to keep record of sales; form of record and certificate.
24. Books, certificates, etc., open to inspection.
25. Fraudulent certificate or prescription; penalty.
26. Fraudulent druggist's license; penalty for sale under.
27. Notice not to sell to habitual drunkard; civil liability for sale after notice.
28. Regulations under first-class licenses to be prescribed by board; penalty for violation.
29. What deemed *prima facie* evidence of sale.
30. False statements in application for license.
31. Acceptance of license provisions by popular vote; sense of voters to be taken, when and how; result to be certified to board.
32. Increase of license fee by town or city.
33. Violations in license town; penalty.
34. Clerk of board to furnish to cities and towns lists of licenses therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Meaning of words "liquor" and "person."

SECTION 1. The term "liquor" as used in this act includes and means all distilled and rectified spirits, wines, fermented and malt liquors; and the word "person" shall include firms, associations, co-partnerships, and corporations.

License commissioners; tenure of office; compensation; bonds of records and report.

SECT. 2. Within ten days from the passage of this act, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a state board of license commissioners consisting of three members, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold office for the term of two, four and six years, respectively, the length of the term of each to be fixed in his commission, and each shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Thereafter, beginning in the year 1905, one member of said board shall be appointed in the month of May of each alternate year for a term of six years from the first Monday in June next ensuing. If a vacancy shall occur in said board it shall be filled for the residue of the term. The chairman and clerk and treasurer of the board shall be appointed and commissioned as such; and the annual salary of said chairman and said clerk and treasurer shall be twenty-five hundred dollars each, and that of the other member twenty-four hundred dollars. No member of said board shall be directly or indirectly interested in the liquor business. The members of said board shall each execute and file with the secretary of state a bond to the people of the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars aside from the treasurer who shall furnish a bond for fifty thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the governor and council, conditioned for the faithful performance of duty. Said board shall keep a record of their doings and hearings, and shall make an annual report to the governor and council on or before the second Monday in each calendar year, which shall contain such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of this act and its bearings upon the welfare of the state, including a statement of all receipts collected under this act and all expenses incurred, and also such suggestions as to the general policy of the state and such amend-

ments of this act as said license commissioners deem appropriate. Said board of license commissioners may be made a party to all acts and proceedings under this act. From all other parties to such actions and proceedings they shall be entitled to due notice of the proceedings therein, and shall be duly served with copies of all papers bearing thereon. Any or all of the members of said board may be removed by the governor and council on good cause shown.

SECT. 3. Said board of license commissioners shall be provided with suitable rooms for offices in the city of Concord. Offices in Concord.

SECT. 4. Said board of license commissioners, with the approval of the governor and council, are hereby authorized and empowered to employ such clerks as are, in their opinion, necessary for the proper transaction of the business of their office and to fix their compensation. To employ necessary clerks.

SECT. 5. Said board of license commissioners, with the approval of the governor and council, may appoint one or more special agents and fix their compensation. It shall be the duty of said special agents, under the direction of the board of license commissioners, to investigate all matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties under this act, and in relation to compliance with law by persons holding licenses under the terms of this act. Said special agents may be removed by the board of license commissioners. Any commissioner or special agent may enter any place where liquor is sold, at any time, and may examine any license certificate issued or purporting to have been issued under the terms of this act. He may investigate any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor, and shall make complaints for violations of this act. Special agents; appointment and duties.

SECT. 6. Licenses shall be of the following classes: Classes of licenses.

First class.—To sell liquor of any kind, to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to innholders. First.

Second class.—To sell liquor of any kind in quantities less than five gallons to one person at one time. Second.

Third class.—To sell liquor of any kind not to be drunk on the premises. Third.

- Fourth. Fourth class.—To sell malt liquors, cider or light wines, containing not more than fifteen per cent. of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises.
- Fifth. Fifth class.—For retail druggists and apothecaries to sell liquor of any kind for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes only, and for dealers in hardware, paints and decorating materials to sell alcohol for mechanical and chemical uses only, the same to be sold in accordance with the provisions of this act.
- Sixth. Sixth class.—To sell malt liquor, cider or light wines to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to keepers of railroad restaurants.
- Seventh. Seventh class.—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to associations, as provided in sub-division 7 of section 8, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners.
- Eighth. Eighth class.—To distillers, brewers and bottlers to sell their product in packages for shipment or distribution to the trade.
- Serving liquor at tables. No licensee of the first, second or fourth class shall serve any liquor at a table or tables in any room where the exclusive or principal business carried on is the sale of liquor. Each license of the first four classes shall specify the room or rooms in which liquor shall be kept or sold, and no liquor shall be kept or sold in any room or part of a building not so specified.
- Sale of cider. No license shall be required for the sale of cider in greater quantities than ten gallons, or by the manufacturer at the press or in an unfermented state.
- Expiration of licenses. All licenses granted prior to May 1, 1904, shall expire on that date, all licenses after May 1, 1904, shall expire May 1 of the following year, and all licensees shall pay for the time from date of issue to the first day of the May following.
- License fees. SECT. 7. Fees for licenses shall be as follows:
- First class. \$25 to \$1,000. First class.—Not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$25 per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee and restrict, define and limit each license of the first class in their discretion, *provided, however*, no licensee of the first class, in a no-license city or town shall sell or serve liquor except to *bona fide* registered

guests who have resorted to his hotel for food or lodging. Such licensee shall not sell liquor to any resident of the city or town in which his hotel is situated neither shall he maintain or keep a barroom or bar at which liquor is sold.

Hotel regulations in no-license towns.

Second class.—In cities having a population of forty thousand or over, twelve hundred dollars.

Second class,
\$250 to \$1,200.

In cities having a population of from eighteen thousand to forty thousand, eight hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of from ten thousand to eighteen thousand, six hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of under ten thousand, four hundred dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, three hundred dollars.

In all other towns, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Third class.—In cities of over forty thousand people, eight hundred dollars.

Third class,
\$100 to \$800.

In cities having between eighteen thousand and forty thousand people, six hundred dollars.

In cities having between ten and eighteen thousand people, three hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of less than ten thousand, two hundred dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In all other towns, one hundred dollars.

Fourth class.—In cities of over forty thousand people, six hundred dollars.

Fourth class,
\$150 to \$600.

In cities of from eighteen thousand to forty thousand, five hundred dollars.

In cities of from ten thousand to eighteen thousand people, four hundred dollars.

In cities having less than ten thousand people, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, two hundred dollars.

In all other towns, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fifth class.—Ten dollars per year.

Fifth class,
\$10 per year.

Sixth class,
\$50 to \$200.

Sixth class.—Not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the sixth class in their discretion.

Seventh class,
\$100 to \$300.

Seventh class.—Not more than three hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the seventh class in their discretion.

Eighth class,
\$300 to \$2,000.

Eighth class.—Not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$300 per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the eighth class, in their discretion, having regard to the quantity of product.

Certain persons not to receive licenses.

SECT. 8. No person shall receive a license under the provisions of this act

1. Who has been or shall be convicted of a felony, or knowingly has in his employ a person who has been so convicted;

2. Who is under the age of twenty-five years;

3. Who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state of New Hampshire and of the town or city or the adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business, for one year last prior to the filing of his application;

4. Who shall be convicted of a violation of this act, until three years from the date of such conviction;

5. Whose agent or employee shall be twice convicted of a violation of this act, until five years from the date of the second conviction;

6. No co-partnership, unless one or more of the members of such co-partnership, owning at least one-half interest in the business thereof, shall be a resident of this state and a citizen of the United States;

7. No corporation or association hereafter organized under chapter 147, Public Statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof, unless the same shall be equipped to furnish food and lodging to its members;

8. No person who, as owner or agent, shall suffer or permit any gambling to be done in the place designated by the license as that in which the traffic in liquor is to be carried on, or in any other place appertaining thereto or connected therewith, or suffer or permit such premises to become disorderly, or carry on or permit to be carried on, or is interested in any traffic, business or occupation, the carrying on of which is a violation of law.

9. All applicants for a license in classes in which the fee is definite in this act shall deposit with said board the full amount of the license fee with the application and in classes in which said board has a discretion as to the amount of the fee such sum as said board shall direct. In case the license is denied the amount so paid shall be refunded. All applications shall be in form prescribed by said board. No person who shall not, within ten days from the receipt of notice from said board of the granting of his application for a license, file with said board a bond in the sum of double the amount of the license fee paid by him *provided however*, no bond shall be accepted for a less amount than five hundred dollars, satisfactory to said board, conditioned upon constant adherence to the terms of said license and the provisions of this act, and recoverable in an action of debt to be brought by county solicitors upon complaint of said board shall be given such license.

SECT. 9. No license shall be granted for the traffic in liquor in any building which shall be on the same street or avenue within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or a schoolhouse, the measurements to be taken in a straight line from the center of the nearest entrance to the building used for such church or school to the center of the nearest entrance to the place in which the traffic in liquor is desired to be carried on, or in any location where the traffic shall be deemed by said board of license commissioners detrimental to the public welfare, *provided*, that this restriction shall not apply to hotels or drug stores used as such on the the first day of January, 1903.

Applicant to deposit amount of fee and file bond.

Building within 200 feet of church or schoolhouse not to be licensed.

Bond of clerk and treasurer of board; disposition of fees; records open for inspection; audit of accounts.

SECT. 10. The clerk of the state board of license commissioners shall be also the treasurer of the board, and as such treasurer he shall file with the secretary of state a bond of an indemnity company licensed to do business in this state in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the cost of which shall be chargeable to the expense of maintaining the office of the board, and conditioned for the faithful accounting of fees collected and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act. All such fees and forfeitures shall be paid to the treasurer of said board, who shall, annually, in the month of July, pay one half of the sum so received to the treasurer of the said city or town where the license was granted, and one half to the treasurer of the county in which said city or town is located, first, however, deducting the entire cost of maintaining the office of said board, including all salaries and all expenses attaching to the performance of their duties; also the sum of one thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be needed to pay the necessary expenses of the state laboratory of hygiene incurred under the provisions of this act, and all expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council. All moneys derived from fees and forfeitures in places where no town organization exists shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which such place is located. The annual report of said board shall contain a statement by the treasurer of the board of the source from which all moneys received by him were derived, the names of licensees and the classes of licenses, and the street and number in each city or town, when possible, where the licenses are exercised. The records of the state board of license commissioners and all applications for licenses shall be open at all times to the inspection of selectmen, mayors, police officers, prosecuting officers, sheriffs and overseers of the poor. The accounts of the treasurer of the board shall be audited at such times and by such persons as the governor and council may direct, and the expense of such auditing shall be chargeable to the expense of maintaining the office of the license commissioners.

Transfer of licenses to other premises.

SECT. 11. If any person holding a license shall desire to transfer to and carry on such business for which the license

was issued, in other premises than those designated in the original application and in the license, but in the same city or town and in premises where the traffic in liquor is not forbidden by this act, upon the making and filing of a new application and bond in the form and in the manner provided for the original application and bond, said board shall write or stamp, over its signature, across the face of the license, the words, "The traffic in liquor permitted to be carried on under this license is hereby transferred from ——— to ———."

SECT. 12. The person to whom a license is issued, except a pharmacist, may sell, assign, and transfer such license during the time for which it was granted to any other person not forbidden to traffic in liquor under the terms of this act, who may thereupon carry on the business for which such license was issued, upon the terms prescribed by it, if such traffic is not prohibited by any of the terms of this act, during the balance of the term of such license, with the same liabilities as the original owner thereof, upon the making and filing of a new application and bond by the purchaser, in the form and manner provided for the original application and bond, and the presentation of the license to said board, who shall write or stamp across its face the words, "Consent is hereby given for the transfer of this license to ———;" *provided, however,* that no such sale, transfer or assignment shall be made except in accordance with the terms of this act. For each endorsement under the terms of section 11 or this section of this act, the applicant shall pay the sum of ten dollars, which sum shall be accounted for in the same manner as the original license fees.

SECT. 13. If a person holding a license under the provisions of this act shall die his heirs, executors or administrators may surrender said license to said board, *provided* that said license shall have at least one month to run, computed from the first day of the month following such surrender; and said license commissioners shall thereupon compute the amount of rebate then due upon such surrendered license for the unexpired term thereof, and the treasurer of said board shall imme-

Transfer of
licenses to
other persons.

Surrender of
license by ad-
ministrator,
etc.; rebate.

diately pay back said sum to the person authorized to receive it and shall credit himself with the amount so paid back.

Revocation of
licenses.

SECT. 14. At any time after a license has been issued to any person, the same may be revoked and cancelled by said board, if any material statement in the application of the holder of the same was false, or if any provision of this act is violated at the place designated in the said license by the holder of the same, or by his agents, servants, or any person whomsoever in charge of said premises. But before any license is revoked or cancelled, the holder shall be entitled to a hearing by said board, and to five days' previous notice thereof in writing, except that licenses of the first class may be revoked at any time, by said board, with or without notice, in their discretion.

Sale of liquor
to certain
persons pro-
hibited.

SECT. 15. No person shall sell, deliver, or give away, or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away, any liquor

First, to a minor, nor to a minor for any other person ;

Second, to an intoxicated person ;

Third, to an habitual drunkard ;

Fourth, to any person where notice in writing has been given forbidding sale to such person from the parent, guardian, husband, or wife of such person, or by any magistrate or overseer of the poor of a town or city, or by any prosecuting attorney, or by any county commissioner, or by a selectman.

Hours and
days of sale
regulated.

SECT. 16. No licensee except the holder of a license of the first, fifth or seventh class shall sell, furnish, or expose for sale, or give away any liquor

First, on Sunday ;

Second, on any other day except between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night ; unless the town or board of mayor and aldermen of the city where such licensee carries on business shall extend the hours not later than eleven o'clock at night, which such town or board of mayor and aldermen is hereby authorized to do ;

Third, on the day of any general or city election or town meeting ;

Fourth, on a state or national legal holiday.

SECT. 17. It shall not be lawful

1. To sell or expose for sale, or to have on the premises where liquor is sold, any liquor which is adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance or liquid which is poisonous or injurious to the health.

2. To permit any girl or woman, or knowingly permit any person known to have been convicted of a felony, to sell or serve any liquor on the premises.

3. To have opened or unlocked any door or entrance from the yard, street, alley, hallway, room, or adjoining premises where the liquor is sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden, except for the egress or ingress of the holder of the license, his agents and servants, when necessary, for purposes not forbidden by this act; or to admit to such room or rooms any other persons during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden.

4. To have any screens or blinds, any curtains, or anything covering any part of any window, or to have in any part of any window or door any opaque or colored glass that obstructs or in any way prevents a person passing from having a full view from the sidewalk, alley, or road in front of the bar, or room in such building where liquor is sold or kept for sale; or to traffic in liquor in any interior room or place not having in the principal door or entrance to such room or place, a section of such door filled with clear glass so that a clear and unobstructed view of the bar and room where the liquor is sold and kept for sale can be had. And it shall be unlawful to have at any time in the room or place where liquor is sold, any enclosed box or stall, or any obstruction which prevents a full view of the entire room by every person therein. The provisions of this section shall not apply to licenses under the first and fifth and seventh classes.

SECT. 18. No recovery shall be had in any civil action to recover the purchase price of any sale or credit of any liquor sold to be drunk on the premises where the same shall be sold. All securities for such debt shall be void. Any person taking such security with intent to evade the provisions

Sale of adulterated liquor prohibited; liquor not to be served by female, etc.; doors to be closed when sale forbidden; use of screens, etc., prohibited; view of room to be unobstructed.

No recovery for liquor sold to be drunk on premises; penalty for taking security.

of this section shall forfeit a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense.

Suspension of licenses by town and city officers; penalty for violation.

SECT. 19. The mayor of a city and the selectmen of a town may, in case of riot or great public excitement, order persons who hold licenses of the first four classes or of the sixth or seventh class not to sell, give away, or deliver any liquor on the licensed premises for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. Whoever, by himself or by his agents or servants, violates such an order, shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars for each offense, and upon conviction he shall forfeit his license.

Certain licenses not to be exercised in dwelling-house.

SECT. 20. No license of the second, third or fourth class shall be granted to be exercised in a dwelling-house, but such a license may be exercised in a store or shop having no interior connection or means of connection with a dwelling or tenement of any family. No license of the second or fourth class shall be granted to be exercised in any building other than on the street floor.

Certain persons may enter to inspect; samples may be taken; penalty for adulteration.

SECT. 21. Any commissioner, police officer, constable, special agent, selectman or sheriff may at any time enter upon the premises of a person who is licensed under the provisions of this act, to ascertain the manner in which such person conducts his business, and to preserve order. Such officers may at any time take samples for analysis of any liquor kept on such premises, and the vessels containing such samples shall be sealed on the premises of the vender, and shall remain so sealed until presented to the state laboratory of hygiene for analysis. The city or town in which such vender resides shall pay for the samples so taken, if such liquor is found to be of good quality and free from adulteration. If, however, such liquor shall prove to be adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance or liquid which is poisonous or injurious to the health, or if such liquor prove to be other than it purports to be, the licensee shall be fined two hundred dollars, shall forfeit his license and his bond thereon, and such license shall not be renewed for at least three years from the date of its forfeiture.

SECT. 22. Retail druggists and apothecaries shall not sell liquor for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes except upon the certificate of the purchaser, which shall state the use for which it is wanted, and which shall be immediately cancelled at the time of the sale in such a manner as to show the date of the cancellation. They shall not, when making such sales, upon the prescription of a physician, be subject to the provisions of section 16 of this act. Druggists holding a license of the fifth class may make application for a license of the third class, and may hold such license if granted, in any city or town where this act is in force.

Sales by
druggists
regulated.

SECT. 23. Every retail druggist and apothecary shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every such sale, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, the quantity, and the price of said liquor, the purpose for which it was sold, and the residence by street and number, if such there be, of said purchaser. If such sale is made upon the prescription of a physician, the book shall also state the name of the physician, and shall state the use for which said liquor was prescribed and the quantity to be used for such purpose, and shall be cancelled in like manner as the certificate hereinbefore mentioned. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Druggists to
keep record;
form of record
and certifi-
cate.

Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Residence.	Kind and Quantity.	Purpose of Use.	Price.	Name of Physician.
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The certificate shall be in form substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE.

I wish to purchase ——— and I certify that I am not a minor and that the same is to be used for medicinal mechanical chemical or sacramental purposes. (Draw a line through the words which do not indicate the purpose of the purchase.)

———— Date of sale and cancellation.

———— Signature of purchaser.

Books, certificates, etc., open to inspection.

SECT. 24. The book, certificates, and prescriptions provided for in the preceding section, and the book provided for in the same section shall be at all times open to the inspection of the commissioners and special agents hereinbefore mentioned, the mayor and aldermen, selectmen, overseers of the poor, sheriffs, constables, and police officers.

Fraudulent certificate or prescription; penalty.

SECT. 25. Whoever makes or issues a false or fraudulent certificate or prescription referred to in section 23 shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars.

Fraudulent druggist's license; penalty for sale under.

SECT. 26. Whoever, not being a registered pharmacist, procures a license of the fifth class in the name of a registered pharmacist who is dead, or in the name of a registered pharmacist by borrowing, hiring, or purchasing the use of his certificate, and who, himself being the owner and manager of the place, shall, himself or by his agents or servants, sell liquor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months.

Notice not to sell to habitual drunkard; civil liability for sale after notice.

SECT. 27. The husband, wife, parent, guardian, or employer of a person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, or the mayor of the city or one of the selectmen of the town, in which such person lives, may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person requesting him not to sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit. If the person so notified, at any time within twelve months thereafter, sells or delivers any liquor to the person having such a habit, or permits him to loiter on his premises, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed as damages; but an employer who gives such notice shall not recover unless he is injured in his person or property, and a druggist or apothecary shall not be liable hereunder for a sale made upon the prescription of a physician. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use. A mayor or selectmen may bring such an action in his own name for the benefit, at his election, of either the husband, wife, child, parent, or guardian

of the person having such habit. Upon the death of either party or of the person beneficially interested in the action, the action and right of action shall survive for the benefit of his executor or administrator.

SECT. 28. The state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the traffic in liquor under any license of the first class, as they may see fit, and whoever violates any such regulation, or any provision of this act or of his license, whatever its class, shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, the forfeiture of his license and the bond thereon, and by imprisonment for not more than sixty days. Such licensee shall be disqualified to hold a license for three years after his conviction, and if he is the owner of the licensed premises no license shall be issued to be exercised on the premises described in the license during the residue of the term thereof.

Regulations under first class licenses to be prescribed by board; penalty for violation.

SECT. 29. Upon the trial of a complaint or indictment for keeping intoxicating liquor for sale or for being a common seller of intoxicating liquor, evidence that the respondent exposes or suffers to be exposed in, upon, or about his place of business, bottles or other articles labeled with the name of any kind of intoxicating liquor, or a coupon receipt showing the payment of a special tax to the United States government, as a retailer in liquors, shall be received by the court and shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the commission of the offense with which the respondent stands charged.

What deemed *prima facie* evidence of sale.

SECT. 30. Every false statement made knowingly in any application for a license by the applicant therefor shall be deemed to be perjury.

False statements in application.

SECT. 31. From and after the third Tuesday of May, 1903, it shall be lawful to engage in the traffic in liquor, under the terms of this act, in all cities and towns in the state as shall have accepted by a majority vote of its legal voters present and voting the provisions of this act as herein provided. The officers of every city or town whose duty it is to call a special meeting of the legal voters of their respective cities or towns shall call a meeting according to the statutes made and pro-

Acceptance of license provisions by popular vote; sense of voters to be taken, when and how; result to be certified to board.

vided, on the second Tuesday of May next, at which special meeting and at each biennial election thereafter in November in the towns and in the cities at the biennial election in 1906 and every fourth year thereafter the sense of the voters shall be taken by secret ballot upon the following question: "Shall licenses for the sale of liquor be granted in this city or town under the provisions of 'An act to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor,' passed at the January session of the General court, 1903?" If a majority of the qualified voters in any city or town present and voting at said town or city election, shall vote in the affirmative on said question, the clerk of the city or town shall immediately certify that fact to the state board of license commissioners, who shall forthwith issue licenses under the provisions of this act to be exercised in such city or town. In case a majority of the qualified voters of a city or town present and voting at such elections shall vote in the negative on said question the clerk of the city or town shall immediately certify that fact to the state board of license commissioners and in such city or town the provisions of chapter 112, Public Statutes, and all amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect. Except that the state board of license commissioners may issue licenses of the first, fifth, and sixth classes in their discretion to be exercised in such city or town under the provisions of this act.

Increase of
license fee by
town or city.

SECT. 32. Any city by vote of its city councils and any town where this act is in force may by major vote raise the license fee for such city or town above the fee named in this act, but not above the maximum fee of the class upon which action is taken, and whenever a city or town shall thus raise the fee, the fee thus fixed shall remain in force in such city or town until the city or town acts again upon the subject matter of license under the provisions of this act.

Violations in
license town;
penalty.

SECT. 33. Whoever, in a city or town wherein the provisions of this act are in force, shall sell or keep for sale, liquor contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years.

SECT. 34. The state board of license commissioners shall require the clerk of the board to furnish at the end of each month to the clerk of each city or town in which licenses are granted a complete and accurate list of the names of all persons to whom licenses have been granted in such city or town during the month, with street and number or location designated in the license; and such lists shall be open to public inspection in the office of the clerk of the city or town.

Board to furnish to cities and towns list of licenses therein.

[Approved March 27, 1903.]

LAWS OF 1903.

CHAPTER 121.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS TO LICENSE BONA FIDE HOTELS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNS AND PLACES TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SECTION

1. Liquor licenses to hotels in unorganized towns.

SECTION

2. Takes effect on passage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The state board of license commissioners appointed under the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed January session, 1903, may grant licenses of the first class named in said act to the proprietors, lessees or managers of *bona fide* hotels situated in unorganized towns and places in this state, upon such conditions, restrictions and regulations as they think the public good requires, in conformity with the provisions of said act.

Liquor licenses to hotels in unorganized towns.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Takes effect on passage.

[Approved April 2, 1903.]

LAWS OF 1905.

CHAPTER 49.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 95, LAWS OF 1903,
ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TRAFFIC IN INTOX-
ICATING LIQUOR."

SECTION

1. Meaning of words "liquor" and "person."
2. Special agents to have powers of constables; appointment and duties.
3. Classes of licenses; serving liquor at tables; sale of cider; expiration of licenses.
4. Fees for licenses of various classes; hotel regulations in no-license towns.
5. Certain persons not to receive licenses; licenses to co-partnerships; deposit of fee and filing of bond; attorney-general to bring suits on bonds.
6. Licenses not granted for certain locations.
7. Bond of clerk and treasurer of license board; disposition of fees; records open to inspection of certain officers; audit of accounts.
8. Sale or surrender of license by administrator; town or city to pay rebate, when.
9. Sale of liquor to certain persons prohibited.
10. Hours and days of sale regulated.

SECTION

11. Sale of adulterated liquor prohibited; liquor not to be sold or served by certain persons; doors to be closed when sale forbidden; use of screens, etc., prohibited; view of room to be unobstructed; certain licenses not to be exercised in grocery or other store.
12. Sales by druggists regulated.
13. Druggists and hardware dealers to keep record of sales; form of record and certificate.
14. Books, etc., to be open to inspection.
15. Fraudulent certificate or prescription; penalty for making.
16. Notice not to sell to habitual drunkard; service and return, how made; civil liability for sale after notice.
17. Regulations may be prescribed by license board in certain cases; penalty for violation.
18. Violations of act in license town, how punished.
19. Commissioner may summon witnesses and compel attendance; fees of witnesses.
20. Takes effect May 1, 1905; repealing clause.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Court convened:*

Meaning
of words
"liquor" and
"person."

SECTION 1. Amend section 1 by inserting after the word "liquors," in the third line, the words: and any beverage which contains more than one per cent. of alcohol, so that said section shall read as follows: SECTION 1. The term "liquor" as used in this act includes and means all distilled and recti-

fied spirits, wines, fermented and malt liquors and any beverage which contains more than one per cent. of alcohol; and the word "person" shall include firms, associations, co-partnerships and corporations.

SECT. 2. Amend section 5 by adding the words: Said Special agents to have powers of constables; appointment and duties. special agents in the performance of their duties shall have the powers of constables in criminal cases within the limits of the state, and section 20, chapter 212 of the Public Statutes shall not apply to them when acting as constables under this section; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 5. Said board of license commissioners, with the approval of the governor and council, may appoint one or more special agents and fix their compensation. It shall be the duty of said special agents, under the direction of the board of license commissioners, to investigate all matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties under this act, and in relation to compliance with law by persons holding licenses under the terms of this act. Said special agents may be removed by the board of license commissioners. Any commissioner or special agent may enter any place where liquor is sold, at any time, and may examine any license certificate issued or purporting to have been issued under the terms of this act. He may investigate any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor, and shall make complaints for violations of this act. Said special agents in the performance of their duties shall have the powers of constables in criminal cases within the limits of the state, and section 20, chapter 212 of the Public Statutes shall not apply to them when acting as constables under this section.

SECT. 3. Amend section 6 by striking out the whole of said Classes of licenses. section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: SECT. 6. Licenses shall be of the following classes:

First class.—To sell liquor of any kind, to be drunk on the First. premises, to be issued only to innholders.

Second class.—To sell liquor of any kind in quantities less Second. than five gallons to one person at one time.

Third class.—To sell liquor of any kind not to be drunk on Third. the premises.

- Fourth. Fourth class.—To sell malt liquors, cider or light wines, containing not more than fifteen per cent. of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises.
- Fifth. Fifth class.—For retail druggists and apothecaries to sell liquor of any kind for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes only, and for dealers in hardware, paints and decorating materials to sell alcohol for mechanical and chemical uses only, the same to be sold in accordance with the provisions of this act. Any druggist, not a registered pharmacist, who shall have been continually in active business as a druggist from January 1, 1903, and who employs a registered pharmacist, shall be entitled to a license in his own name under this sub-division, provided he be otherwise qualified.
- Sixth. Sixth class.—To sell malt liquor, cider or light wines to the traveling public, en route, only, to be issued only to keepers of railroad restaurants, under such regulations as the state board of license commissioners shall prescribe.
- Seventh. Seventh class.—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to duly incorporated associations, as provided in sub-division 7 of section 8, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners.
- Eighth. Eighth class.—To distillers and brewers to sell their product in packages for shipment or distribution to the trade.
- Ninth. Ninth class.—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, to be issued to common victualers only in cities or towns which have a population of six thousand or more, *provided, however*, that no bar shall be kept under this class. Subject to these restrictions, the state board of license commissioners may issue licenses of the ninth class to such persons and in such locations as in their judgment will not be detrimental to the public welfare.
- Bottling restricted. No licensee of any class, other than of the third class, shall bottle malt liquors. No licensee of the first class shall serve
- Serving liquor at tables. any liquor at a table or tables in any room where the exclusive or principal business carried on is the sale of liquor. No licensee of the second or fourth class shall serve any liquor at a table or tables. Each license of the first four classes shall specify the room or rooms in which liquor shall be kept or

sold, and no liquor shall be kept or sold in any room or part of a building not so specified. No license shall be required for the sale of cider in greater quantities than ten gallons, or by the manufacturer at the press or in an unfermented state. All licenses granted under this act shall expire on the thirtieth day of April next following, and all licensees shall pay for the time from date of issue to the first day of May following.

Sale of cider.

Expiration of licenses.

SECT. 4. Amend section 7 by inserting in the ninth line thereof, after the word, "licensee," the words: in a no-license city or town. Further amend said section 7 by adding after the word, "year," in the forty-fifth line thereof, the following words: when liquor of any kind is sold only upon a physician's prescription. If sold otherwise, as provided by law, then the license fee shall be not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the state board of license commissioners. Further amend said section 7 by adding to said section, at the end thereof, the following subdivision:

License fees.

Ninth class.—Not more than twelve hundred dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, and the state board of license commissioners may fix the fee, and restrict, define and limit each license under this class in their discretion; so that said section 7, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 7. Fees for licenses shall be as follows:

First class.—Not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$25 per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee and restrict, define and limit each license of the first class in their discretion, *provided, however*, no licensee of the first class, in a no-license city or town, shall sell or serve liquor except to *bona fide* registered guests who have resorted to his hotel for food or lodging. Such licensee, in a no-license city or town, shall not sell liquor to any resident of the city or town in which his hotel is situated, neither shall he maintain or keep a bar room or bar at which liquor is sold.

First class,
\$25 to \$1,000.

Hotel regulations in no-license towns.

Second class.—In cities having a population of forty thousand or over, twelve hundred dollars.

Second class,
\$250 to \$1,200.

In cities having a population of from eighteen thousand to forty thousand, eight hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of from ten thousand to eighteen thousand, six hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of under ten thousand, four hundred dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, three hundred dollars.

In all other towns, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Third class,
\$100 to \$800.

Third class.—In cities of over forty thousand people, eight hundred dollars.

In cities having between eighteen thousand and forty thousand people, six hundred dollars.

In cities having between ten and eighteen thousand people, three hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of less than ten thousand, two hundred dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In all other towns, one hundred dollars.

Fourth class,
\$150 to \$600.

Fourth class.—In cities of over forty thousand people, six hundred dollars.

In cities of from eighteen thousand to forty thousand, five hundred dollars.

In cities of from ten thousand to eighteen thousand people, four hundred dollars.

In cities having less than ten thousand people, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, two hundred dollars.

In all other towns, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fifth class,
\$10, or \$50 to
\$500.

Fifth class.—Ten dollars per year when liquor of any kind is sold only upon a physician's prescription. If sold otherwise, as provided by law, then the license fee shall be not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the state board of license commissioners, *provided* that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to change the existing law relating to the license fee to be paid by deal-

ers in hardware, paints and decorating materials to sell alcohol for mechanical and chemical uses only.

Sixth class.—Not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the sixth class in their discretion. Sixth class, \$50 to \$200.

Seventh class.—Not more than three hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the seventh class in their discretion. Seventh class, \$100 to \$300.

Eighth class.—Not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$300 per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the eighth class, in their discretion, having regard to the quantity of product. Eighth class, \$300 to \$2,000.

Ninth class.—Not more than twelve hundred dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, and the state board of license commissioners may fix the fee, and restrict, define and limit each license under this class in their discretion. Ninth class, \$300 to \$1,200.

SECT. 5. Amend sub-division 2, section 8, by adding the following words: *provided, however,* that any pharmacist duly registered in this state, who is twenty-one years of age and otherwise a qualified person under the requirements of this act, may receive a license of the fifth class. Amend sub-division 6, section 8, by striking out the words, "a resident of this state and a citizen of the United States," at the end of said sub-division, and by inserting instead thereof the words: a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Hampshire and shall have been a resident of the town or city or an adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business for one year last prior to the filing of his application. Amend sub-division 9, section 8, by adding after the word "person" in the seventh line thereof, the words: shall be given a license. Certain persons not to receive licenses; licenses to co-partnerships; deposit of fee and filing of bond; attorney-general to sue on bonds.

Further amend said sub-division by striking out the words: "county solicitors upon complaint of said board, shall be given such license" at the end of said sub-division, and inserting in

place thereof the words : the attorney-general upon notice from said board ; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows : SECT. 8. No person shall receive a license under the provisions of this act

1. Who has been or shall be convicted of a felony, or knowingly has in his employ a person who has been so convicted ;

2. Who is under the age of twenty-five years, *provided, however,* that any pharmacist, duly registered in this state, who is twenty-one years of age and otherwise a qualified person under the requirements of this act, may receive a license of the fifth class ;

3. Who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State of New Hampshire and of the town or city or the adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business, for one year last prior to the filing of his application ;

4. Who shall be convicted of a violation of this act, until three years from the date of such conviction ;

5. Whose agent or employé shall be twice convicted of a violation of this act, until five years from the date of the second conviction ;

6. No co-partnership, unless one or more of the members of such co-partnership, owning at least one-half interest in the business thereof, shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Hampshire, and shall have been a resident of the town or city, or an adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business, for one year last prior to the filing of his application ;

7. No corporation or association hereafter organized under chapter 147, Public Statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof, unless the same shall be equipped to furnish food and lodging to its members ;

8. No person who, as owner or agent, shall suffer or permit any gambling to be done in the place designated by the license as that in which the traffic in liquor is to be carried on, or in any other place appertaining thereto or connected therewith, or suffer or permit such premises to become disorderly, or carry on or permit to be carried on, or is interested in any

traffic, business or occupation, the carrying on of which is a violation of law.

9. All applicants for a license in classes in which the fee is definite in this act shall deposit with said board the full amount of the license fee with the application and in classes in which said board has a discretion as to the amount of the fee such sum as said board shall direct. In case the license is denied the amount so paid shall be refunded. All applications shall be in form prescribed by said board. No person shall be given a license who shall not, within ten days from the receipt of notice from said board of the granting of his application for a license, file with said board a bond in the sum of double the amount of the license fee paid by him, *provided, however*, no bond shall be accepted for a less amount than five hundred dollars, satisfactory to said board, conditioned upon constant adherence to the terms of said license and the provisions of this act, and recoverable in an action of debt to be brought by the attorney-general upon notice from said board.

SECT. 6. Amend section 9 by inserting after the word "building," in the second line of said section, the following: Licenses not granted for certain locations. or room which does not have its entrance for customers and patrons upon a public highway or. Further amend said section by striking out all of said section after the word "on," in the eighth line thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: *provided, however*, that a license of the third class may, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners, be granted where the entrance to said building or room (said building or room not being within two hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse) is upon a private way or private property, and *provided, further*, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any hotel or drug store used as such prior to January 1, 1903, nor to any building owned, occupied and used solely by any incorporated club prior to January 1, 1903, and continuously thereafter; and *provided, further*, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any building or room where any license has been exercised prior to January 1, 1905, and shall be continuously thereafter exercised; and no license shall be granted for traffic in liquor in

any location where it shall be deemed by said board of license commissioners to be detrimental to the public welfare; so that said section 9, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 9. No license shall be granted for the traffic in liquor in any building or room which does not have its entrance for customers and patrons upon a public highway or which shall be on the same street or avenue within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or a schoolhouse, the measurements to be taken in a straight line from the center of the nearest entrance to the building used for such church or school to the center of the nearest entrance to the place in which the traffic in liquor is desired to be carried on, *provided, however*, that a license of the third class may, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners, be granted where the entrance to said building or room (said building or room not being within two hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse) is upon a private way or private property, and *provided, further*, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any hotel or drug store used as such prior to January 1, 1903, nor to any building owned, occupied and used solely by any incorporated club prior to January 1, 1903, and continuously thereafter; [and *provided, further*, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any building or room where any license has been exercised prior to January 1, 1905, and shall be continuously thereafter exercised;] and no license shall be granted for traffic in liquor in any location where it shall be deemed by said board of license commissioners to be detrimental to the public welfare.

Bond of clerk and treasurer; disposition of fees; records open to inspection; audit of accounts.

SECT. 7. Amend section 10 by inserting after the word "salaries," in the fifteenth line thereof, the words: the cost of printing their annual reports; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 10. The clerk of the state board of license commissioners shall be also the treasurer of the board, and as such treasurer he shall file with the secretary of state a bond of an indemnity company licensed to do business in this state in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the cost of which shall be chargeable to the expense of maintaining the office of the board, and conditioned for the faithful accounting

of fees collected and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act. All such fees and forfeitures shall be paid to the treasurer of said board, who shall, annually, in the month of July, pay one half of the sum so received to the treasurer of the said city or town where the license was granted, and one half to the treasurer of the county in which said city or town is located, first, however, deducting the entire cost of maintaining the office of said board, including all salaries, the cost of printing their annual report and all expenses attaching to the performance of their duties; also the sum of one thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be needed to pay the necessary expenses of the state laboratory of hygiene incurred under the provisions of this act, and all expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council. All moneys derived from fees and forfeitures in places where no town organization exists shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which such place is located. The annual report of said board shall contain a statement by the treasurer of the board of the source from which all moneys received by him were derived, the names of licensees and the classes of licenses, and the street and number in each city or town, when possible, where the licenses are exercised. The records of the state board of license commissioners and all applications for licenses shall be open at all times to the inspection of selectmen, mayors, police officers, prosecuting officers, sheriffs and overseers of the poor. The accounts of the treasurer of the board shall be audited at such times and by such persons as the governor and council may direct, and the expense of such auditing shall be chargeable to the expense of maintaining the office of the license commissioners.

SECT. 8. Amend section 13 by inserting after the word, "administrators," in the second line thereof the following words: may sell such license to any person qualified to hold the same upon the executing of the transfer in this act provided for, or; and by adding at the end of said section the following words: If there is not sufficient money in the hands of the treasurer of said board to pay the rebate due upon such sur-

Sale or
surrender of
license by ad-
ministrator;
town or city
to pay rebate,
when.

rendered license, said treasurer shall demand in writing of the town or city treasurer where said license was granted, and the treasurer of the county in which said town or city is located, their proportionate shares of the amount of said rebate, and the same shall be refunded by said town or city and county within thirty days from the receipt of said demand; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 13. If a person holding a license under the provisions of this act shall die, his heirs, executors or administrators may sell such license to any person qualified to hold the same upon the executing of the transfer in this act provided for, or may surrender said license to said board, *provided* that said license shall have at least one month to run, computed from the first day of the month following such surrender; and said license commissioners shall thereupon compute the amount of rebate then due upon such surrendered license for the unexpired term thereof, and the treasurer of said board shall immediately pay back said sum to the person authorized to receive it, and shall credit himself with the amount so paid back. If there is not sufficient money in the hands of the treasurer of said board to pay the rebate due upon such surrendered license, said treasurer shall demand in writing of the town or city treasurer where said license was granted, and the treasurer of the county in which said town or city is located, their proportionate shares of the amount of said rebate, and the same shall be refunded by said town or city and county within thirty days from the receipt of said demand.

Sales to certain persons prohibited.

SECT. 9. Amend sub-division 4, section 15, by striking out all of said sub-division after the word "given," in the first line of said sub-division, and by inserting in place thereof the words: in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of this chapter, forbidding sale or delivery to such person; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 15. No person shall sell, deliver, or give away, or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away, any liquor

First, to a minor, nor to a minor for any other person;

Second, to an intoxicated person;

Third, to an habitual drunkard;

Fourth, to any person where notice in writing has been given, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of this chapter, forbidding sale or delivery to such person.

SECT. 10. Amend section 16 by striking out the word "fifth," in the second line thereof; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 16. No licensee, except the holder of a license of the first or seventh class, shall sell, furnish, or expose for sale, or give away any liquor

Hours and
days of sale
regulated.

First, on Sunday;

Second, on any other day except between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night; unless the town or board of mayor and aldermen of the city where such licensee carries on business shall extend the hours not later than eleven o'clock at night, which such town or board of mayor and aldermen is hereby authorized to do;

Third, on the day of any general or city election or town meeting;

Fourth, on a state or national legal holiday.

SECT. 11. Amend sub-division 2, section 17, by adding the words: or to permit any male person under the age of twenty-one years to sell or serve any liquor on the premises, except to *bona fide* registered guests in their rooms, and in dining rooms with meals, under licenses of the first class. Amend sub-division 4, section 17, by striking out the word, "section," in the fourteenth line of said sub-division, and by inserting instead thereof the word, sub-division.

Amend section 17 by adding the following sub-division: 5. To grant any license of the second, third, fourth or eighth class to be exercised in connection with a grocery or other store; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 17. It shall not be lawful

1. To sell or expose for sale, or to have on the premises where liquor is sold, any liquor which is adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance or liquid which is poisonous or injurious to the health.

Sale of adul-
terated liquor
prohibited.

2. To permit any girl or woman, or knowingly permit any person known to have been convicted of a felony, to sell or serve any liquor on the premises; or to permit any male per-

Certain per-
sons not to
sell or serve
liquor.

son under the age of twenty-one years to sell or serve any liquor on the premises, except to *bona fide* registered guests in their rooms and in dining rooms with meals under licenses of the first class.

Doors to be closed, when.

3. To have opened or unlocked any door or entrance from the yard, street, alley, hallway, room, or adjoining premises where the liquor is sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden, except for the egress or ingress of the holder of the license, his agents and servants, when necessary, for purposes not forbidden by this act; or to admit to such room or rooms any other persons during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden.

Screens, etc., prohibited.

4. To have any screens or blinds, any curtains, or anything covering any part of any window, or to have in any part of any window or door any opaque or colored glass that obstructs or in any way prevents a person passing from having a full view from the sidewalk, alley, or road in front of the bar, or room in such building where liquor is sold or kept for sale; or to traffic in liquor in any interior room or place not having in the principal door or entrance to such room or place, a section of such door filled with clear glass so that a clear and unobstructed view of the bar and room where the liquor is sold and kept for sale can be had. And it shall be unlawful to have at any time in the room or place where liquor is sold, any enclosed box or stall, or any obstruction which prevents a full view of the entire room by every person therein. The provisions of this sub-division shall not apply to licenses under the first and fifth and seventh classes.

No license for grocery, etc.

5. To grant any license of the second, third, fourth or eighth class to be exercised in connection with a grocery or other store.

Sales by druggists regulated.

SECT. 12. Amend section 22, by striking out the last sentence of said section, to wit, the following: "Druggists holding a license of the fifth class may make application for a license of the third class, and may hold such license if granted, in any city or town where this act is in force;" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 22. Retail druggists and apothecaries shall not sell liquor for medicinal,

mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes except upon the certificate of the purchaser, which shall state the use for which it is wanted, and which shall be immediately cancelled at the time of the sale in such a manner as to show the date of the cancellation. They shall not, when making such sales, upon the prescription of a physician, be subject to the provisions of section 16 of this act.

SECT. 13. Amend section 23 by inserting the word, kind, Druggists, etc., to keep record of sales; form of record and certificate. before the word, "quantity," in the third line thereof; by striking out the word, "the," before the word, "price," in the fourth line thereof; by inserting the words: shall be a part of said book and shall not be detached therefrom and, after the word, "certificate," in the twelfth line thereof; and by adding to said section the following sub-division: Every dealer in hardware, paints and decorating materials to whom a license of the fifth class is granted, shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every sale of alcohol, the date thereof, the name and residence of the purchaser, his residence by street and number, if there be such, the quantity and price of the alcohol sold, and the purpose for which it is to be used. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Residence, giving street and number, if there be such.	Quantity.	Price.	Purpose of use.

so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 23. Every retail druggist and apothecary shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every such sale, the date

thereof, the name of the purchaser, the kind, quantity and price of said liquor, the purpose for which it was sold, and the residence by street and number, if such there be, of said purchaser. If such sale is made upon the prescription of a physician, the book shall also state the name of the physician, and shall state the use for which said liquor was prescribed and the quantity to be used for such purpose, and shall be cancelled in like manner as the certificate hereinbefore mentioned. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Residence.	Kind and quantity.	Purpose of use.	Price.	Name of physician.

The certificate shall be a part of said book and shall not be detached therefrom, and shall be in form substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE.

I wish to purchase ——— and I certify that I am not a minor and that the same is to be used for medicinal mechanical chemical or sacramental purposes. (Draw a line through the words which do not indicate the purpose of the purchase.)

————— Date of sale and cancellation.

————— Signature of purchaser.

Every dealer in hardware, paints and decorating materials, to whom a license of the fifth class is granted, shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every sale of alco-

tion 23 shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars, and for any subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisonment for not more than sixty days.

Notice not to
sell to habit-
ual drunkard;
service and
return, how
made; civil
liability for
sale after
notice.

SECT. 16. Amend section 27 by striking out the whole of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECT. 27. The husband, wife, parent, son or daughter of lawful age, guardian or employer of a person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, or the mayor, chief of police or city marshal of the city, or one of the selectmen of the town, or an overseer of the poor of the town or city in which such person lives, or any prosecuting attorney or any county commissioner may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person requesting him not to sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit. The notice provided for in this section may be served by any officer duly qualified to serve process or by any individual of lawful age. Such officer or individual shall make return of service of said notice to the clerk of the city or town in which such service is made, giving the name of the party on whom served, the location by street and number, if any, of the place of business of the licensee on whom service is made, and the date and hour of service. An officer making service of such notice shall make his return thereon as upon civil process. An individual making service of such notice shall sign and make oath to the return thereon. The clerk of the city or town in which such service is made shall receive, file and preserve a copy of such notice and return without charge therefor. If the person so notified, at any time within twelve months thereafter, sells or delivers any liquor to the person having such a habit, or permits him to loiter on his premises, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed as damages; but an employer who gives such notice shall not recover unless he is injured in his person or property, and a druggist or apothecary shall not be liable hereunder for a sale made upon the prescription of a physician. A married woman may bring such action in her own

name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use. A mayor or selectman may bring such an action in his own name for the benefit, at his election, of either the husband, wife, child, parent or guardian of the person having such habit. Upon the death of either party or of the person beneficially interested in the action, the action and right of action shall survive for the benefit of his executor or administrator.

SECT. 17. Amend section 28 by inserting after the word, "first," at the end of the third line of said section, the words: ^{Regulations by board in certain cases.} sixth, seventh and ninth; and by striking out the word, "class," in the fourth line of said section, and by inserting instead thereof the word classes; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 28. The state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the traffic in liquor under any license of the first, sixth, seventh and ninth classes, as they may see fit, and whoever violates any such regulation, or any provision of this act or of his license, whatever its class, shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, the forfeiture of his license and the bond thereon, and by imprisonment for not more than sixty days. Such licensee shall be disqualified to hold a license for three years after his conviction, and if he is the owner of the licensed premises no license shall be issued to be exercised on the premises described in the license during the residue of the term thereof.

SECT. 18. Amend section 33 by inserting after the word, "act," in the third line thereof, the words: ^{Violations in license town, how punished.} or whoever, in such city or town, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, liquor to any person to whom the sale or delivery is forbidden by sections 15 and 27 of this chapter; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 33. Whoever, in a city or town wherein the provisions of this act are in force, shall sell, or keep for sale, liquor contrary to the provisions of this act, or whoever, in such city or town, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, liquor to any person to whom the sale or delivery is forbidden by sections 15 and 27 of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and by

imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years.

Compulsory
attendance of
witnesses
before board;
fees of wit-
nesses.

SECT. 19. Amend said chapter by adding the following section: SECT. 35. Any commissioner may summon or cause to be summoned witnesses to appear before said board of license commissioners to testify at hearings before them. If a witness so summoned fails to appear or to give testimony in accordance with the summons, any justice of the superior court, in term time or vacation, upon application of said board, shall compel the witness to attend before said board and testify, as if he had been duly summoned to testify before said court in an action there pending. The fees of witnesses so summoned shall be the same as of witnesses before the superior court and shall be paid by the treasurer of said board.

Takes effect
May 1, 1905;
repealing
clause.

SECT. 20. This act shall take effect May 1, 1905, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 9, 1905.]

LAWS OF 1905.

CHAPTER 117.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS
RELATING TO THE ILLEGAL SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS
IN NO-LICENSE TERRITORY.

SECTION

5. County solicitor not to act as
attorney for liquor dealer.

SECTION

10. Actions on bonds of licensees,
etc.

SECT. 5. No county solicitor shall be an attorney, or act, as attorney or counsel, directly or indirectly, for any person applying to the state board of license commissioners for a license to sell intoxicating liquors, nor for any party defendant in any hearings before said commissioners for the alleged violation of the laws of the state in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors; nor shall any county solicitor be or act as counsel, directly or indirectly, for any person, association or corporation in any matter or proceeding directly or indirectly, relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquor or to violation of law concerning the sale or disposition thereof.

SECT. 10. Actions for the enforcement of bonds given by licensees under the act of March 27, 1903 and the amendments thereto, and for the recovery of sums due the state on account of forfeitures of such bonds, shall be brought in the name of the state by the attorney-general and shall be made returnable at such terms of the superior court in any county in the state as the attorney-general may select and designate. All sums of money collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the treasurer of the state board of license commissioners to be accounted for in the same manner as money paid for license fees.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BEING THE
FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1906.

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REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CONCORD, N. H., October 1, 1906.

To His Excellency John McLane, Governor of New Hampshire:

I have the honor to transmit through Your Excellency to the general court of New Hampshire the fifty-fourth report upon the public schools of the state, the same being the sixth biennial report, and the thirty-third report since the establishment of this office.

The report includes:

1. An account of the doings of the superintendent between October 25, 1904, and October 1, 1906.
2. A report upon the condition and progress of popular education in the state.
3. Recommendations of the superintendent.
4. Appendices containing statistics and other information supplementary to the preceding.

All of which is herewith

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. MORRISON,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PART I.

THE DOINGS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The law requires that the superintendent shall biennially make a detailed report of his own doings. In compliance therewith I beg to submit the following chapters :

CHAPTER I.

APPOINTMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT, OCTOBER 25, 1904,
TO 1906.

I was commissioned by Governor Bachelder, October 25, 1904, and at once assumed those duties of the office which none but the superintendent can perform. By arrangement with my predecessor, Hon. Channing Folsom, the routine of the office, involving much which had been of necessity left over from the previous administration, was carried out by him, leaving me to conclude my duties as city superintendent in Portsmouth. This accounts for the small number of engagements appearing prior to the date last named.

Since January 1, 1905, I have been continuously in discharge of the duties of the office, save one week in September, 1905, and a few days in December of the same year.

TABLE 1.

APPOINTMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT

FROM OCTOBER 26, 1904, TO OCTOBER 1, 1905.

1904.

Wednesday, November 16. Dover, address to teachers.

Thursday, December 1. Rochester, address to Woman's Club.

Tuesday, December 6. Concord, joint meeting of medical boards.

Wednesday, December 7. Dover, Normal School Committee of State Grange.

Thursday, December 8. Plymouth, Normal School.

1905.

Saturday, January 7. Concord, Educational Council, Committee on Revision Course of Study.

Friday, January 20. Concord, meeting of trustees of Normal School.

Tuesday, January 24. Concord, Men's Federation, South Church, address, "The Problem of the Public School."

Tuesday, January 31. Concord, University Club, address.

Wednesday, February 1. Concord, medical examinations.

Thursday, February 2. Concord, medical examinations.

Friday, February 3. Derry, local Institute, address.

Friday, February 10. Berlin, address, "The Public Schools and Prosperity."

Friday, February 17. Rochester, Institute and Strafford County Teachers' Association, evening address, "Public Education."

Friday, February 24. Wolfeborough, Institute and Carroll County Teachers' Association, evening address, "Public Education."

Monday, February 27. Warren, Institute and evening address, "The Aim of Good Schools."

Friday, March 3. Charlestown, Institute and Connecticut Valley Teachers' Association.

Monday, March 6. Rumney, evening address, "Supervision."

Wednesday, March 8. Greenland, evening address, "School Organization."

Thursday, March 9. Campton, evening address, "Meaning of Public Education."

Friday, March 10. Woodsville, Institute and Ammonoosuc Valley Teachers' Association; evening, Lyman, address, "Supervision."

Monday, March 13. Sunapee, evening address, "Meaning of Public Education."

Tuesday, March 14. Greenland, evening address, "Supervision."

Wednesday, March 15. Concord, address, Merrimack County Pomona Grange, "The Basis of Good Schools."

Thursday, March 16. North Londonderry, address, "The Schools and the State."

Friday, March 17. Littleton, high school exercises.

Monday, March 20. Newmarket, high school inspection.

Tuesday, March 21. Somersworth, high school inspection.

Tuesday, March 28. Newington, evening address.

Wednesday, March 29. Farmington, evening address.

Friday, March 31. Concord, state teachers' examinations; evening, address at Littleton.

Saturday, April 1. Concord, state teachers' examinations.

Monday, April 3. Union Village, joint meeting of school boards of Wakefield, Farmington, Milton.

Tuesday, April 4. Concord, morning, Committee on Rhodes Scholarship; afternoon, meeting of trustees of State Normal School.

Wednesday, April 5. Antrim and Wilton, consultation with school boards.

Thursday, April 6. Milford, consultation with school board.

Sunday, April 9. Berlin, evening address.

Tuesday, April 11. Union Village, joint meeting of school boards of Wakefield, Farmington, Milton.

Friday, April 14. Concord, High School Institute.

Saturday, April 15. Concord, High School Institute.

Monday, April 17. Exeter, high school inspection.

Wednesday, April 19. Enfield, school inspection.

Friday, April 21. Canaan, Institute.

Tuesday, April 25. Atkinson, Grange, address, "Good Schools."

Thursday, April 27. Milford, joint meeting of school boards of Wilton, Antrim, Milford.

Friday, April 28. Derry, Institute and evening address, "The State and The Schools."

Tuesday, May 2. Derry, inspection of Pinkerton Academy.

Wednesday, May 3. Hampton, inspection of Hampton Academy; evening, Littleton, conference with school board.

Friday, May 5. Epping, Institute.

Friday, May 12. Laconia, Institute and Winnepesaukee Teachers' Association.

Friday, May 19. Nashua, Institute and Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association.

Wednesday, May 24. Concord, meeting of trustees of State Normal School.

Monday, May 29. Durham.

Wednesday, May 31. West Derry, address, "Moral Education," Congregational County Conference.

Tuesday, June 6. Franconia, special school meeting.

Wednesday, June 7. Holderness, School for Boys, graduation address.

Friday, June 9. Sanbornville, Carroll County Teachers' Association, address, "The Recitation."

Wednesday, June 14. Plymouth, meeting of trustees of State Normal School.

Thursday, June 15. Exeter, high school graduation, address.

Friday, June 23. Concord, state teachers' examinations.

Saturday, June 24. Concord, state teachers' examinations.

Monday, June 26. Hanover, Commencement Dartmouth College.

Tuesday, June 27. Hanover.

Wednesday, June 28. Hanover.

Friday, June 30. Alton, meeting of joint boards of Alton, Farmington, Greenland.

July 7 to August 11. Hanover, summer school Dartmouth College, daily addresses.

Monday, August 14 to 25. Plymouth, Summer Institute, ten lectures on Supervision.

Monday, August 28. Plymouth, state examinations.

Tuesday, August 29. Plymouth, state examinations.

Monday, September 11. Bradford, conference with school board.

Wednesday, September 13. Milton, Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, address, "Good Schools and what they Mean to the State."

Saturday, September 23. Concord, Educational Council.

Tuesday, September 26. Meredith, school inspection.

Wednesday, September 27. Plymouth, Normal School.

Thursday, September 28. Sandwich, school inspection.

Friday, September 29. Sandwich, Institute and evening address, "The Organization of Rural School Systems."

APPOINTMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1906.

1905.

Tuesday, October 3. Concord, meeting of trustees of State Normal School.

Wednesday, October 4. Francestown, inspection of Francestown Academy.

Thursday, October 5. Newmarket, evening address.

Friday, October 6. Concord, state teachers' examinations.

Saturday, October 7. Concord, state teachers' examinations.

Tuesday, October 10. Sullivan, conference with school board.

Wednesday, October 11. Winchester, inspection of high school.

Thursday, October 12. Hinsdale, inspection of high school.

Friday, October 13. Hopkinton, inspection of high school.

Thursday, October 19. Concord, State Teachers' Association.

Friday, October 20. Concord, State Teachers' Association.

Saturday, October 21. Concord, State Teachers' Association.

Wednesday, October 25. Center Conway, inspection of schools.

Thursday, October 26. Conway, inspection of schools.

Wednesday, October 25. Conway, Institute and Carroll County Teachers' Association, evening address, "Organization of Rural Schools."

Monday, October 30. Strafford, inspection of Austin Academy.

Tuesday, October 31. Northwood, inspection of Coe's Academy and Northwood Seminary.

Friday, November 3. Bradford, Institute.

Thursday, November 9. London, address.

Friday, November 10. Littleton, Institute.

Thursday, November 16. New Ipswich, inspection of Appleton Academy.

Friday, November 17. Greenville, Institute.

Saturday, November 18. Tilton, Academy Teachers' Association, address.

Friday, November 24. Keene, Institute.

Friday, December 8. Keene, Woman's Club, "The Public Schools and the State."

1906.

Tuesday, January 2. Portsmouth, John Langdon Club, address.

Tuesday, January 9. Concord, medical examinations.

Wednesday, January 10. Concord, medical examinations; evening, Tilton, Woman's Club, address, "A Critical Need of New Hampshire Schools."

Thursday, January 11. Tilton, inspection of Tilton Seminary and graded schools.

Saturday, January 13. Concord, Educational Council, Committee on Course of Study for High Schools.

Monday, January 15. Canaan, high school inspection.

Wednesday, January 17. Reed's Ferry, inspection of McGaw Institute; evening, grange, address.

Friday, January 19. Concord, meeting of trustees of State Normal School; evening, Educational Council.

Saturday, January 20. Concord, Educational Council.

Tuesday, January 23. Manchester, inspection of St. Anselm's College for New York State authorities.

Friday, January 26. Sutton, evening address, "Supervision."

Tuesday, January 30. Allenstown, attendance conditions.

Thursday, February 1. Concord, meeting of trustees of State Normal School.

Friday, February 2. Raymond, Institute.

Sunday, February 4. Lisbon, evening address.

Friday, February 9. Hillsborough, Institute.

Saturday, February 10. Concord, Educational Council, Committee on Course of Study for High Schools.

Tuesday, February 13. Epsom, evening address, "Supervision."

Friday, February 16. Rochester, Institute and Strafford County Teachers' Association.

Monday, February 19. Wilmot, evening address, "Supervision."

Wednesday, February 21. Enfield, evening address, "Supervision."

Thursday, February 22. Groveton, evening address, "What a Town can do for Good Schools."

Friday, February 23. Gorham and Whitefield, inspection of high schools; evening, Conway, Pequaket Grange, address.

Tuesday, February 27. Plymouth, Normal School.

Thursday, March 1. Bedford, evening address, "Supervision."

Friday, March 2. Derry, Institute, evening address, "The Home and the School."

Tuesday, March 6. Bradford, Pomoma Grange, address.

Wednesday, March 7. Winchester, addresses, afternoon and evening.

Thursday, March 8. Etna (Hanover), evening address.

Friday, March 9. Lebanon, Institute.

Saturday, March 10. Concord, Educational Council, Committee on Course of Study for High School.

Monday, March 12. Ashland, school inspection; evening address, Pomoma Grange; conference with school board.

Tuesday, March 13. Peterborough, evening address.

Wednesday, March 14. Wolfeborough, Pomoma Grange, evening address.

Thursday, March 15. Springfield, evening address.

Friday, March 16. Lempster, evening address.

Tuesday, March 20. Littleton, inspection of high school; Lisbon, town district meeting, address on "Supervision."

Wednesday, March 21. Franconia, inspection of Dow Academy.

Wednesday, March 28. Stratham, evening address.

Thursday, March 29. Durham, conference at State College.

Friday, March 30. Concord, state teachers' examination.

Saturday, March 31. Concord, state teachers' examination.

Friday, April 6. Concord, Educational Council, Committee on High School Course of Study.

Saturday, April 7. Concord, Educational Council, Committee on High School Course of Study.

Thursday, April 12. Farmington, inspection of high school.

Friday, April 13. Farmington, Institute.

Tuesday, April 17. Franklin, Conference of Charities and Correction.

Saturday, April 21. Concord, meeting of Normal School trustees.

Monday, April 23. Pembroke, inspection of academy; Penacook, inspection of high school.

Tuesday, April 24. Hampstead, inspection of high school; evening, Atkinson Grange, address.

Wednesday, April 24. Atkinson, inspection of academy.

Friday, April 27. Manchester, Institute and Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association.

Tuesday, May 1. Epping, inspection of high school.

Wednesday, May 2. Antrim, inspection of high school.

Thursday, May 3 to 5. Hanover, conference.

Monday, May 7. North Stratford, conference with school board.

Tuesday, May 8. North Stratford, inspection of high and graded schools.

Wednesday, May 9. Colebrook, inspection of high school.

Thursday, May 10. West Stewartstown and Clarksville, inspection of schools.

Friday, May 11. West Stewartstown, Institute.

Monday, May 14. Henniker, inspection of high school, conference with school board.

Wednesday, May 16. Portsmouth, meeting of joint boards of Rye, Stratham, Newington, Greenland, and Alton; organization of supervisory district.

Thursday, May 17. Concord, meeting of joint boards of medical examiners.

Friday, May 18. Springfield, Institute.

Monday, May 21. Newport, educational meeting, address.

Wednesday, May 23. Exeter, State Congregational Conference, address.

Thursday, May 24. Strafford and Northwood, inspection of Austin Academy and Coe's Academy.

Friday, May 25. Meredith, Institute.

Monday, May 28. Henniker, evening address, "Supervision."

Thursday, May 31 to June 1. Gorham, Institute and Coos County Teachers' Association.

Monday, June 4. Hillsborough, organization of supervisory union.

Wednesday, June 6. State College Commencement.

Thursday, June 7. Peterborough, inspection of high school.

Friday, June 8. New Ipswich, inspection of Appleton Academy; Concord, Educational Council, Committee on Course of Study.

Saturday, June 9. Concord, Committee on Course of Study.

Tuesday, June 12. New Hampton Literary Institution inspection.

Wednesday, June 13. Plymouth, meeting of Normal School trustees.

Thursday, June 14. Plymouth, Normal School graduation.

Friday, June 15. Stratford, high school graduation.

Monday, June 18. Keene, address at County Conference; Dublin, conference with school board.

Tuesday, June 19. East Jaffrey, conference with trustees of Conant high school.

Friday, June 22. Orford and Piermont, conference with school boards.

Monday, June 25. Laconia, Pomona Grange, address.

Wednesday, June 27. Warren, conference with school board.

Thursday, June 28. Reed's Ferry, conference concerning McGaw Normal Institute.

Friday, June 29 to 30. Concord, state teachers' examinations.

Monday, July 2. Gilmanton, conference with academy trustees.

Friday, July 6 to 7. Concord, medical examinations.

Monday, July 9. Hampstead, conference with trustees of Hampstead high school.

Tuesday, July 10. Bristol, conference with school board.

Wednesday, July 11. Orford, organization of supervisory union.

Thursday, July 12. Groveton, organization of supervisory union.

Friday, July 13 to August 11. Concord, office.

Monday, August 13 to 25. Plymouth, Summer Institute.

Saturday, August 25. Hopkinton, address, "Supervision."

Monday, August 27 to 28. Plymouth, state teachers' examinations.

Wednesday, September 12 to 15. Errol and Wentworth's Location, inspection of schools.

Friday, September 21. Center Harbor, Institute.

Thursday, September 27. Freedom, evening address.

Friday, September 28. Freedom, Institute.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTING SCHOOLS.

Wherever possible and whenever time would permit, I have visited and inspected schools, both elementary and secondary. The sum total of such visiting is far less than I could wish and far less than ought to be done. I have believed that such inspection would furnish the best foundation for reliable reports and sane recommendations which are required by law. I have not intended to advise school boards at length of the results of my observations in specific instances,

or to recommend to them courses of action to be followed. In connection with the last statement, however, I ought to say that in response to requests from school boards, I have visited, inspected and made reports upon the schools of Ashland (special district), Atkinson, Berlin, Hopkinton and Stratford. At the requests of the superintendents, I have rendered the same service in Epping, Newmarket, Littleton, and Franconia. Similar requests have been received from other school boards or superintendents, to which, for lack of time, I have been unable to respond.

In addition to the last named, I have inspected one or more elementary schools in each of the following districts :

Allenstown,	New Ipswich,
Antrim,	Newmarket,
Bradford,	Newport,
Canaan (special),	Northumberland,
Clarksville,	Pembroke,
Colebrook (special),	Plymouth,
Conway,	Portsmouth,
Enfield,	Rochester,
Errol,	Sandwich,
Francetown,	Somersworth,
Franconia,	Stewartstown,
Gorham,	Stewartstown, West,
Hampstead,	Stratford,
Hampton,	Stratham,
Hinsdale,	Sullivan,
Lisbon (special),	Tilton,
Manchester,	Wentworth's Location,
Meredith (special),	Whitefield (special),
Newcastle,	Winchester.

The results of my observations in these districts form an integral part of the conclusions reported in Part II. I make no special report.

Inspection of high schools and academies has taken a somewhat larger proportion of my time and to my regret

I have felt constrained to devote to the secondary school a larger portion of my attention, since these institutions are subject to the approval of the superintendent. Inspection has been at best somewhat superficial, but I have tried in each case to form a true general impression of (a) the character of the teaching, (b) the spirit and attitude of the students, (c) the equipment of the institution. For my information concerning these schools, I have relied in the main upon written reports, but I have been able to reach the following for one or more personal inspections :

Antrim High School (2),	New Hampton Literary Institution,
Atkinson Academy (2),	
Berlin High School,	New Ipswich, Appleton Academy (2),
Colebrook Academy,	
Hopkinton High School,	Newmarket High School,
Pinkerton Academy,	Newport High School,
Exeter High School,	Northwood, Coe's Academy (2),
Robinson Female Seminary,	
Farmington High School,	Northwood Seminary,
Dow Academy,	Pembroke Academy,
Gorham High School,	Peterborough High School,
Hampstead High School,	Plymouth High School,
Hampton Academy,	Portsmouth High School,
Henniker High School,	Rochester High School,
Hillsborough High School,	Somersworth High School,
Hinsdale High School,	Austin Academy (2),
Lisbon High School,	Stratford High School,
Littleton High School,	Tilton Seminary,
McGaw Normal Institute,	Whitefield High School,
Milford High School,	Winchester High School.

I am strongly persuaded that inspection of schools by state authority is one of the most critically needed improvements in the public school organization of the state. The superintendent can do some of this work and he certainly ought to do as much as will keep him personally in touch with the

schools, but to cover the ground as thoroughly and as usefully as it needs to be covered is vastly more than he can do, in connection with the other duties of his office. I shall return to the subject under Part III of this report.

CHAPTER III.

LECTURES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

“ He shall visit and lecture upon educational subjects in as many towns and cities of the state during the term of his office as the time occupied by other official duties will permit.” Chapter 94, section 3.

In compliance with this section of the law, I have accepted invitations for sixty-three addresses. This number is exclusive of all addresses at institutes and other meetings of teachers, and exclusive of many occasional short speeches. The institutes are covered in Chapter XI of this part of my report. I have endeavored so to arrange my work, that calls for addresses need not be refused. As a matter of fact, comparatively few have been refused, and these chiefly on account of the circumstance that calls are most numerous in the months of February and March, when not infrequently the presence of the superintendent is desired in two or more districts on the same day.

The lectures have been in the main practical talks about matters of immediate interest to the people, often at or just before district school meetings in explanation of some matter in which the voters were especially interested. Others have been general discussions of the problems of the public schools and explanations of the most feasible lines of improvement, usually given before audiences of wider than local constituency. Thirty-six of the number have dealt exclusively with some phase of the rural school problem and have been addressed to audiences whose interests were for the time being chiefly in that direction.

CHAPTER IV.

ATTENDANCE AND CHILD LABOR.

The statutes provide that every person having the custody and control of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen, shall cause such child regularly to attend school. The statutes further provide that no child under the age of fourteen years may be employed in manufacturing, mercantile, or other establishments while the public schools are in session; and that no child under the age of sixteen may be so employed except upon presentation of an affidavit of age and certificate of ability to read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. Chapter 93, sections 10-16 inclusive.

The law further provides (chapter 93, section 15, as amended by chapter 61, Laws of 1901): "The state superintendent of public instruction shall have authority to enforce the laws relating to attendance at school and the employment of minors, and, for this purpose, he and any deputy appointed by him shall be vested with the powers given by law to truant officers when authorized by school boards to enforce the laws relating to attendance at school and the employment of children. And the expenses necessarily incurred by the state superintendent in such enforcement shall be paid, as audited and allowed by the governor and council."

The safety of the state requires that every person shall have some education. The law fixes this minimum at the ability to read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. The relative intelligence of the nations of the world has long been estimated according to the average percentage of literates. This may or may not be the most accurate way of reaching such an estimation, but it is safe to say that the fair name of a state or a nation is intimately bound up in the eyes of Christendom with its relative proportion of literate citizens. The present standing of New Hampshire in this

respect is further discussed in Part II, Chapter IV. It is evident that our ability to decrease our percentage of illiterates, or to increase our percentage of literates, will depend very much on the efficiency with which universal regular attendance at school is enforced.

The problem of enforcing attendance shows two phases: first, the prevention of the practice of depriving children of school privileges in order to secure to themselves or to parents the fruits of premature toil, or to employers the advantages of cheap labor; and second, the truancy phase.

Prior to 1901, laws relating to attendance and child labor had been for many years inadequate and their enforcement lax. The result was that we had reached a relative standing among other states and nations which was not flattering to our pride. In that year, however, the present laws were framed and the state superintendent was given concurrent jurisdiction with local authorities in enforcing the same. The natural course of events has transferred practically the whole of the child labor phase of the problem and much of the truancy phase to this office. Local authorities at once found that all but the most trivial cases could ordinarily be settled by the state without serious friction, while prosecutions of neighbors by neighbors led to protracted dissension in all local school issues.

The department has accordingly employed an agent for this purpose since 1901, and during my administration I have thought it wise to keep one man at work in various parts of the state during the whole school year. For that purpose, I appointed Robert J. Mitchell, of Newmarket, in November, 1904. Mr. Mitchell has performed his duties with thoroughness, intelligence, tact and integrity, each and all of which are vital qualities in such an officer.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

For the adequate enforcement of the child labor laws, the department has aimed to inspect minutely all the chief factory towns and cities in the state at least once a year; to inspect

the outlying industries as rapidly and as often as possible ; to carry on a campaign of education among employers and to illustrate the same by prosecution wherever necessary ; and to gather the fullest possible information bearing upon the problem.

There follows a table showing the results of inspection during the period for which this report is made. Under the head of " establishments " is included all employers of child labor, but chiefly cotton factories, shoe shops, laundries, telegraph and telephone offices and woolen factories.

TABLE No. 2.
FACTORY INSPECTION.

TOWN OR CITY.	Date.	Under 16.	Under 14.	14-16, certificated.	14-16, not certificated.	No. of establishments.
Alton	Nov., 1905	....	....	....	....	3
Andover	Oct., 1901	2	....	1	1	1
Antrim	Jan., 1901	....	....	....	....	1
	April, 1905	1	....	1	....	3
	Jan., 1906	1	....	1	....	2
Ashland	June, 1902	3	....	1	12	2
	Sept., 1905	6	....	6	....	5
Ashuelot	June, 1905	7	....	6	1	2
	April, 1906	4	....	4	....	2
Barnstead	Sept., 1901	1	....	....	1	1
Bath	Sept., 1905	....	....	....	....	1
Belmont	June, 1902	11	3	5	3	1
Bennington	Jan., 1906	3	....	3	....	3
Berlin	Feb., 1902	41	9	....	32	3
	May, 1902	59	....	59	....	1
	Oct., 1902	57	....	57	....	1
	Oct., 1905	8	....	7	1	8
Boscawen	Dec., 1905	3	....	3	....	3
Bristol	April, 1902	....	....	....	....	1
Canaan	Oct., 1901	1	....	1	....	1
Candia	Nov., 1901	....	....	....	....	1
	April, 1905	1	....	1	....	1
Chesterfield	May, 1901	....	....	....	....	2
Claremont	Dec., 1901	42	....	40	2	3
	Feb., 1905	49	....	46	3	6
	March, 1906	52	....	52	....	15
Concord	May, 1905	8	....	5	3	7
	Jan., 1906	14	....	14	....	6
Conway	Nov., 1905	3	....	1	2	6
Danville	June, 1902	....	....	....	....	1
	Dec., 1905	1	....	1	....	1
Derry	Nov., 1901	23	4	....	19	2
	Feb., 1903	5	....	4	1	1
	Feb., 1905	23	....	22	1	4
	Dec., 1903	35	....	35	....	6
Dover	Jan., 1901	50	....	48	2	6
	May, 1902	74	....	73	1	3
	Oct., 1902	36	....	31	5	3
	.....	62	....	62	....	1
	Jan., 1905	98	....	93	5	12
	Oct., 1905	107	....	107	....	21
Enfield	Oct., 1901	2	....	....	2	1
	May, 1905	6	....	6	....	2
	March, 1906	....	....	....	....	4
Epping	Dec., 1904	....	....	....	....	1
	Dec., 1905	....	....	....	....	1
Epsom	Sept., 1901	....	....	....	....	1
Exeter	May, 1901	1	....	....	....	1
	Oct., 1901	24	....	24	....	4
	Dec., 1904	7	....	7	....	2
	Nov., 1905	29	....	28	1	7
	April, 1906	17	....	17	....	7
Farmington	Sept., 1902	....	....	....	....	2
	Dec., 1904	....	....	....	....	4
	Nov., 1905	....	....	....	....	6
Franklin	June, 1901	29	....	24	5	3
	April, 1902	29	....	24	5	3
	May, 1905	28	....	20	8	8
	March, 1906	31	....	31	....	11
Gorham	Oct., 1902	1	....	....	1	3
Greenville	Jan., 1902	18	....	17	1	2
	Dec., 1905	19	....	19	....	5

TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

TOWN OR CITY.	Date.	Under 16.	Under 14.	14-16, certified.	14-16, not certified.	No. of establishments.
Groton.....	Oct., 1901	4	.....	3	1	1
Hampstead.....	May, 1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Feb., 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Harrisville.....	May, 1901	4	.....	.....	4	1
Haverhill (Pike).....	Sept., 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Henniker.....	Jan., 1901	6	.....	4	2	2
	April, 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hillsborough.....	Jan., 1901	20	.....	19	1	2
	April, 1905	7	.....	5	2	2
	April, 1906	8	.....	8	.....	3
Hinsdale.....	May, 1901	2	.....	.....	2	1
	Feb., 1903	12	.....	10	2	2
	June, 1905	7	.....	1	6	4
	April, 1906	8	.....	8	.....	8
Hooksett.....	April, 1902	11	1	.....	10	1
	May, 1902	4	.....	4	.....	1
	Feb., 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Dec., 1905	8	.....	8	.....	2
Hopkinton (Contoocook)...	Dec., 1901	1	.....	.....	1	1
	April, 1905	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Dec., 1905	1	.....	1	.....	4
Keene.....	May, 1901	51	5	22	24	11
	Dec., 1902	46	.....	45	1	8
	Oct., 1903	11	.....	11	.....	1
	June, 1905	28	.....	17	11	22
	April, 1906	22	.....	22	.....	27
Kingston.....	Dec., 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laconia.....	Jan., 1901	16	.....	12	4	10
	Sept., 1905	38	.....	20	18	18
	April, 1906	44	.....	44	.....	28
Lancaster.....	Sept., 1905	1	.....	.....	1	3
Lebanon.....	Oct., 1901	11	.....	.....	11	6
	May, 1905	14	2	7	5	10
	March, 1906	26	.....	26	.....	11
Lisbon.....	Feb., 1902	3	.....	2	1	4
	Sept., 1905	4	.....	.....	4	3
	May, 1906	5	.....	5	.....	4
Littleton.....	Feb., 1902	11	2	3	6	2
	Sept., 1905	21	.....	18	3	5
	May, 1906	14	.....	14	.....	7
Londonderry.....	Dec., 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manchester.....	Jan., 1902	290	1	262	27	13
	Jan., 1903	58	.....	55	3	4
	April, 1905	545	5	312	228	66
	Jan., 1906	431	4	367	60	72
Marlborough.....	May, 1901	6	3	1	2	3
	June, 1905	11	.....	4	7	4
	April, 1906	11	.....	11	.....	4
Meredith.....	Jan., 1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Sept., 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Milford.....	May, 1901	11	.....	1	10	5
	March, 1905	8	.....	8	.....	4
Milton.....	May, 1901	3	.....	.....	3	2
	Nov., 1905	1	.....	1	.....	4
Nashua.....	May, 1901	141	6	67	68	7
	Oct., 1902	184	1	176	7	8
	Feb., 1905	133	.....	121	12	26
	March, 1906	184	1	170	13	43
New Ipswich.....	Dec., 1905	9	.....	9	.....	1
Newmarket.....	Sept., 1901	81	.....	81	.....	1
	Nov., 1902	51	.....	51	.....	1
	Nov., 1904	46	.....	46	.....	1

TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

TOWN OR CITY.	Date.	Under 16.	Under 14.	14-16, certificated.	14-16, not certificated.	No. of establishments.
Newmarket.— <i>Continued.</i>	Oct., 1905	45	.....	45	....	8
	April, 1906	36	.....	36	....	8
Newport.....	Dec., 1901	21	1	....	20	3
	Feb., 1905	5	1	....	4	3
	March, 1906	6	.....	6	....	6
Newton.. ..	May, 1902	...	.....	.....	....	1
	April, 1906	4	.....	3	1	6
Penacook (Concord)	Oct., 1901	29	3	3	23	4
	Sept., 1902	14	.....	13	1	3
	Oct., 1903	4	.....	3	1	1
	May, 1905	15	.....	14	1	5
	Dec., 1905	12	.....	12	....	5
Peterborough	May, 1901	8	1	....	7	3
	March, 1905	1	.....	1	....	2
Pittsfield	Sept., 1901	12	3	....	9	4
	Jan., 1905	...	.....	.....	....	2
Plymouth	Sept., 1905	1	.....	.....	1	4
Portsmouth	Feb., 1902	8	.....	6	2	2
	Oct., 1902	2	.....	1	1	1
	Oct., 1903	8	.....	3	5	1
	Dec., 1904	7	.....	5	2	1
	Oct., 1905	15	.....	12	3	8
	May, 1906	11	.....	11	....	10
Raymond.....	Nov., 1901	4	2	....	2	2
	Jan., 1905	3	.....	3	....	2
	Dec., 1905	3	.....	3	....	1
Rochester	April, 1901	7	2	....	5	3
	Oct., 1901	54	.....	44	10	5
	Sept., 1902	49	.....	49	....	4
	Jan., 1905	39	.....	32	7	5
	Nov., 1905	47	.....	47	....	15
Rollinsford. . .	Sept., 1901	34	.....	24	10	1
	May, 1902	29	.....	29	....	1
	Oct., 1902	18	.....	18	....	1
	Jan., 1904	25	.....	25	....	1
	Dec., 1904	27	.....	27	....	1
Salem.	Nov., 1901	3	.....	1	2	3
	May, 1902	5	.....	5	....	2
	Feb., 1905	1	.....	1	....	4
	Dec., 1905	...	.....	.....	....	5
Somersworth.....	May, 1902	52	.....	52	....	1
	Feb., 1904	69	.....	68	1	3
	Jan., 1905	95	.....	91	4	5
	Nov., 1905	88	.....	88	....	11
Snnapee	Dec., 1901	.....	.....	.....	....	1
	Feb., 1905	1	.....	1	....	1
Suncook	Sept., 1901	103	14	....	89	1
	Dec., 1904	29	.....	27	2	1
	Feb., 1905	28	.....	28	....	3
	Jan., 1906	43	6	21	16	3
Sutton	Oct., 1905	1	.....	....	1	2
Swanzey.....	May, 1901	13	3	....	10	4
	Sept., 1903	2	.....	1	1	2
	June, 1905	...	.....	..	....	6
Tilton and Northfield	June, 1901	3	.....	....	3	7
	Sept., 1905	10	.....	5	5	10
	April, 1906	5	.....	5	....	14
Warner	Feb., 1905	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Whitefield	Oct., 1902	.....	.....	.....	....	1
	Sept., 1905	1	.....	.....	1	4
Wilton.....	May, 1901	4	.....	.....	4	1

TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*

TOWN OR CITY.	Date.	Under 16.	Under 14.	14-16, certificated.	14-16, not certificated.	No. of estab- lishments.
Winchester.....	May, 1901	15	2	....	13	4
	Feb., 1903	13	....	11	2	3
	June, 1905	4	....	....	4	3
Woodsville.....	April, 1906	4	....	4	....	3
	Sept., 1905	....	....	....	....	3

The results are summarized below. The column referred to as "first tour" relates to inspections made during the years 1901, 1902, 1903, and includes only the results of the first inspection of each town represented, made by an inspector of this department.

TABLE No. 3.

<i>Children.</i>	<i>First tour.</i>	<i>Jan.-June,</i>	
		<i>1905.</i>	<i>1906.</i>
Under 16 years,	1,292	1,421	1,167
Under 14 years,	63	8	11
Certificated,	777	1,063	1,066
Percentage certificated,	60%	75%	92%
Uncertificated,	452	350	90
No. towns,	61	61	30
No. establishments,	260	376	351

It will be noted that the percentage of those certificated, that is, of those children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, holding age and literacy certificates, has been constantly increasing, although new establishments have been found and inspected in large numbers. The large proportionate increase in number employed in the first half of 1906 over 1905, is not to be taken as meaning that the practice of employing child labor is increasing, but only that more employers are being

reached. An inspection of Table No. 2 will show that on the whole a given town employs fewer children in 1906 than it did in 1905. "Small help don't pay" is the frequently heard report in all save certain departments of cotton mills. It is probable that a considerable number of children in the aggregate are still employed by those whom inspectors have not yet reached, but there are no large groups nor industries uncovered. These scattering individuals will be found chiefly in stores as errand boys, in households as servants, on farms, and so on.

Of those discovered by the inspector without proper certification, the vast majority, as determined by him on the spot, were entitled to certificates, but either through ignorance of the law or through neglect, had failed to secure the same. The small number under fourteen is worthy of note.

"Able to read at sight simple sentences in the English language" is interpreted by the superintendent to mean ability to read with understanding. Mere ability to pick out words does not entitle a child to a certificate.

Investigation has shown the necessity of close inspection, of "keeping after" them. The records of the four years which have elapsed since the passage of the law show that in 1903-04, when little inspection was done, there was a notable recrudescence into the conditions existing prior to 1901. Violation of the law is due more often to carelessness than to wrong intent; but carelessness easily becomes chronic, and frequent visits from an inspector furnish the best corrective. Further, the effect of inspection is cumulative at this stage of the process if each visit is followed up soon enough.

With very few exceptions, I have found that employers are ready cordially to coöperate with the department and have done so. The attitude of our cotton manufacturers is especially praiseworthy, since they especially are in competition with states where child labor is freely allowed, or prohibitory laws laxly enforced. It is an hardship to a mill operator to have his help with their large families leave for

a neighboring state, because their children are merchandise and equivalent to so many income producing animals,—slaves during minority. It is an equal hardship to a town to lose a large number of families out of its trading and taxpaying community life. Both the action of Southern States, in some of which there are no laws at all to prevent child labor, and some of our sister New England States, in which the laws are, or have recently been, well nigh a nullity, is a strong warrant for federal action establishing some regularity in the child labor laws of the several states and prohibiting some states from disgracing the nation at the expense of sister states.

In dealing with violations of the law I have differentiated carefully between those which are technical and without evil intent and those which are persistent and evidently deliberate. I have caused the law to be fully explained and warning given to all concerned in violations in the first instance, and in the event of subsequent infractions of the sort last referred to have reported to the appropriate officer of the law department with a request for prosecution. This has seemed to be necessary in two instances only, in one of which conviction was secured and the other is still in the hands of a solicitor.

In dealing with the problem locally, a perplexing factor is introduced through the arrival in town of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, who are unable to read or write in any language. They cannot legally be employed under the evening school section of the law, chapter 93, section 12, and it is usually impossible to teach them much in classes of small children at the beginning of school life in which reading and writing are taught. The school board of Allentown solved this problem by the employment of a special teacher for such children, under whom they made rapid progress, much to the relief of the whole situation. Similar action is commended to the attention of the boards of other manufacturing towns and cities.

Four cities and towns have maintained evening schools

mainly for the instruction of illiterate children and adults above sixteen years in age, as follows :

	<i>Manchester.</i>	<i>Nashua.</i>	<i>Dover.</i>	<i>Claremont.</i>
No. weeks,	16	10	14	14
No. teachers,	18	8	8	8
Cost,	\$1,269.15	\$800	\$651.58	\$300
Enrollment,	434	325	155	44
Av. attendance,	246	231	83	—

Altogether, considering results accomplished and still more considering the enlightened attitude of our people toward this, one of the gravest of all our national problems, I believe that citizens of New Hampshire have good and justifiable ground for pride in existing conditions.

TRUANCY.

I use this term as generic for all cases of irregularity, not to be classed as child labor. It must be understood to include truancy proper and also a variety of causes of non-attendance, chief among which are retention of children at home by parents in open and explicit defiance of school board and law.

In response to requests of school boards, or other officers or citizens, I have caused investigations to be made into specific cases in

Alton,	Hampton,
Bath,	Lisbon,
Bridgewater,	Middleton,
Croydon,	Newbury,
Danbury,	Newton,
Deerfield,	Orford,
Groton,	Stark,

Sutton.

In every case an agent of the department has been able to secure obedience to the attendance laws, chiefly chapter 93, section 14, without recourse to the courts. There is reason to believe that the known possibility of action by the depart-

ment of public instruction has had a most salutary effect on attendance all over the state. Commonly, too, the settlement of one contumacious case in a given town has the effect of preventing the rise of similar cases for many months, if not years.

In connection with other work I have caused exhaustive investigation of attendance conditions to be made in Candia, Newton, Barrington, Strafford, Unity and Cornish. These towns were chosen somewhat at random as typical of a large class.

In the towns named the agent of the department has visited schools and conferred with teachers, conferred with school boards and truant officers, instructed the latter in their duties, and has interrogated citizens throughout the communities. He has also distributed copies of the law wherever, in his judgment, it appeared to be necessary or desirable. Conditions in the towns investigated have appeared on the whole to be good, with many signs of recent improvement, and generally encouraging. I deem this visitation of towns by the attendance officer to be most useful, and recommend that the same be carried on until the whole state has been covered. It is necessarily a slow process, since the same officer is used both for this purpose and for factory inspection.

So far as the department has reliable information, it appears that the cases in which parents make difficulty about sending their children to school are very rare when the total number concerned is considered. In cases into which the department has been called, the vast majority have been needlessly caused by arbitrary or vindictive acts of single members of school boards. Except in rare instances our people, high and low, rich and poor, send their children to school regardless of legal compulsion. On the other hand, however, there is a considerable number of children in the aggregate who do not attend school regularly, because their parents, school boards and truant officers are neglectful. This class needs not so much compulsion as stimulus. And the best kind of stimulus is good schools, good teachers, attractive schoolhouses, efficient management.

CHAPTER V.

APPROVAL OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

“By the term ‘high school’ or ‘academy’ as used in this act, is understood a school having at least one course of not less than four years, properly equipped and teaching such subjects as are required for admission to college, technical school, and normal school, including reasonable instruction in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of New Hampshire, such high school or academy to be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as complying with the requirements of this section. And said superintendent is authorized to approve a school maintaining any part of such course for the part so maintained.” Chapter 96, Laws 1901, section 5, as amended by chapters 31 and 118, Laws of 1903, and chapter 19, Laws of 1905.

The statutes further provide that any town not maintaining a high school or academy shall pay the tuition of children attending such an institution in another town or city.

The duty thus placed upon the superintendent is a grave one, for upon his decision rests in a large measure the secondary school standard of the state, the kind of secondary education which children are to receive, the financial liability of many towns for tuition paid, and the wise expenditure of \$8,000, rebated by the state to the poorer towns.

The section quoted at the beginning of this chapter seems to be susceptible of more than one interpretation. If literally construed it might be taken to mean, (a) that a school could be approved when it should exhibit a single curriculum properly equipped and preparing for some specific college, albeit it should maintain several other curricula teaching exclusively elementary subjects; or (b) that a school might be approved only when it should exhibit one or more curricula each and all of them preparing for college and that alone; or (c) that the law makers intended the words “such subjects as are required for admission to college, technical school,

and normal school" to mean that the school should teach only subjects commonly recognized as high school subjects, subjects standing intermediate between those of the elementary school and college, and taught well enough to qualify pupils for further study in higher institutions, should they so elect.

The first interpretation above named would work injustice to the towns not maintaining high schools since it would allow high schools or academies, for purposes of their own, to advertise a college preparatory curriculum sufficient for approval and then to charge towns with tuition of pupils in courses for which the towns themselves already maintain schools. The fact that the legislature has from time to time enacted a large number of laws, instituting, providing for, regulating, and safe-guarding the elementary schools, and in other laws has frequently referred to "high schools" as other and distinct institutions, seems to me to warrant the opinion that the lawmakers have not intended in this act to provide for institutions whose course of instruction would be parallel to that of the elementary schools, even in part, but rather supplementary thereto.

The second interpretation, that only college-preparatory curricula should be approved, would close the doors of the secondary school to large numbers whose normal interests and intentions would lead them to seek instruction along lines for which little or no collegiate instruction is now provided. As a matter of fact, hardly any of the larger schools in the state, under this interpretation, could be entirely approved, since most such schools maintain curricula which, while commonly accepted as being of high school grade, do not prepare for college. The whole spirit of our laws, as well as many decisions of American courts of last resort, make it evident that our higher schools exist to hold out the hand of opportunity to all and so far as possible to each according to his own bent and genius.

It has consequently seemed reasonable to the superintendent to act in approving schools according to the third understand-

ing above stated. Accordingly, schools have been approved whenever they could conform to the following conditions of approval :

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.

1. The teachers of the school must have received an education qualifying them to prepare others for higher institutions, that is to say, teachers in approved secondary schools must hold a bachelor's degree, or for the purposes of the school the full equivalent.

2. A sufficient corps of teachers must be employed so that no teacher will be obliged to teach more than eight periods per day. This is regardless of the number of curricula approved.

3. A regular program of studies calculated to fulfill the intention of the law must be adopted by the school board or the trustees of the institution, and after approval, such program may not be changed without express approval in writing of the State Superintendent. A deviation from the adopted program will be considered by the superintendent as a change in the program.

4. The program of the approved school may not include subjects which belong essentially to the elementary school. Just in so far as it does include such subjects, it tends to become a common school and not such a school as is contemplated by the law.

5. Reasonable instruction in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of New Hampshire is required by law. Such a course is required of every pupil. The superintendent will consider a year's work in the history and government of the United States and of New Hampshire to be reasonable instruction. Such a course may well be given in the senior year when pupils have gained a desirable maturity. It would then be a course regularly accepted by the colleges for admission.

6. The law requires that such school shall be properly equipped. The school must possess:

- (1) An adequate supply of suitable text-books.
- (2) An adequate supply of reference books. This may be taken to mean at least:
 - (a) One or more good unabridged English dictionaries.
 - (b) One or more good unabridged lexicons for each foreign language offered.
 - (c) Either a good encyclopedia, or a good advanced treatise for each course in history and science offered.
- (3) A sufficient supply of wall maps for each course in history, geography, etc.
- (4) A sufficient laboratory equipment for individual work by pupils in each of the sciences, physics, chemistry, and biology, if offered.

7. the school must establish and maintain an adequate standard of admission requirements. All pupils entering from beyond the district limits, from without the jurisdiction of the governing body of the school, that is to say those commonly known as "tuition pupils," may be admitted only upon written examination in spelling, English composition, English grammar, history of the United States, arithmetic, geography, and physiology and hygiene, the last with special reference to the effects of the use of narcotics and alcholic stimulants. The governing body must establish and maintain some regular and adequate rules of admission for pupils coming from schools within its own jurisdiction, as for instance, pupils entering a high school from a grammar school.

8. The governing body must establish and maintain some regular and adequate rules of promotion from class to class within the school.

9. The governing body must maintain a proper state of discipline within the school. A school cannot fairly be said to be capable of preparing for college except it be conducted in good order.

Owing to lack of an inspecting force, no condition of successful instruction has been imposed. The superintendent does not assume to pass finally upon the quality of teaching in high schools, involving serious issues to teachers and to schools, after a brief and very infrequent visit. Each school ought to be thoroughly inspected by a competent judge at least once a year and such inspection would require in some cases several days, in the aggregate all the time of a very busy man.

In determining standards of equipment and program and teaching, I have had recourse to the opinions of those educational bodies which could best claim to be representative of all those engaged in the work of teaching. This has been the more necessary inasmuch as the requirements of colleges differ materially, and of course the opinions of schoolmasters. The National Educational Association has passed upon nearly all the educational points likely to be raised in the administration of this law, and to its decisions, accepted by the representatives of all grades of educational work the country over, I have attributed the authority of a court of last resort in all matters strictly educational. I have also referred all general issues to the Educational Council of New Hampshire for advice and the advice of this body, representing as it does the professional forces of the state, has been most welcome.

Prior to July, 1905, schools had been approved without limitation of time. It seemed to me that the superintendent could not be reasonably sure, granted a school might be strictly what the law contemplated on June 1, 1901, we will say, that it would always remain so. Principals were therefore notified early in 1905 that approvals were revoked and would be regranted for one year only, renewals of the same to depend upon the standard which the school should maintain during the year. A somewhat careful scrutiny of the various approved schools revealed that a large number of them had relapsed into a chaotic state in which they could be considered neither high schools nor yet good grammar schools. Such of these as were remodelled by the local

authorities were approved along with the rest for the year ending July 15, 1906. Exeter High School and Appleton Academy were added to the list. The whole list of approved secondary schools for the school year 1905-06 is here given.

LIST OF APPROVED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1905-06.

Alton High School,	Hanover High School,
Amherst High School,	Haverhill Academy,
Andover, Proctor Academy,	Henniker High School,
Antrim High School,	Hillsborough High School,
Atkinson Academy,	Hinsdale High School,
Berlin High School,	Holderness School for Boys,
Bethlehem High School,	Hopkinton, Perkins High
Bristol High School, <i>Two</i>	School,
<i>years,</i>	Keene High School,
Claremont, Stevens High	Jaffrey (East), Conant High
School,	School,
Colebrook Academy,	Kingston, Sanborn Seminary,
Concord High School,	Laconia High School,
Penacook High	Lancaster High School,
School, <i>One year,</i>	Lebanon High School,
Concord, St. Mary's School,	Lisbon High School,
Derry, Pinkerton Academy,	Littleton High School,
Dover High School,	Manchester High School,
Exeter High School, <i>Three</i>	Marlborough High School,
<i>years,</i>	Meredith High School, <i>Two</i>
Exeter, Robinson Seminary,	<i>years,</i>
Farmington High School,	Meriden, Kimball Union
Franconia, Dow Academy,	Academy,
Franklin High School,	Merrimack, McGaw Institute,
Gilmanton Academy,	Milford High School,
Goffstown High School,	Milton, Nute High School,
Gorham High School,	Mont Vernon, McCollom In-
Hampstead High School,	stitute,
Hampton Academy,	Nashua High School,

New Boston High School,	Pittsfield High School,
New Hampton Literary Institution,	Plymouth High School,
New Ipswich, Appleton Academy,	Portsmouth High School,
New London, Colby Academy,	Rochester High School,
Newmarket High School,	Somersworth High School,
Newport, Richards High School,	Strafford, Austin Academy,
Northwood Center, Coe's Academy,	Stratford High School,
Northwood, Northwood Seminary,	Tilton Seminary,
Pembroke Academy,	Troy High School, <i>One year,</i>
Peterborough High School,	Walpole High School,
	Warner, Simonds Free High School,
	Whitefield High School,
	Wilton High School,
	Winchester High School,
	Woodsville High School.

During the year Northwood Seminary coalesced with Coe's Northwood Academy, and McCollom Institute, at Mont Vernon, gave up its approved character to become a special boy's school. At the end of the year elaborate reports were required from all other institutions, and these carefully scrutinized. Such as could give reasonable assurance that they had maintained the standard contemplated by law were reapproved for the school year ending July 15, 1907. The list of approved schools for the school year 1906-07 is here given.

LIST OF APPROVED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1906-07.

Alton High School,	Colebrook Academy,
Andover, Proctor Academy,	Concord High School,
Antrim High School,	Penacook High School, <i>Three years,</i>
Atkinson Academy,	Concord, St. Mary's School,
Berlin High School,	Derry, Pinkerton Academy,
Bethlehem High School,	Dover High School,
Bristol High School, <i>Two years,</i>	Exeter High School, <i>Three years,</i>
Claremont, Stevens High School,	Exeter, Robinson Seminary,

Farmington High School,	Milton, Nute High School,
Franconia, Dow Academy,	Nashua High School,
Franklin High School,	New Boston High School,
Gilmanton Academy,	New Hampton Literary Institution,
Goffstown High School,	New Ipswich, Appleton Academy,
Gorham High School,	New London, Colby Academy,
Hampstead High School,	Newmarket High School,
Hampton Academy,	Newport, Richards High School,
Hanover High School,	Northwood Center, Coe's Academy,
Haverhill Academy,	Holderness School for Boys, Pembroke Academy,
Henniker High School,	Hopkinton, Perkins High School,
Hillsborough High School,	Peterborough High School,
Hinsdale High School,	Pittsfield High School,
Holderness School for Boys,	Plymouth High School,
Hopkinton, Perkins High School,	Portsmouth High School,
Keene High School,	Rochester High School,
Kingston, Sanborn Seminary,	Somersworth High School,
Laconia High School,	Strafford, Austin Academy,
Lancaster High School,	Stratford High School,
Lebanon High School,	Tilton Seminary,
Lisbon High School,	Troy High School, <i>One year,</i>
Littleton High School,	Walpole High School,
Manchester High School,	Warner, Simonds Free High School,
Marlborough High School.	Whitefield High School,
Meredith High School, <i>Two years,</i>	Wilton High School,
Meriden, Kimball Union Academy,	Winchester High School,
Merrimack, McGaw Institute,	Woodsville High School.
Milford High School,	

CHAPTER VI.

FORMATION OF SUPERVISORY UNIONS.

I have forwarded to the best of my time and ability the formation of new supervisory unions. Twelve such unions, comprising thirty-four districts, have been formed during the period for which this report is written. This effort to bring the teaching of future citizens under trained oversight, or at least under the oversight of men who have no other business and whose livelihood and career depend upon their success in this field, has been moving slowly onward for seventy years. It is a reproach to the state and to the nation that after so long a time great numbers of children are still sent to schools which are almost entirely without organization, and the oversight of which is left to such amateur supervision as busy citizens can occasionally give. I have seen but one other direction in which the superintendent could work more effectually toward the improvement of the public schools, and I have therefore felt warranted in dividing between the organization of new superintendencies and the inspection of the work and equipment of secondary schools the major portion of my time. I have for this purpose met in conference the school boards of twenty-nine different towns; have lectured in explanation of the supervisory law before thirty-seven different audiences; have issued and mailed to every member of every school board and to many others beside, much printed matter bearing upon the subject; and have corresponded personally with a large number of citizens. I have arranged for the union of many such towns as had already taken favorable action, called the joint board meeting, and been present at the same.

During the years 1905 and 1906, thirty-three districts have voted in favor of authorizing their boards to unite with other towns for the employment of superintendents. The greatest obstacle to the more rapid extension of organization

has been the failure of the people to understand its purpose. Whenever it has been possible to reach the voters of a town through a representative audience, they have seldom failed to pass a favorable vote at the next district meeting and in no case has an address at the district meeting itself failed to secure a favorable vote. But all the time which two successive state superintendents have been able to give to securing an adequate publicity has succeeded in reaching but little more than one half of those districts which were without superintendents in January, 1899. At least one hundred and twelve districts still remain which have never yet been reached in any manner beyond that of communications to the school board. Seventy-two districts still remain which appear never to have inserted the article in their warrants. There is little room for doubt that could there be given to this work the active and undivided attention of one or more men in conference with school boards and in lectures to the voters themselves, the state might be fully organized, with the exception of few districts, in a very few years, with the added advantage that the mass of the people would more fully understand than they otherwise could.

I return to this general subject in another part of my report (Part II, Chap. IX.)

CHAPTER VII.

STATE TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

(Chap. 49, Session Laws of 1895, as amended by Chap. 12, Session Laws of 1899.)

SECTION 1. The superintendent of public instruction shall cause to be held at such convenient times and places as he may from time to time designate, public examinations of candidates for the position of teacher in the public schools of the state. Such examinations shall test the professional as well as the scholastic abilities of candidates, and shall be

conducted by such persons and in such manner as the superintendent of public instruction may from time to time designate. Due notice of the time, place, and other conditions of the examinations shall be given in such public manner as the superintendent of public instruction may determine.

SECT. 2. A certificate of qualification shall be given to all candidates who pass satisfactory examinations in such branches as are required by law to be taught, and who in other respects fulfill the requirements of the superintendent; such certificates shall be either probationary or permanent, and shall indicate the grade of school for which the person named in the certificate is qualified to teach.

SECT. 3. A list of approved candidates shall be kept in the office of the department of public instruction, and copies of the same, with such information as may be desired, shall be sent to school committees upon their request.

SECT. 4. The certificates issued under the provisions of this act shall be accepted by school committees in lieu of the personal examination required by section 6 of chapter 92 of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 5. A sum not exceeding three hundred dollars may be annually expended from the income of institute fund for the necessary and contingent expenses of carrying out the provisions of this act.

(Chap. 77, Session Laws of 1899, section 3, as amended by Chap. 81, Session Laws of 1901.)

SECTION 3. Any town or special district which shall unite with one or more districts to form a supervisory district, which shall employ as superintendent, at an annual salary, a person holding a permanent state teacher's certificate, and shall certify through its chairman and secretary such facts to the state treasurer, shall be entitled to one half its apportioned share of said salary, said sum to be paid by him in December of each year to the town treasurer of each town in said supervisory district, upon sworn statement of the state

superintendent of public instruction certifying as to what amount each town is entitled. This section shall not apply to cities.

The state certification of teachers in New Hampshire is purely a voluntary affair, save as it affects superintendents under the law of 1899. The certificate of the state is doubtless a possession of which those teachers who have received it are justly proud, and to some of them it has a practical value since its holders are exempt from local examination. But, since most school boards entirely neglect their prescribed legal duties as to local examination, there is little or no incentive to teachers on the latter score.

During the period which has elapsed since the present law was enacted, examinations have been regularly held at the Normal School and in other parts of the state with results shown in the following summary :

Total number examined,	710	710
Permanent certificates granted :		
Normal Schools,	298	
Other examinations,	93	391
Failures or work never completed,		319

Prior to February 1, 1906, but one grade of certificate had been issued. The law prescribes that the certificate "shall indicate the grade of school for which the person named in the certificate is qualified to teach." Because it seemed to the superintendent right and proper that the evident intention of this clause should be carried out, especially since there had recently arisen the necessity of certificating superintendents, and after consultation with the Educational Council and Attorney-General, new regulations were issued providing for three grades of certificates, supervisory, high school, and elementary school. The elementary certificate is substantially the same as the former common school certificate. The others call for a more extended education and a more searching examination. The new regulations are here reported :

CONCORD, February 1, 1906.

In accordance with the law, revised regulations for examination and certification of teachers by the state are hereby issued. These regulations will not be construed in such a manner as to invalidate rights or privileges acquired under lawful regulations of this department bearing prior date.

Hitherto but one grade of certificate has been issued, the elementary. Two other grades will be issued, the supervisory and the high school.

Persons holding the permanent elementary certificate will be eligible at any place in the state as teachers in schools below high school grade without further examination by local authorities.

Persons holding the permanent high school certificate will be eligible as high school teachers at any place in the state without further examination by local authorities.

Persons holding the supervisory certificate will be eligible as district superintendents under the law of 1899.

REQUIREMENTS.

All candidates must present satisfactory evidence of character, and of education as below specified.

All candidates must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects below specified. *Permanent certificates* will be issued to those who attain a general average of eighty per cent. in all subjects and do not fall below seventy per cent. in any subject. *Probationary certificates* valid for one year from the date thereof will be issued as provided below.

SUPERVISORY CERTIFICATE.

1. Candidates must present satisfactory evidence that they are graduates in full from an institution legally authorized to grant the bachelor's degree, and registered as such by the superintendent of public instruction, or evidence of equivalent higher education.

2. Candidates must present satisfactory evidence of at least two years' successful experience as teachers.

3. Candidates will present themselves for examination in :

History of education.

School management.

Psychology.

Pedagogy.

School organization and supervision.

The school law of New Hampshire.

HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

Candidates must present evidence of education adequate to prepare them for the work of the grade for which certification is asked.

They will present themselves for examination in the following groups of subjects :

1. History of education.

Psychology.

Pedagogy.

The school law of New Hampshire.

School management with special reference to the problems of the adolescent period.

2. English Literature, including American authors.

English Grammar and the principles of Rhetoric.

Composition—to be determined by general character of papers.

Either Latin, Greek, French or German.

Either Physics, Chemistry or Biology.

Algebra through Quadratic Equations.

Plane Geometry.

History of the United States and the History of either Greece and Rome, mediæval and modern Europe, or England.

Civil Government.

3. An examination to test special proficiency in one of the

following departments of study at the election of the candidate :

The English Language and Literature.
The Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures.
The French and German Languages and Literatures.
History.
Physics and Chemistry.
Biology.
Mathematics.
Commerce.

Probationary certificates valid for one year from the date thereof will be granted to those candidates who attain a general average of seventy per cent. and do not fall below fifty per cent. in any subject. Candidates for such certificates may omit the third part of the examination.

Candidates who present required evidence of graduation from a registered College or institution of collegiate degree will be exempt from examination in group 2.

ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATE.

Candidates must present satisfactory evidence of graduation from an approved high school or academy in New Hampshire or from a school of equivalent grade in another state.

Candidates will present themselves for examination in the following subjects :

1. Psychology.
Pedagogy.
School management.
The School law of New Hampshire.
2. English Literature, including American authors.
English Grammar.
Composition.
Spelling.

The History of the United States.
 Civil Government.
 Oral and written Arithmetic.
 Physiology and Hygiene.
 Geography.

Examinations in music and drawing will be optional, and candidates passing these subjects will receive credit for the same on their certificates; but standing in these subjects will in no way affect the general standing determined by the examination.

Probationary certificates valid for one year from the date thereof will be granted to such candidates as attain an average standing of not less than seventy per cent. in all subjects, and do not fall below fifty per cent. in any subject.

HONORS.

An average standing of not lower than ninety per cent., with no subject below eighty per cent., will entitle the candidate to the words "With Credit" in the certificate.

An average standing of not lower than ninety-five per cent., with no subject below ninety per cent., will entitle the candidate to the words "With Honor" in the certificate.

GRADUATION FROM NORMAL SCHOOL.

The principal of the State Normal School is hereby constituted an examiner for the department. Upon his certification of regular graduation from the Normal School, and report of standing in the Normal School, and upon fulfillment of other requirements, permanent elementary certificates will be issued to graduates, without further examination.

The superintendent of public instruction will revoke the certificate of any person found to be unworthy.

Under these regulations three examinations have been held and certificates issued as follows:

Elementary—Normal School,	33
By other examination,	3
Supervisory,	7

The whole matter of the examination and certification of teachers is one of our most important problems and one of those which demand the earliest attention. I return to the subject in another part of this report. See Part II, Chap. XIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

PROGRAM OF STUDY.

At the last session of the general court, the following concurrent resolution was passed:

“That the superintendent of public instruction be authorized and directed to prepare a course of study as a model for the common schools, and to send one or more copies to every school district in the state.”

In obedience to this resolution, I at once set about the preparation of a program for the elementary schools, designing the same to be elastic enough to meet the needs of all districts in the state. To fulfill such a purpose the program must be, (1) extended enough to cover the ground covered by the most extensive system in the state; (2) it must be so formed that a portion of it, representing the minimum amount of work to be covered in eight years of school life, could be done by smaller and less favored schools and still leave that portion a complete whole in itself; (3) it must be detailed enough to guide the teacher of little or no training; and (4) it must be general enough not to cramp the individuality of the trained teacher. I believe that all these conditions the work as completed does to a good degree fulfill. It also seemed to me necessary to make the work, so far as it should go, representative of good educational authority and therefore truly authoritative as a standard. To accomplish this end most effectually, I asked the advice of the Educational Council, a body representative of the teachers of the state. To unpaid services of a committee of that

body, composed of Principal J. E. Klock of the Normal School, Instructor F. C. Lewis of Dartmouth College, and Superintendents T. W. Harris of Keene, M. C. Sweet of Littleton, and E. L. Silver of Portsmouth, are especially due whatever excellencies the document has.

The document contains three schedules, each indicating with due detailed time allowances the work of each year in three forms of school systems, the first limited to those subjects in which instruction is presumed to be given to all; the second somewhat re-arranged and with the addition of music and drawing; the third a full system with kindergarten and handwork. It is expected that one of these schedules would be chosen by each board and that then the board would have a permanent guide independent of changes in the teaching force. The schedules are followed by some sixteen chapters, each chapter being a course outline for the teacher, from reading to elementary agriculture. These outlines are intended to furnish for the teacher a guide as to the work to be covered in each subject in each year, to suggest to her effective methods for accomplishing the work laid down, to notify the school board or other inspecting authority what things it should fairly be expected to have done at certain periods, for instance at the end of each year. The work also contains two chapters of general directions to teachers, and scattered through the various chapters lists of recommended text-books to the extent of several hundred. Altogether the document makes a volume of one hundred and fifty-six pages.

An edition sufficiently large to provide every teacher in the state with a copy was ordered. The books were received from the publishers late in August and before the first of September sample copies were in the hands of the chairman or superintendent of every district in the state, thus fulfilling the law.

Letters were sent with the original copies explaining the purpose of the law as understood by the department, and informing each board that a sufficient number of copies to supply each teacher with one would be forwarded upon application.

A considerable number were sent out for the use of teachers early in September, mostly to towns or cities under supervision and to the more wide-awake school boards. Others were called for in the trail of institutes throughout the year, so that presumably every teacher in each of about one hundred districts is provided with a copy, including the cities of Portsmouth, Rochester, Keene, Somersworth and Franklin. It is likely that one after another, perhaps one hundred more districts will make use of the program during the coming year.

I wish to point out the wisdom of the action under which many towns are using this state program, even to the discarding of their own programs. These towns and cities have felt it to be worth the while to be in line as nearly as possible with what other places are doing. Uniformity is not necessarily good; it may be deadening. Unity is seldom other than a source of strength. Every year large numbers of children migrate from one town or city to another. It is an undoubted advantage to these children and to the towns concerned and to the state as a whole that they should find the schools in their new home working in about the same general method as in the schools they left. A whole year of a child's life is far too great a price to pay for his inability to pick up school work in his new home at the point where he dropped it in his former home, an inability for which neither he nor his parents is to blame, but the lack of unity in the school system of his state.

CHAPTER IX.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

(Chapter 94, sections 4 to 8.)

SECTION 4. He (the superintendent) shall organize, superintend, and hold at least one teachers' institute each year in each county of the state, and appoint the time and place, and make suitable arrangements therefor.

SECT. 5. In case he is unable for any cause to conduct in person any institute, or to make the necessary arrangements therefor, he shall appoint the principal of the state normal school, or some other suitable person, for that purpose.

SECT. 6. The state treasurer is authorized and instructed to invest, as a permanent institute fund, the proceeds of the sale of the state lands effected under the authority of a joint resolution approved June 28, 1867, and the annual income thereof is set apart for the support of teachers' institutes.

SECT. 7. The superintendent of public instruction may draw upon the state treasurer each year for such part of said income as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the institutes, and for procuring suitable instruction and lecturers for the same.

SECT. 8. His account for the expenses of the institutes shall be audited each year by the governor and council, and he shall incorporate in his annual report a report of the institutes and of the expenses of the same.

In obedience to the law I have held institutes as shown by the tables below.

TABLE NO. 4.
INSTITUTE STATISTICS FROM JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Number.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	Date.	Towns re- presented.	Teachers in at- tendance.	Cost.
1	Franklin.....	Merrimack.....	June.....	3	113	\$73.69
2	Groveton.....	Cooks.....	November.....	13	62	8.34
3	Keene.....	Cheshire.....	January.....	13	149	83.73
4	West Derry.....	Rockingham.....	February.....	3	58	.82
5	Berlin.....	Cooks.....	February.....	7	82	85.99
6	Rochester.....	Strafford.....	February.....	17	151	155.00
7	Wolfeborough.....	Carroll.....	February.....	24	79	68.70
8	Warren.....	Grafton.....	February.....	11	91	38.76
9	Charlestown.....	Sullivan.....	March.....	9	60	61.71
10	Woodsville.....	Grafton.....	March.....	5	64	85.69
11	Madison*.....	Carroll.....	March.....	11	.....	13.38
12	Farmington*.....	Strafford.....	March.....	29	.....	13.27
13	Concord (High School).....	Merrimack.....	April.....	14	94	104.25
14	Canaan.....	Grafton.....	April.....	15	58	58.39
15	West Derry.....	Rockingham.....	April.....	21	58	53.28
16	Epping.....	Rockingham.....	May.....	28	117	59.73
17	Laconia.....	Belknap.....	May.....	5	112	54.22
18	Nashua.....	Hillsborough.....	May.....	12	89	73.92
			May.....	19	230	
Day Institutes, total.....				125	1,552	\$1,152.87
Summer Institute, Plymouth.....				55	150	992.56
Total.....				.....	1,702	\$2,145.43

* Evening meeting only.

TABLE NO. 5.

INSTITUTE STATISTICS FROM JUNE 1, 1905, TO MAY 31, 1906.

Number.	Town.	County.	Date.	Towns represented.	Teachers in attendance.	Cost.
1	Sandwich.....	Carroll.....	September	29	53	\$45.30
2	Conway.....	Carroll.....	October	27	79	42.78
3	Bradford.....	Merrimack.....	November	3	78	29.23
4	Littleton.....	Grafton.....	November	10	11	70.44
5	Greenville.....	Hillsborough.....	November	17	86	22.48
6	Keene.....	Cheshire.....	November	18	55	58.38
7	Raymond.....	Rockingham.....	February	2	128	25.79
8	Hillsborough.....	Hillsborough.....	February	9	58	22.06
9	Rochester.....	Strafford.....	February	7	49	41.05
10	Derry.....	Rockingham.....	March	16	125	29.65
11	Lebanon.....	Grafton.....	March	9	64	68.03
12	Roscamen*.....	Merrimack.....	March	5	103	14.96
13	Anhierst*.....	Hillsborough.....	March	14	.....	15.80
14	Orford.....	Strafford.....	March	20	.....	17.20
15	Farmington.....	Hillsborough.....	April	13	77	33.53
16	Manchester.....	Cook.....	May	27	295	64.18
17	Franklin.....	Sullivan.....	May	11	117	37.91
18	West Stewartstown.....	Rockingham.....	May	6	39	41.21
19	Springfield.....	Belknap.....	May	7	24	55.65
20	Exeter.....	Grafton.....	May	18	132	52.55
21	Meredith.....	.....	May	23	41	1.95
22	Hanover, High School Conference.....	.....	May	9	41	.....
			3-5	19	41	.....
	Day Institutes, total.....	.....	.....	165	1,644	\$874.71
	Summer Institute, Plymouth.....	.....	August	55	125	1,158.10
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,769	\$2,032.81

* Evening meeting only.

During the two years, 188 different towns and cities have been represented at institutes as follows. The table shows number of institutes at which each town has been represented.

TABLE NO. 6.

Towns.	Number of Institutes.	Towns.	Number of Institutes.
Albany . . .	1	Candia . . .	3
Alexandria . . .	2	Carroll . . .	1
Allenstown . . .	3	Center Harbor . . .	2
Alstead . . .	1	Charlestown . . .	3
Alton . . .	4	Chester . . .	3
Amherst . . .	1	Chesterfield . . .	1
Andover . . .	4	Chichester . . .	1
Antrim . . .	1	Claremont . . .	3
Ashland . . .	3	Clarksville . . .	1
Atkinson . . .	3	Colebrook . . .	5
Auburn . . .	2	Columbia . . .	1
Barnstead . . .	3	Concord . . .	5
Barrington . . .	3	Conway . . .	2
Bartlett . . .	1	Dalton . . .	1
Bath . . .	2	Danbury . . .	2
Bedford . . .	2	Danville . . .	2
Belmont . . .	4	Derry . . .	8
Berlin . . .	5	Dorchester . . .	1
Bethlehem . . .	3	Dover . . .	5
Boscawen . . .	2	Dublin . . .	2
Bow . . .	2	Dummer . . .	1
Bradford . . .	1	Durham . . .	4
Brentwood . . .	4	East Kingston . . .	3
Bridgewater . . .	1	Effingham . . .	2
Bristol . . .	2	Enfield . . .	3
Brookfield . . .	1	Epping . . .	3
Brookline . . .	1	Epsom . . .	4
Campton . . .	2	Exeter . . .	4
Canaan . . .	2	Farmington . . .	5

Towns.	Number of Institutes.	Towns.	Number of Institutes.
Fitzwilliam . . .	3	Lancaster . . .	3
Francestown . . .	1	Lebanon . . .	4
Franconia . . .	2	Lee . . .	1
Franklin . . .	5	Lisbon . . .	2
Freedom . . .	2	Litchfield . . .	1
Fremont . . .	4	Littleton . . .	3
Gilford . . .	2	Londonderry . . .	6
Gilmanton . . .	1	Lyman . . .	2
Gilsum . . .	1	Lyme . . .	1
Goffstown . . .	2	Lyndeborough . . .	1
Gorham . . .	2	Madison . . .	2
Grafton . . .	4	Manchester . . .	6
Grantham . . .	1	Marlborough . . .	3
Greenfield . . .	1	Mason . . .	2
Greenland . . .	2	Meredith . . .	4
Greenville . . .	2	Merrimac . . .	2
Hampstead . . .	5	Milan . . .	1
Hampton . . .	1	Middleton . . .	1
Hampton Falls . . .	1	Milford . . .	3
Hanover . . .	3	Milton . . .	5
Harrisville . . .	3	Monroe . . .	1
Haverhill . . .	5	Moultonborough . . .	2
Hebron . . .	1	Nashua . . .	2
Henniker . . .	2	Nelson . . .	1
Hill . . .	3	New Boston . . .	2
Hillsborough . . .	4	Newbury . . .	1
Hinsdale . . .	2	New Durham . . .	3
Holderness . . .	3	Newfields . . .	5
Hooksett . . .	4	New Hampton . . .	2
Hopkinton . . .	1	New Ipswich . . .	1
Hudson . . .	3	New London . . .	3
Jackson . . .	1	Newington . . .	1
Keene . . .	4	Newmarket . . .	4
Kingston . . .	2	Newport . . .	1
Laconia . . .	6	Newton . . .	1

Towns.	Number of Institutes.	Towns.	Number of Institutes.
Northfield . . .	3	Springfield . . .	1
North Hampton . . .	1	Stark . . .	1
Northumberland . . .	2	Stewartstown . . .	2
Nottingham . . .	3	Strafford . . .	1
Orange . . .	2	Stratford . . .	2
Orford . . .	3	Stratham . . .	4
Ossipee . . .	3	Sullivan . . .	2
Pembroke . . .	3	Sunapee . . .	2
Peterborough . . .	3	Surry . . .	1
Pittsburg . . .	1	Sutton . . .	1
Pittsfield . . .	4	Swanzy . . .	3
Plainfield . . .	1	Tamworth . . .	2
Plaistow . . .	1	Thornton . . .	2
Plymouth . . .	4	Tilton . . .	4
Portsmouth . . .	4	Troy . . .	2
Raymond . . .	2	Tuftonborough . . .	1
Richmond . . .	2	Unity . . .	1
Rindge . . .	4	Wakefield . . .	3
Rochester . . .	4	Walpole . . .	4
Rollinsford . . .	3	Warner . . .	1
Rumney . . .	2	Warren . . .	3
Rye . . .	1	Webster . . .	3
Salem . . .	4	Westmoreland . . .	2
Salisbury . . .	2	Whitefield . . .	2
Sanbornton . . .	3	Wilnot . . .	3
Sandown . . .	2	Wilton . . .	2
Sandwich . . .	1	Winchester . . .	4
Seabrook . . .	3	Windham . . .	3
Somersworth . . .	5	Wolfeborough . . .	4
South Hampton . . .	2	Woodstock . . .	1

The foregoing tables clearly show that the institutes have been held at some time during the two years within reach of every district in the state except Errol, Waterville and Wentworth's Location. The towns of the list which follows have

not been represented at an institute during two years. In the cases of some towns there was doubtless good reason why teachers should not reach the institute. In the cases of the great majority, however, failure to send a teacher to an institute during two years must under the circumstances be taken as an index of indifference to improvements. Fifteen of these towns, not counting Roxbury and Waterville, have not been represented at an institute by a teacher in five years. Only four of the whole number are using the state program of study, which is furnished free of expense by the state.

TABLE NO. 7.

Towns represented at no institute during two years.

Acworth,	Hancock,	Pelham,
Bennington,	Hollis,	Piermont,
Benton,	Jaffrey,	Randolph,
Canterbury,	Jefferson,	Roxbury,*
Chatham,	Kensington,	Sharon,
Cornish,	Landaff,	Shelburne,
Croydon,	Langdon,	Stoddard,
Deering,	Lempster,	Temple,
Dunbarton,	Lincoln,	Washington,
Easton,	Loudon,	Waterville,*
Eaton,	Madbury,	Weare,
Ellsworth,	Marlow,	Wentworth,
Errol,	Mount Vernon,	Wentworth's
Goshen,	Newcastle,	Location,
Groton,	Northwood,	Windsor.

TABLE NO. 8.

Towns represented at no institute in the five years ending May 31, 1906.

Acworth,	Deering,
Benton,	Dunbarton,
Chatham,	Errol,

*No Schools.

Goshen,	Thornton,
Groton,	Waterville,*
Lempster,	Wentworth,
Lincoln,	Wentworth's Location,
Roxbury,*	Windsor.
Sharon,	

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing lists of institute subjects and lecturers, June 1, 1904,
to May 31, 1906.

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Number of Periods.
English Language—	Henry C. Morrison,	17
	Thaddens W. Harris,	15
	Mary F. Hyde,	5
	Charles L. Hanson,	3
	George I. Aldrich,	2
	George Winch,	1
	D. O. S. Lowell,	1
	James E. Klock,	5
Reading and Literature—	Caroline Wing,	3
	Mabel C. Bragg,	3
	Maud Starling,	2
	William R. O'Neil,	2
	George I. Aldrich,	1
	Olive Dodge,	1
	Emma K. Gordon,	1
The Public Library and the Public School—	Grace M. Kennison,	1
	George Winch,	4
	Luella Dickerman,	1
	Arithmetic—George H. Whitcher,	22
	Ernest L. Silver,	7
	James E. Klock,	3
	Olive Dodge,	1

* No schools.

Arithmetic—Franklin C. Lewis,	1
Henry C. Morrison,	1
Robert J. Sisk,	1
Maud Starling,	1
Frank S. Sutcliffe,	1
Geography—William H. Huse,	23
George H. Whiteher,	7
Frank F. Murdock,	3
Hannah Craven,	2
Frank W. Lakeman,	1
Henry C. Sanborn,	1
History and Civics—Blanche E. Hazard,	10
Mabel Hill,	14
Ernest L. Silver,	3
Nature Study—William H. Dudley,	10
Clarence M. Weed,	19
William H. Huse,	3
Idella R. Berry,	2
Physiology—Charles W. Bickford,	1
School Management—Charles W. Bickford,	12
George I. Aldrich,	5
Samuel A. Baer,	5
Henry C. Morrison,	4
William C. Bates,	2
Herman H. Horne,	2
Clarence E. Kelley,	2
Charles S. Chapin,	1
Lemuel S. Hastings,	1
James E. Klock,	1
Frank W. Lakeman,	1
Robert J. Sisk,	1
Music—Burton T. Scales,	20
Mary G. Murray,	4
Thomas W. Surette,	1
Drawing—Nathaniel L. Berry,	20
Lucy C. Bedlow,	1

Supervision and Organization—Henry C. Morrison,	16
William J. Shearer,	5
Channing Folsom,	1
School Law—Channing Folsom,	20
General Psychology and	
Pedagogy—James E. Klock,	21
Henry C. Morrison,	3
George H. Whitcher,	1
Primary Methods—Maud Starling,	10
Bertha M. McConhey,	10
History of Education—A. Keith Spofford,	10

GENERAL TOPICS.

Simple Apparatus for Science—Willis O. Smith,	2
New Hampshire History,	
How and what to Teach—Willis O. Smith,	1
Teaching <i>vs.</i> Keeping School—Henry C. Morrison,	5
The Growth of the Teacher—Henry C. Morrison,	6
The Place of the Teacher's	
Association in Educational	
Work—Henry C. Morrison,	2
The Delinquent Boy—Henry C. Morrison,	1
Teachers' Salaries and	
Tenure of Office—Fred L. V. Spaulding,	3
Public School System of	
Germany—William H. Hartshorn,	2
Modern Education—J. E. Klock,	1
What Professional Training	
Means—J. E. Klock,	1
On Teaching Pupils how to	
Think—William M. Warren,	1
School Gardening—William A. Baldwin,	1
Play in Elementary	
Education—George E. Johnson,	1
Manual Training—Charles H. Morss,	1
High School Entrance	
Requirements—Samuel W. Robertson,	1

High School Graduation	
Requirements—Leslie L. Cleveland,	1
The High School as a Sifter—Charles H. Howe,	1
Commercial Education in	
Secondary Schools—Carlos B. Ellis,	1
Morality and Religion in	
Public Schools—Herman H. Horne,	1
Place of Culture in Modern	
Life—Prof. E. R. Groves,	1
What the High School ex-	
pects of the Elementary	
School—Robert J. Sisk,	1
Seat Work—Caroline E. Wing,	1
The Physical Basis of	
Education—John M. Tyler,	1
Moral Instruction—Henry C. Sanborn,	1

EVENING LECTURES.

The Organization of Rural	
Schools—Henry C. Morrison,	2
The Schools and the State—Henry C. Morrison,	4
The Home and the School—Henry C. Morrison,	1
The Place of Nature Study in	
the Public Schools (Illus.)—William H. Huse,	1
Recent Educational	
Legislation—Channing Folsom,	1
An Hour of Story Telling—Mabel C. Bragg,	1

The institute occupies a somewhat anachronous position in the state school system. As originally provided for, both in this and in other states, it was one of the early instances of recognition by legislatures that teaching is a special art, and that to teach well a person needs instruction in the art. It was designed at a time when trained teachers were scarce and superintendents still fewer. As a means of interpreting to teachers the meaning and significance of their work, it undoubtedly has done and still does a great service. As a means of instructing untrained teachers in some of the more

elementary principles of their art it may be made useful. In any sense a substitute for training it is not, and in so far as its existence misleads the public on this point it is harmful.

I have found that the institute may still well serve three somewhat distinct ends, and I believe that it has served them well.

First, the large attendance of citizens shows that it is a valuable means of stimulating and informing public sentiment with reference to school work and public education.

Second, it is not without value as a means of instructing young teachers who have had no training and but little education, in some of the elements of the art of teaching. To accomplish this aim, however, it must have to an eminent degree that quality commonly designated as "practical." That it can be made to serve experienced and trained teachers to the same degree in this direction is extremely doubtful.

Third, it can undoubtedly be made a serviceable instrument for unifying and thus establishing educational principles on the solid basis of generally accepted validity—this through the evolution of ideas in conference and the natural selection of those which are of value.

The first purpose has been fulfilled quite generally at all institutes.

The second I have endeavored to realize more and more fully by carrying the institutes to the remoter towns or at least into sections easily reached from such towns. I have tried to make all institutes of this class decidedly practical in character, that is, to provide lectures bearing upon specific and familiar problems of the schoolroom. It is just as easy to make a program abounding in flowery sentiments and much moralizing, and it not infrequently happens that such a program wins the more applause, but that it represents a profitable expenditure of the fund for the purpose for which it was intended is extremely doubtful. I hope to be able to reach a still larger number of towns during the coming year, planning for a small attendance at each institute, however.

The third general purpose of the institute I have aimed to realize in two ways, (1) by means of the prolonged institute at Plymouth during the summer months, and (2) through meetings held in connection with teachers' associations at different points in the state.

The summer institute of two weeks has called together a class of teachers from all parts of the state, and from all grades of school work, who are in general the most progressive and ambitious. The lecturers have generally been men and women of authority in their subjects. The two weeks' session has been a time of continuous hard work on the part of teachers, and both in the lecture room and in the free play of individual discussion their minds have been quickened and replenished. It is not too much to say that the attendant teachers have carried back to their schools and to their fellow teachers ideas whose germination has been of immense advantage to the schools of the state.

The institutes held in connection with teacher's associations have served in the main two general purposes: (1) They have undoubtedly helped to knit the associational life of the teachers into a closer fabric, and in some instances, indeed, the associations probably could not exist without this reinforcement; (2) they have brought the messages of eminent educators to bear upon large groups of city and suburban teachers, interpreting the work of the public school in its broader aspects and quickening the minds of those teachers who are receptive to new ideas.

Not all the teachers in any part of the state are of this latter class, and while it is useless to force upon a teacher's attention matters about which she cares little or nothing, such persons should not be allowed to use the institute or teacher's meeting as a ready means of shirking schoolroom duties. It is the practice in most of our cities and larger towns for the school board generally to close school on several occasions during the year in order to allow teachers to go to institutes or to association meetings. Some teachers, probably a large majority, acting in good faith and seeming to

realize that for a day given without loss of pay a full equivalent ought to be rendered to the city, faithfully attend the sessions of the institute and derive therefrom such profit as it may have for them. Others either do not appear at all or else leave after a period or two and devote the remainder of the day to their own purposes. I recommend that city and town school boards adopt such provisions as will allow the privileges of attending institutes and association meetings only to those who will in good faith attend, permitting or requiring all others to teach.

This suggests and raises the whole question of "no-school" days, especially in the cities. It not infrequently happens that teachers may under existing regulations be legitimately absent from school on from nine to twelve full days, during the year, not counting absences for stormy days and for sickness. And all told, over two school weeks in the aggregate may be and frequently are lost in this way, out of a short school year. This is neither good business management, nor is it conducive to a right attitude of teachers toward their work.

CHAPTER XII.

REPORT OF REGENT OF STATE BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

THE LAW.

AN ACT to regulate the licensing and registration of physicians and surgeons.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall hold himself out to the public as a physician and surgeon, or advertise as such, or use the title of M. D. or Dr. (or any title which shall show or

tend to show that the person using the same is a practitioner of any of the branches of medicine) in New Hampshire after September 1, 1897, unless previously registered and authorized, or unless licensed and registered as required by this chapter; nor shall any person practice medicine and surgery whose authority to practice is suspended or revoked by the agent of a state board.

SECT. 2. Within sixty days after the passage of this act, the governor and council shall appoint three separate state boards of medical examiners, of five members each, so appointed that the term of office of one member shall expire each year, and the members thereafter appointed shall hold office five years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. One board shall represent the New Hampshire Medical Society, one the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society, and one the New Hampshire Eclectic Society. Each of these three societies shall nominate, annually, twice the number of examiners to be appointed in that year on the board representing it. The names of such nominees shall be annually transmitted, under seal, by the president and secretary, to the governor and council, who shall appoint from such lists the examiners required to form the boards and to fill any vacancy that may occur from expiration of office or otherwise. Each nominee, before appointment, shall furnish to the governor and council satisfactory proof that he has received the degree of doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, and that he has legally practiced medicine in this state for at least five years. If no nominees are presented from a society to the governor and council, they may appoint from members in good standing in such society without restriction. The governor and council, upon recommendation of the board, may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity, or neglect of duty.

SECT. 3. Every medical examiner shall receive a commission of appointment from the state, and before beginning his term of office shall file with the secretary of state the consti-

tutional oath of office. Each board, or any member thereof, may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. Each board may make any by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with law, necessary in performing its duties.

SECT. 4. The superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*, shall be the regent of the state boards of medical examiners, and shall perform such duties as are herein specified.

SECT. 5. From the fees provided by this act, the regent may pay all proper expenses incurred by its provisions, except compensation to medical examiners; and any surplus at the end of any year shall be apportioned equally among the three boards; and the state shall not pay the expenses of said boards, or either of them, or compensate them, or either of them, for services rendered under their commissions.

SECT. 6. Each board shall annually elect from its members a president and a secretary for the year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year, pursuant to call of the regent, who may also call joint meetings of the three boards or of their officers. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum, but questions prepared by the boards may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked, by committees duly authorized by the boards.

SECT. 7. The regent shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of \$10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he,—

1. Is more than twenty-one years of age.
2. Is of good moral character.
3. Has graduated from a registered college; or satisfactorily completed a full course in a registered academy or high school; or had a preliminary education considered and accepted by the regent as fully equivalent.
4. Has studied medicine not less than four full school years, of at least nine months each, including four satisfactory courses, of at least six months each, in four different

calendar years, in a medical college registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard. The regent shall accept, as the equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirements, evidence of five or more years' reputable practice, provided that such substitution be specified in the license.

5. Has either received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full right to practice medicine in some foreign country.

Students who matriculate in a New Hampshire medical school before January 1, 1898, on the prescribed study of medicine, shall be exempt from this preliminary education requirement.

SECT. 8. Each board shall submit to the regent, as required, lists of suitable questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology and hygiene, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, pathology and diagnosis, and therapeutics including practice and materia medica. From these lists the regent shall prepare question papers for all these subjects, which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates, except that in therapeutics, practice, and materia medica all the questions submitted to any candidate shall be chosen from those prepared by the board selected by that candidate and shall be in harmony with the tenets of that school, as determined by its state board of medical examiners.

SECT. 9. Examinations for license shall be given at Concord, in this state, and at least twice annually, and shall be exclusively in writing and in English. Each examination shall be conducted by the regent, or a competent examiner appointed by him, who shall not be one of the medical examiners. At the close of each examination the regent or examiner in charge shall deliver the questions and answer papers to the board selected by each candidate, or to its duly authorized committee, and such board, without unnecessary delay, shall examine and mark the answers and transmit to the regent an official report, signed by its president and secretary, stating the standing of each candidate in each branch, his

general average, and whether the board recommends that a license be granted. Such report shall include the questions and answers and shall be filed in the public records of the regent. If a candidate fails on first examination, he may, after not less than six months' further study, have a second examination without fee. If the failure is from illness, or other cause satisfactory to the boards, they may waive the required six months' study.

SECT. 10. On receiving from a state board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the regent shall issue to him a license to practice medicine. Every license shall be issued by the regent under seal, and shall be signed by each acting medical examiner of the board selected, and by the regent, and shall state that the licensee has given satisfactory evidence of fitness, as to age, character, preliminary and medical education, and all other matters required by law, and that after full examination he has been found properly qualified to practice. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the regent as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this chapter, and applicants who matriculate in a New Hampshire medical school before January 1, 1898, and who receive the degree M. D. January 1, 1903, may, without further examination, on payment of five dollars to the regent and on submitting such evidence as may be required, receive an endorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a regent license issued after examination.

Before any license is issued it shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept in the regent's office, and its number shall be noted in the license. This record shall be open to public inspection, and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of land.

SECT. 11. (As amended by Chapter 1 of the Session Laws of 1903.) This chapter shall not be construed to affect commissioned medical officers serving in the United States army,

navy, or marine hospital service, while so commissioned; or any one while actually serving on the resident medical staff of any legally incorporated hospital; or any legally registered dentist exclusively engaged in practicing dentistry; or any manufacturer of artificial eyes, limbs or orthopedic instruments or trusses in fitting such instruments on persons in need thereof; or any lawfully qualified physician in other states or countries meeting legally registered physicians in this state in consultation; or any physician residing on a border of a neighboring state and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine therein, whose practice extends into this state, and who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within this state; or to the regular or family physicians of persons not residents of this state, when called to attend them during a temporary stay in the state; neither shall the provisions of this act apply to clairvoyants, or to persons practicing hypnotism, magnetic healing, mind cure, massage, Christian science, so-called, or any other method of healing if no drugs are employed or surgical operations are performed; *provided*, such persons do not violate any of the provisions of this act in relation to the use of M. D. or the title of doctor or physician.

SECT. 12. Any person who, not being then lawfully authorized to practice medicine within this state and so registered according to law, shall hold himself out to the public as a physician and surgeon, or advertise as such, within this state, without lawful registration or in violation of any provision of this chapter; and any person who shall buy, sell, or fraudulently obtain any medical diploma, license, record, or registration, or who shall aid or abet such buying, selling, or fraudulently obtaining, or who shall practice medicine under cover of any medical diploma, license, record, or registration illegally obtained, or signed, or issued unlawfully, or under fraudulent representations or mistake of fact in a material regard; and any person who shall append the letters M. D. to his or her name; or shall assume or advertise the title of doctor (or any title which shall show or tend to show that the person assuming or advertising the same is a practitioner of

any of the branches of medicine) in such a manner as to convey the impression that he or she is a legal practitioner of medicine, or of any of its branches, without having legally received the medical degree, or without having received a license which constituted at the time an authority to practice medicine under the laws of this state then in force, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for three months for the first offense; and on the conviction of any subsequent offense, by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 13. Every person who is a practitioner of medicine and surgery in this state prior to the passage of this act shall be, upon satisfactory proof thereof to the regent and upon the payment of a fee of one dollar, entitled to registration; and the said regent shall issue to him a certificate signed by himself and the chairman and secretary of such board of medical examiners as the applicant may elect; and said certificate shall state the facts and the cause of said registration, and shall entitle the said person to practice medicine legally in the state of New Hampshire.

SECT. 14. The first meeting of the boards may be called by any one of the members by a notice in writing, stating the time and place of meeting, sent by mail to each of the other members at least one week prior thereto.

SECT. 15. This act shall take effect on its passage.

[Approved March 16, 1897.]

The examining boards are as follows:

From the New Hampshire Medical Society:

George Cook, M. D., Concord, term expires 1907.

George H. Shedd, M. D., North Conway, term expires 1908.

John F. Robinson, M. D., Manchester, term expires 1909.

James T. Greeley, M. D., Nashua, term expires 1910.

Arthur C. Heflinger, M. D., Portsmouth, term expires 1911.

From the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society :

George W. Flagg, M. D., Keene, term expires 1907.

Albion K. P. Harvey, M. D., Somersworth, term expires 1908.

Henry M. Wiggin, M. D., Whitefield, term expires 1909.

Robert V. Sweet, M. D., Rochester, term expires 1910.

Arthur J. Todd, M. D., Manchester, term expires 1911.

From the New Hampshire Eclectic Society :

Francis L. Gerald, M. D., Warren, term expires 1907.

Ezra C. Chase, M. D., Orford, term expires 1908.

A. J. Marston, M. D., Plymouth, term expires 1909.

Lester R. Brown, M. D., Winchester, term expires 1910.

Of the joint board, the president is Dr. Cook, and the secretary Dr. Greeley.

The registered practitioners licensed between January 1, 1905, and October 1, 1906, are classified as follows :

A.	In practice in the state prior to the enactment of the law	. . . . .	3
B.	Admitted by examination	. . . . .	59
C.	Admitted by indorsement of diploma	. . . . .	2
			—
	Total	. . . . .	64

The total number of licenses issued since the enactment of the law is one thousand one hundred ; of these, six have been revoked.

Four examinations have been held since January 1, 1905, as shown in the summary which follows :

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

JANUARY, 1905, TO OCTOBER, 1906.

EXAMINATION.	Date.		Men.	Women.	Regular.	Homeopathic.	Total.	Accepted.	Rejected.
Eighteenth.....	Feb.,	1905	15	1	16	.....	16	9	7
Nineteenth.....	July,	1905	21	.....	20	1	21	16	5
Twentieth.....	Jan.,	1906	23	.....	21	2	23	15	8
Twenty-first.....	July,	1906	29	.....	28	1	29	19	10
			88	1	85	4	89	59	30

There has been collected from fees and transfers to other states, \$858; of this sum, \$375.99 has been required for the expenses of the regent's office, and \$482.01 has been distributed among the three boards as required by law.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, that a change in the law should be made designed to insure participation in the duties of the boards by all members. At present a part of the members do all the work, including preparation of questions, reading of papers, attending meetings, while all share equally in the revenue derived from fees.

A record of the questions proposed at the several examinations is here given.

EIGHTEENTH EXAMINATION.

FEBRUARY 1 AND 2, 1905.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Medical Society.)

1. Give cause, symptoms, complications, and treatment of scarlitina.
2. Give definition, cause, and symptoms of uræmia.

3. Give the materia medica and therapeutics of belladonna.
 4. Give definition, symptoms, complications, and treatment of lobar pneumonia.
 5. Without abbreviating write for an eight-ounce mixture for epilepsy.
 6. Define rickets. Give its etiology, symptoms, and treatment.
 7. What does an intractable cystitis, without apparent cause, suggest?
 8. Without abbreviating, write a prescription for spasmodic asthma.
 9. Name the exanthematous diseases.
 10. Define diabetes insipidus. Give etiology, symptoms, and treatment.
-

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Homeopathic Society.)

1. What is meant by the dechloridation treatment of nephritis?
2. Given a case of typhoid fever with threatened perforation, how would you manage the case?
3. Called to see a case of diphtheria, would you use anti-toxin, and if so, at what stage of the disease would it be most effective?
4. If in doubt as to whether a patient has diphtheria or follicular tonsilitis, how would you proceed?
5. Mention the drugs most frequently indicated in acute bronchitis, and give their characteristics.
6. How would you treat a case of syncope?
7. By what symptoms, objective and subjective, would you recognize a case of arsenical poisoning, and how treat it?
8. Outline diet and drug treatment for diabetes mellitus.
9. How would you manage an ordinary case of infantile eclampsia?
10. What drugs are oftenest used in the treatment of catarrhal pneumonia?

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Eclectic Society.*)

1. (a) What membrane is acted upon by bryonia? (b) hydrastis? (c) What form of rheumatism would indicate the use of macrotys? (d) Salicylate of soda?
2. (a) Give diagnosis and treatment for spasmodic croup. (b) Tonsilitis.
3. Differentiate diphtheria from follicular tonsilitis.
4. Describe apis mellifica, and give the indication for its use.
5. (a) What part of the intestines is influenced by the action of aloes, and in what way; in large doses? (b) Small doses?
6. Describe apocynum cannabinum, and give special indication for its use.
7. (a) What diseased parts or organs would indicate the use of phytolacca decandra? (b) Hammamelis?
8. What disease of the kidneys would call for the action of lycopus virginica?
9. (a) Give indication for use of phosphorus. (b) Give dose of liquor potassii arsenites. (c) Give pathological condition calling for echinacea.
10. Give treatment for cystitis, and mention symptoms for prescribing three remedies.

ANATOMY.

1. Trace the peritoneum.
2. Describe the large intestine.
3. Give origin, course, and distribution of the pneumogastric nerve.
4. Describe the uterus and its appendages.
5. Describe the lens and its capsule.
6. Describe the brachial artery.
7. Give the relations of the spleen.

8. Describe the femur, including its various processes and the kinds of articulation represented in its action.
9. Give origin, course, and distribution of the optic nerve.
10. Of what muscles is the perineum composed? What is its shape, and with what other structures is it in immediate relation?

SURGERY.

1. Give technique in amputation at shoulder joint.
2. Describe operation for cleft palate.
3. Diagnose and treat intracapsular fracture of femur.
4. Describe surgical shock, and give treatment.
5. How do you administer ether? Chloroform?
6. How treat foreign body in the œsophagus?
7. Describe carbuncle. Give treatment.
8. What is lupus and its treatment?
9. What would you do for a strangulated hernia?
10. Describe the treatment of a lacerated wound of the wrist when a part of the tendons, nerves, and arteries have been severed.

OBSTETRICS.

1. Describe the principal mammary changes occurring in the course of pregnancy.
2. How would you prepare the lying-in bed?
3. What treatment would you employ in recent laceration of the os uteri?
4. Differentiate between presentation, position and posture.
5. Give indications for inducing premature labor.
6. How would you manage a severe hemorrhage occurring simultaneously with completion of the third stage of labor?
7. Describe the forceps, their use, and manner of application.

8. How would you manage a face presentation?
 9. Describe mastitis after labor, and give treatment.
 10. Give indications for version.
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CHEMISTRY.

1. State the action produced (1) by animals; (2) by plants on air.
 2. Name one or more tests by which arsenic can be detected with certainty.
 3. Describe the action of lead on water.
 4. Mention the names of the opium alkaloids.
 5. What properties are common to all acids?
 6. What is a hydro-carbon? Name one.
 7. Write an equation showing the action of sulphuric acid on sodium chloride.
 8. What proteids are found in milk?
 9. Describe a method of estimating the amount of urea excreted in twenty-four hours.
 10. Give the chemical name and formula of copperas, epsom salts, oil of vitriol, blue vitriol, and sugar of lead.
-

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. What is the source of uric acid? Average daily quantity? How eliminated, healthy adult?
2. What are the mechanical processes of digestion?
3. Give the physiology of normal voice sounds.
4. What food preservatives can be used within the limit of health?
5. Give your method of disinfecting a room after contagious disease, agents used, time, etc.
6. What are the fundamental vital qualities of the protoplasm of an amœba?
7. What is the specific gravity and reaction of human blood?

8. Describe the physical properties of the red globules of the blood.
 9. What is pepsin? Where found, and what is its use?
 10. Describe the passage of absorbed materials into the general circulation.
-

PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Give the symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease.
 2. Give the pathology of catarrhal pneumonia.
 3. Describe the formation of stricture of the urethra.
 4. Describe a case of delirium tremens.
 5. Give pathological changes as they occur in the three stages of pleuritis.
 6. Give pathological anatomy of simple neuritis.
 7. Give pathological changes found in hay fever.
 8. Give pathology and diagnosis of hydrothorax.
 9. Give pathology and diagnosis of angina pectoris.
 10. Give pathology and diagnosis of pyelitis.
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NINETEENTH EXAMINATION.

JULY 7 AND 8, 1905.

MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. What is pilocarpine and what are its therapeutic uses?
2. Describe exophthalmic goitre and give its treatment.
3. What is salol and what are its therapeutic uses?
4. Describe erythema nodosum and give its treatment.
5. Name five active diuretics.
6. Describe enteric fever and give its treatment.
7. Give the alkaloids and salts of opium.
8. Give the early diagnostic signs of pulmonary tuberculosis.
9. Give the materia medica of ipecacuanha.
10. Describe angina pectoris and give its treatment.

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society.*)

1. Do you advocate the use of diphtheria antitoxin? If so, at what stage of the disease would you administer it?
 2. Mention your medicinal, dietetic and hygienic treatment of a typical case of typhoid fever from onset to convalescence.
 3. Given a case of chronic interstitial nephritis with edema of lower extremities, dilation of heart and scanty urine containing albumen and casts. What is your treatment?
 4. How would you manage a case of acute gastritis caused by (a) alcoholism? (b) ptomaine poisoning?
 5. Give your treatment and general management of a typical case of scarlatina.
 6. Give treatment of acute appendicitis.
 7. How would you treat a case of cholera infantum? Give dietary and hygiene.
 8. Give your treatment of a case of acute catarrhal jaundice.
 9. Give treatment—medical and mechanical—of a typical case of pleuritis.
 10. How would you manage a case of eczema capitis?
-

THERAPEUTICS.

(*New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society.*)

1. Describe cerebro-spinal meningitis and give treatment.
2. Diagnose and give treatment for incontinence of urine.
3. Give indication calling for: (a) staphysagria; (b) thuja; (c) veratrum; (d) ipecac; (e) stigmatis maydis; (f) salicylate of soda. Give doses of each.
4. What is meant by etiology, prodromi and sequelæ of a disease?
5. Describe and give dose and action of ergot.
6. What are the alkaloids of opium and the doses of each?
7. Give diagnosis of articular rheumatism and prescribe.

8. What is the composition of Dover's powders; paregoric? Give doses for child one year old.
 9. Diagnose and give treatment for chorea.
 10. (a) Name, in your opinion, the best nerve stimulant; (b) heart stimulant; (c) nerve sedative; (d) arterial sedative; (e) diaphoretic; (f) diuretic; (g) cholagogue; (h) antiseptic.
-

ANATOMY.

1. Name the parts of the alimentary canal from the lips to the anus, and all structures that enter it.
 2. Name the muscles that form the anterior abdominal wall.
 3. Place and describe the uterus and its adnexa.
 4. Name all the bones of the hand including the wrist.
 5. What muscles have their origin or insertion about the knee joint?
 6. Name the chief foramina at the base of the skull and what pass through them.
 7. Describe in detail the deltoid muscle.
 8. Give limitations and enumerate branches of external carotid artery.
 9. Give origin, course and distribution of the facial nerve.
 10. Give gross anatomy of the lungs.
-

SURGERY.

1. Enumerate the various methods of checking hemorrhage.
2. How do you treat fractures of the femur?
3. What conditions may require joint excision?
4. Describe one good method for sterilization of instruments and of hands preliminary to operation.
5. Differentiate spinal curvature due to muscular atrophy from that due to tuberculosis. Give treatment of each.

6. How would you reduce a dislocation of the inferior maxillary bone?
 7. Enumerate varieties of fractures.
 8. Diagnose and give treatment of varicocele.
 9. Where and how would you trephine for middle meningeal hemorrhage?
 10. Describe methods of administration of chloroform and ether.
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OBSTETRICS.

1. How would you manage the patient during the last three months of pregnancy?
 2. Mention two of the more common asymmetries of the pelvis.
 3. Given a case of left sacro-posterior presentation. How would you manage it?
 4. When may an anæsthetic be used in normal labor?
 5. If your patient were suddenly seized with severe convulsion during the first stage of labor, what would you do? Give your method of diagnosis and reasons for your treatment.
 6. Define placenta previa; give diagnosis, dangers to both mother and child, and treatment.
 7. Give causes and treatment of post-partal hemorrhage.
 8. How would you treat a case of retained placenta?
 9. What is superfetation?
 10. Name the causes of sterility in the female and give treatment.
-

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the composition of bone ash?
2. How would you distinguish between potassium iodide and common salt?
3. How would you distinguish blood from other stains?
4. What constitutes heat?

5. Why do ice and salt make a freezing mixture?
 6. Give method of detecting arsenic in stomach contents.
 7. How is chloral-hydrate prepared and how does it act as a poison?
 8. Name the constituents of normal urine.
 9. What is the specific gravity of normal urine?
 10. What are the carbo-hydrates?
-

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. What are the physical properties of human blood?
 2. Describe the lymphatic system.
 3. Describe the secretion of the urine.
 4. Describe voluntary muscular contractility.
 5. What ductless glands are found in the human body?
Give the function of any two.
 6. What are the chief proximate principles in food? What should be the daily average of each for healthy adult?
 7. Discuss the common domestic beverages, such as coffee, tea, cocoa and water.
 8. What is the cause of hardness in water? How is it removed for domestic purposes?
 9. What nerves control the movements of the heart?
 10. Describe the physical phenomena of the circulation of the blood.
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PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Give differential pathological conditions between true nephritis and the kidney of pregnancy.
2. In what pathological conditions do we often find congestion and edema of the lungs as a complication?
3. Give pathological anatomy of catarrhal dysentery.
4. Give pathology and diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
5. Give pathology and diagnosis of carcinoma of the stomach.

6. Give pathology and diagnosis of peritonitis.
 7. Mention the causes of hepatogenous jaundice.
 8. Give the different causes of ascites.
 9. Give the pathology of malignant endocarditis.
 10. Mention the different causes of retinitis.
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TWENTIETH EXAMINATION.

JANUARY 9 AND 10, 1906.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Medical Society.)

1. Give the official title and dose of each of the preparations of iron.
 2. Differentiate cerebro-spinal from tubercular meningitis.
 3. Give the symptoms and treatment of acute tonsilitis.
 4. Give the incubative periods of the exanthemata.
 5. Give the treatment of acute iritis, and name some of the pathological conditions producing it.
 6. Name the drugs that increase arterial tension.
 7. Define: (a) Materia Medica; (b) Therapeutics.
 8. Give the symptoms and treatment of pericarditis with effusion.
 9. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by undiluted carbolic acid.
 10. Give the treatment of acute otitis media, and name some of the pathological conditions producing it.
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MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Homeopathic Society.)

1. How would you manage an uncomplicated case of pleuritis?
2. What relation do the diseases of the upper air passages bear to the causation of cough, and what is the treatment?
3. Give your treatment of acute catarrhal laryngitis.

4. Describe an ordinary case of chlorosis, and give treatment.
 5. How would you manage a case of cerebral hemorrhage?
 6. Mention treatment of biliary colic.
 7. How would you treat a case of acute intestinal indigestion?
 8. Mention three conditions for the relief of which you would use morphine hypodermatically.
 9. Give your management of conjunctivitis neonatorum.
 10. Mention treatment for syncope.
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MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

(New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society.)

1. What causes palpitation of the heart? Give treatment.
 2. Give early signs of phthisis pulmonalis.
 3. Describe the pathological conditions calling for the use of, (a) thuja; (b) apis melifica; (c) stigmata maydis; (d) phytolacca decandra; (e) salicylate of soda.
 4. Differentiate follicular tonsilitis from diphtheria.
 5. Discuss mucous colitis and give method of treatment.
 6. Discuss la grippe and give treatment.
 7. Describe nux vomica and its alkaloids and give doses of each.
 8. What would be your treatment for acute muscular rheumatism?
 9. Mention the forms of croup and give treatment.
 10. What causes edema? What special medicine is indicated?
-

ANATOMY.

1. Describe fully the elbow joint, naming the bony processes and the chief ligaments attached thereto.

2. What are the muscles that form the abdominal walls, and what is their relationship to each other?
 3. Describe the triangular ligament of the male pelvis.
 4. Give the position of the normal heart and its anatomical relationship with contiguous organs.
 5. Describe the portal circulation.
 6. Give the origin and distribution of the pneumogastric nerve.
 7. Describe the sciatic nerve.
 8. Describe fully the peritoneum.
 9. Enumerate the coats of the eyeball and describe each.
 10. Name all the individual structures that enter into or have to do with the auditory apparatus.
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SURGERY.

1. In burns and scalds: (a) On what does the prognosis depend? (b) When is a case likely to prove fatal? (c) How long does the inflammatory stage usually last?
2. Distinguish between *antiseptic* and *aseptic*. Illustrate.
3. How would you proceed with protruding viscera of abdominal wounds?
4. How would you prepare a room in a private house for a capital operation?
5. Differentiate between cancerous and tuberculous peritonitis.
6. How would you treat a foreign body in larynx or trachea?
7. Where would you amputate for gangrene of foot due to atheroma?
8. Classify aneurisms. How may spontaneous recovery occur?
9. Give symptoms of intestinal obstruction.
10. What are the symptoms and physical signs of tuberculosis of the hip joint?

OBSTETRICS.

1. Give two characteristic and absolute signs of pregnancy.
2. Would you advise frequent examinations of the urine during pregnancy, and, if so, for what reason?
3. Give anatomy and physiology of the placenta.
4. Give mechanism and management of delivery of the head.
5. Give your management of the third stage of labor.
6. Give causes and treatment of post-partum hemorrhage.
7. Mention the indications for version and state methods of performing the operation.
8. What special immediate care should the new-born infant receive? State the diet of the new-born in case lactation has failed.
9. Describe the technic of bimanual palpation. State the special purpose of bimanual palpation.
10. State the uses and dangers of the uterine sound and describe technic of its employment.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is a chemical solution?
2. Difference between crystallization and precipitation?
3. What is sublimation?
4. Define cohesion, adhesion, and chemical affinity.
5. What is quantitative analysis?
6. What are proteids?
7. Give method for detection of arsenic in stomach contents.
8. What is the difference between organic and inorganic matter?
9. What is common table salt, chemically considered, and how would you distinguish it from potassium iodide? Give formula of each.
10. Mention some drugs that combined in a prescription would be chemically incompatible.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. What is the action of saliva on starch?
 2. What is reflex action?
 3. Describe the act of vomiting.
 4. Define a ganglion. Give the physiology of Meckles.
 5. Give the physiology of normal hearing.
 6. What are the characteristics of the pulse which it is necessary to note?
 7. Describe the thyroid gland and give its supposed function.
 8. How is pulmonary tuberculosis communicable and how would you prevent?
 9. What is "sewer gas," and how does it become a source of disease?
 10. What are the best physical disinfecting agents, and how used?
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PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

1. Describe a case of typhlitis.
2. Describe the formation of gall stones, and give the symptoms of hepatic colic.
3. Describe a typical case of rheumatic fever.
4. Give the pathology of mitral stenosis.
5. Give five pathological differences between chancre and chancroid.
6. Give three pathological conditions which necessitate version in labor.
7. Give pathology in case of scarlet fever.
8. Give pathology and diagnosis of pneumonia.
9. Give pathology and diagnosis of pericarditis.
10. Give pathology and diagnosis of pertussis.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

The entire number of practitioners of medicine and surgery registered at this date (October 1, 1906) is one thousand and one hundred. A complete list is here given.

It should be noted that this list does not purport to be accurate on any other point than that of registration. Notification of deaths and changes of residence will enable the regent to present a more nearly accurate record.

"A" is used to designate those who were in practice prior to the passage of the law; "B," those who have passed the examination; "C," those graduates of a New Hampshire medical school whose diplomas have been endorsed.

B	Abbott, Albert Francis, Hom.	. . . . .	Leominster, Mass.
A	Abbott, Alfred W.	. . . . .	Laconia
A	Abbott, Charles Benjamin	. . . . .	Suncook
A	Abbott, Clifton S.	. . . . .	Laconia
B	Abbott, Edson Moses	. . . . .	Rochester
A	Abbott, Ezra Walker, Ec.		
B	Abbott, Florence Hale.		
A	Abbott, George F.	. . . . .	Kent, Washington
A	*Abbott, Lillian E.	. . . . .	Concord
A	*Abbott, Oscar Dunreath	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Abbott, Walter H.	. . . . .	Hillsborough Bridge
A	Adams, Chancey	. . . . .	Concord
A	Adams, Charles W., Hom.	. . . . .	Franklin
A	Adams, Daniel S.	. . . . .	Manchester
A	*Adams, Ira H.	. . . . .	West Derry
B	Adams, Walter Forrester, Hom.	. . . . .	Waltham, Mass.
C	Albright, Clifford Brandt	. . . . .	Keene
A	Aldrich, Ezra Barnes	. . . . .	Manchester
B	Aldrich, Lewis Clarence	. . . . .	Jefferson

*Deceased.

A	Aldrich, Walton H.	Marlborough
A	Alexander, Anson C., Hom.	Penacook
A	Allen, Arthur Norman, Hom.	Tewksbury, Mass.
A	Allen, Bradford	Nashua
A	Allen, Clarence Jean	Winchester, Mass.
A	Allen, Walter Algeno	Hampstead
B	Allin, Fred Andrea	West Stewartstown
A	Ames, Andrew Almon, Ec.	
B	Amsden, Henry Hubbard, Hom.	Concord
A	*Andrews, Burt	Rochester
A	Andrews, Ezekiel Bennett	Ossipee
A	Angulo Alensandro.	
A	Annable, Edwin G.	Concord
A	Annis, Ai Stillman, Hom.	Rochester
A	Anthoine, Isaiah Gilman	Nashua
A	Atherton, Ella Blaylock	Nashua
A	Atkinson, Leonard Woods, Hom.	Fryeburg, Me.
A	Axteli, John Fremont	Newton
A	Bachelor, Mary W.	New Hampton
B	Bailey, George S.	Hillsborough Bridge
C	Bakeman, Francis Albert	Franklin
C	Baker, Benjamin Ward.	
A	*Baker, Cyrus E.	Claremont
B	Baker, Ida Belle.	
A	Baketel, Harrie S.	Jersey City, N. J.
C	Baketel, Roy Vincent	Methuen, Mass.
B	Baldwin, Harrison P., Hom.	Boston, Mass.
C	Ballard, Clarence Pressey	Gilmanton Iron Works
A	Bancroft, Charles P.	Concord
B	Barbrick, John Fraser	Boston, Mass.
A	Barker, Justin Starr	Kennebunk, Me.
C	Barker, Ralph Higgins	Chester
B	Barnes, Harry Aldrich	Boston, Mass.
A	Barnes, Walter R.	Orford
A	Barnett, Henry, Ec.	Lancaster
B	Barney, Elmer Ellsworth Joseph	Berlin

*Deceased.

A	Barney, J. Sarah, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Franklin
C	Bartlett, Percy	.	.	.	.	Hanover
B	Batchelder, Edward Carpenter	.	.	.	.	Dover
A	Basch, William A.	.	.	.	.	Ashuelot
B	Bastian, George Leon	.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Bates, John Howard	.	.	.	.	East Rochester
C	Bates, Willard Asa	.	.	.	.	Palmer, Mass.
B	Beardsley, Fred Nickerson	.	.	.	.	Manchester
C	Beaton, Alexander Angus	.	.	.	.	Franklin Falls
A	Beattie, William Johnston	.	.	.	.	Littleton
A	Beauclerk, William Preston	.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Beaudet, Louis Philippe, Ec.	.	.	.	.	Newmarket
C	Beaudoin, Bennett Mortimer Roland.					
C	Beckford, Henry Shedd	.	.	.	.	Belmont
A	Beckley, George Hallam.	.	.	.	.	Derry
C	Beckwith, Henry Witter	.	.	.	.	Norwich, Conn.
A	Beers, Elbridge G., Ec.	.	.	.	.	Plainfield
A	Bell, Ernest Lorne	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
B	*Belt, Edward Jones.					
A	Bennett, Clara Hutchinson, Ec.	.	.	.	.	Dover
B	Bennett, Henry Wells Newell	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Bennette, George Roby	.	.	.	.	Hampstead
A	Bernier, Edmond.					
A	Berry, Herman Irving	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
A	Berry, John James	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
A	Berube, Pierre	.	.	.	.	East Candia
B	Bieberlack, Walter Daniels	.	.	.	.	Worcester, Mass.
B	Biron, Wilford Louis	.	.	.	.	Manchester
C	Bisbee, Walter G.	.	.	.	.	Philadelphia, Pa.
A	Bishop, Channing, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Bristol
A	Bixby, Ernest P.	.	.	.	.	Francetown
C	Black, James S.	.	.	.	.	Nashua
B	*Blair, Frank Weeks	.	.	.	.	Farmington
A	Blaisdell, Frank	.	.	.	.	Goffstown
A	Blaisdell, George Clark	.	.	.	.	Contoocook
A	Blanchard, Roscoe G.	.	.	.	.	Dover
A	Blanchard, Walter Irving.					

*Deceased.

A	Blazo, Charles	Rochester
A	Bloom, David N.	
A	Bogardus, Frank A.	Canaan
A	Bolster, Augustus S.	Belmont
A	Boutwell, Henry Thatcher	Manchester
A	Boutwell, Henry Winslow	Manchester
A	Bowker, Charles Harvey	Washington, D. C.
A	*Boynton, Charles H.	Lisbon
A	Boynton, Harry Hollister	Lisbon
A	Boynton, Oren Hart	Lisbon
A	*Bradley, Oscar H.	Jaffrey
A	Brien, Augustus A. E.	Manchester
A	Brigham, Frank E.	Salmon Falls
A	Brockway, Daniel G.	Lebanon
A	Bronson, Austin S.	New Hampton
A	Brooks, Nathaniel G.	Charlestown
B	Brooks, Robert H.	Claremont
B	Brown, Elmer F.	Groveton
A	*Brown, George H.	Gilmanton
B	Brown, Harry Alburtus	Boston, Mass.
B	Brown, Hurbert Leslie	Hinsdale
A	Brown, James Francis	Manchester
A	Brown, James Scribner	Manchester
B	Brown, John Bean, Hom.	Fergus Falls, Minn.
B	Brown, Lester Rupert, Ec.	Winchester
B	Brownrigg, Albert Edward	Nashua
A	Bruce, Thomas Kitson, Ec.	
C	Bryant, John Edmund.	
A	Bryar, Fred Elmer	North Sandwich
C	Buckley, James Joseph	Milton
C	Bugbee, Locke Harwood	North Pomfret, Vt.
A	Bullock, Lillian Gertrude, Ec.	Manchester
A	Burleigh, Robert F.	Braintree, Mass.
A	Burnham, Charles Henry	Jefferson
C	Burnham, Elisha Bennett.	
A	Burnham, Hosea B.	Manchester
A	Burnham, John Loring.	

*Deceased.

A	Burns, Robert	.	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
C	Burr, Clarence Harvey	.	.	.	.	Montpelier, Vt.
B	Burt, Edward Daniel	.	.	.	.	North Woodstock
A	Buswell, Albert Currier	.	.	.	.	Epping
A	*Butler, Jacob Newton	.	.	.	.	Lempster
A	Butler, John Freeman	.	.	.	.	Spofford
B	Butterfield, Clarence E.	.	.	.	.	Springfield, Vt.
A	Buzzell, Charles P.	.	.	.	.	Conway
A	Byrnes, Ambrose Guy	.	.	.	.	Harrisville
A	Cain, J. Leavitt	.	.	.	.	Newport
B	Cain, Willie George	.	.	.	.	Epping
B	Caissac, Louis P.					
A	Call, Henry Clay.					
A	Calley, George H.	.	.	.	.	Bristol
A	Campbell, George Abbott, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Campbell, Franklin E.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	*Carbee, Samuel Powers	.	.	.	.	Haverhill
A	Carlton, Elmer Howard	.	.	.	.	Hanover
B	Caron, Damase	.	.	.	.	Franklin Falls
A	Carpenter, Harry B.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
A	Carpenter, Irving Lloyd	.	.	.	.	Manchester
C	Carr, Burt Wilbur	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield
A	*Carr, Edgar L.	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield
A	*Carter, William G.	.	.	.	.	Concord
B	Carty, John Dawson	.	.	.	.	Rochester
A	Carvelle, Henry DeWolfe	.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Cate, George Riley.					
A	*Catellier, Alfred	.	.	.	.	Berlin
B	Caverly, Fred S.	.	.	.	.	Passaic, N. J.
B	Cawley, Ernest Guy	.	.	.	.	Haverhill, Mass.
A	Champagne, Joseph C. A., Hom.					
A	Chandler, Frederick	.	.	.	.	Amherst
A	Charest, Joseph Amidie	.	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Charest, Joseph Charles Benonie	.	.	.	.	Greenville
B	Chase, Edwin L.					
B	Chase, Daniel Robert.					
A	Chase, Ezra Clark,	.	.	.	.	Orford

*Deceased.

B	Chedel, Charles B.	.	.	.	.	.	Hanover
A	Cheever, Benjamin	.	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
A	Cheever, Nathaniel F.	.	.	.	.	.	Greenfield
A	Cheney, Harry Applebee	.	.	.	.	.	Campton Village
A	Cheney, Jonathan M.	.	.	.	.	.	Ashland
B	Chesley, Alice Maud Mary	.	.	.	.	.	Exeter
A	Chesley, Andros Palmer	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
C	Chesley, Harry O.	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
C	*Chesley, Verner Lewis	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
A	Chesnut, Arthur Allen, Hom.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim
A	Child, William	.	.	.	.	.	Highland Lake, Va.
B	Childs, Alfred Henry	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin
A	Chirurg, Charles	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Christie, Morris, Hom.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim
B	Christophe, Herman	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Cilley, Arthur Hutchins	.	.	.	.	.	New York City
A	Claggett, Fred Porter	.	.	.	.	.	Newport
A	Clark, David S.	.	.	.	.	.	Derry
A	Clark, Edgar A.	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Clark, George Frederick	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Clark, Levi	.	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield
B	Clark, William Edward, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	Lempster
B	Clarke, George Haven	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Clough, George Henry	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
B	Clow, Fred Ellsworth	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
B	Cobb, Gardner Nathan	.	.	.	.	.	White River Junction, Vt.
A	Cobb, Joseph J.	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
B	Cogan, Richard Merwin	.	.	.	.	.	Providence, R. I.
A	Cogswell, John R.	.	.	.	.	.	Warner
B	Cogswell, Lloyd H.	.	.	.	.	.	Warner
A	Cogswell, Samuel Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	Derry
A	Colby, Frank Edgar	.	.	.	.	.	Bow
A	Colby, Myron Morton, Hom.	.	.	.	.	.
A	Colcord, Daniel Webster	.	.	.	.	.	Seabrook
A	Cole, Cheney Isaac	.	.	.	.	.	Henniker
B	Colgate, Charles Henry, Jr., Hom.	.	.	.	.	.	Rockland, Mass.
A	Collity, James Michael, Ec.	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester

*Deceased.

B	Congdon, Charles Everett	Nashua
A	Conn, Granville P.	Concord
C	Cook, Charles Henry	Concord
A	Cook, Edwin A.	Colebrook
A	Cook, George	Concord
A	Cooke, T. Bates	Laconia
C	Coolidge, John Wesley	Bristol
B	Cooper, Edward	Worcester, Mass.
A	Copp, George Wilbur, Hom.	Melvin Village
C	Corbett, John Baptiste	Providence, R. I.
A	*Corey, Charles	Manchester
B	Corliss, Oscar Luzerne	Walpole
B	Corwin, Arthur Sherwood	New York
A	Cotton, Curtis B.	Wolfeborough
A	Coutu, Joseph Edward	Claremont
C	Covern, Ernest William	North St. Paul, Minn.
A	Craddock, Ebenezer Benjamin, Ec.	Concord
A	Cramm, William Edward.	
B	*Crediford, David B.	Harrisville
C	Crittendon, Samuel Wright	Newton, Mass.
B	Crosby, Walter Theodore	Manchester
C	Crosby, William Pierce	Hanover
A	Crossman, Edgar O.	Lisbon
B	Crowell, George Marcus	Canaan
A	*Cummings, Alvah R.	Claremont
A	Cummings, Fred Eben	Pittsfield
A	Cummings, Frederick Russell	Concord
A	Curley, Clarence P.	Greenfield, Mass.
A	*Currie, Thomas H.	Lebanon
A	Currier, David M.	Newport
A	Currier, Edward H.	Manchester
A	Currier, George W.	Nashua
B	Curtis, Harlan Fuller.	
B	Curtiss, Charles Lester	Manchester
B	Cushman, Earl Percy	Claremont
A	Cutler, Charles Henry	Peterborough
A	Cutler, George I.	West Swanzey
B	Dame, Fred Russell.	

*Deceased.

A	Dansereau, Pierre E.	Nashua
A *	Darling, William W.	Newport
A	Davenport, George E.	Lisbon
A	Davis, George Moses	Manchester
A	Davis, Gilman	Portland, Me.
A	Davis, Henry S., Hom.	Grafton, Mass.
A	Davis, Samuel Wilbert	Sanbornville
A	Day, Arthur Kehew	Concord
A	Day, Herbert Christopher	Exeter
A	Day, James A.	Waltham, Mass.
A	Dean, Elmer E.	Lebanon
A	Dearborn, Darius Stearns	Milford
B	Dearborn, Edmund Gerrish	Keene
A	Dearborn, Frank A.	Nashua
B	Dearborn, Henry Hale	Cambridge, Mass.
B	Dearborn, Jesse Judson,	Milford
A *	Dearborn, John Jacob	Salisbury
B	Dearborn, Luther Gould, Jr.	Portland, Me.
A *	Dearborn, Sam G.	Nashua
B	Dearborn, Sam Starrett	Nashua
B	Dearborn, Selwyn K.	Woodsville
C	De Gross, John H.	Manchester
B	Delaney, Edward James	Concord
B	DeMoulpied, Walter	Hemmingford, Que.
B	Dennison, Raymond Chase	Berlin
A	Dessaint, Fred	Groveton
B	Dillon, Richard Hastings	Manchester
A	Dimick, George E.	Jefferson
A	Dinsmoor, Frank M.	Keene
A	Dinsmoor, Silas M.	Keene
B	Dinsmore, Herman Hunter	Enfield
A *	Dix, Mablon C.	Hinsdale
B	Dixon, James Henry	Portsmouth
A	Dodge, Charles E., Hom.	Syracuse, N. Y.
A	Dodge, Clarence M.	Manchester
B	Dodge, George Francis	Plymouth
A	Dodge, Henry	Webster

*Deceased.

B	Dolloff, Albert Simeon	New Hampton
B	Dolloff, Charles Hall	Concord
A	Dougherty, Thomas James	Somersworth
A	Douglas, Orlando B.	Concord
A	Dowd, Arthur V.	Bristol
A	*Dowd, John Francis	Manchester
A	Dowlin, Oliver	Wolfeborough
A	Dowlin, Winfred Mason	Claremont
B	Downing, Arthur T.	Littleton
A	Drake, Charles B.	West Lebanon
B	Drake, Dean Spencer	West Lebanon
A	Drake, Ervin Thayer	Franklin
B	Drake, Percy Greenough	Greenland
A	Drew, John A.	Rumney
A	Duchene, Henry Francis J.	
A	Dunbar, Eugene B.	Manchester
B	Duncan, Charles	Concord
A	Dunham, William Russell	Keene
B	Durgin, Edward Chase	East Andover
A	Durkee, Freeman Austin, Ec.	Belmont
A	Duval, Ernest	Rochester
B	Dyer, William Henry	Providence, R. I.
A	Eames, Frederick Henry	Somerville, Mass.
A	Eames, William Morse	Manchester
A	Eastman, Charles Albert	Old Orchard, Me.
B	Eastman, Eugene Bruce	Portsmouth
A	Eastman, Isaac N.	
A	Eastman, Oliver Davis	Woodsville
B	Easton, Frank Birch	Laconia
A	Eaton, Frank	East Weare
B	Edes, Robert Thaxter	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
A	Ela, Robert L.	
A	*Elkins, Jeremiah Stephen	Farmington
C	Elliott, William Thomas.	
A	Ellison, George Washington	Farmington
A	*Emerson, Arthur Llewellyn	Chester
B	Emerson, George Short	Fitzwilliam

*Deceased.

A	*Emery, Alfred Eastman	. . . . .	Penacook
A	Erskine, James B.	. . . . .	Tilton
A	Estes, Florella.		
C	Evans, Frank W.	. . . . .	Coos
B	Evans, John W.	. . . . .	Ottawa, Ont.
A	Fairbanks, Charles Albert	. . . . .	Dover
B	Farnum, Mary Louise Rolfe	. . . . .	Penacook
B	Farr, Irvin H.	. . . . .	Hanover
A	*Farrington, James	. . . . .	Rochester
A	Faulkner, Herbert Kimball	. . . . .	Keene
B	Federman, Phil Herbert	. . . . .	New York City
A	Fellows, George Roberts	. . . . .	Seabrook
A	*Felt, Marcellus Hazen	. . . . .	Hillsborough
A	Ferguson, Arthur Clifford	. . . . .	Berwick, Me.
A	Ferguson, John	. . . . .	Manchester
A	*Ferguson, John David	. . . . .	Manchester
B	Ferguson, Samuel Thomas	. . . . .	North Weare
B	Fernald, Arthur May	. . . . .	Sutton
B	Fernald, Fred	. . . . .	Nottingham
B	Ferrin, William Warren.		
A	Finerty, Joseph William, Hom.	. . . . .	Milford
A	Fisher, Edwin C.	. . . . .	Sunapee
A	Fisher, Franklin Pierce	. . . . .	Enfield Center
A	Fisher, Thomas E., Hom.	. . . . .	Francetown
B	Fiske, George Varnum	. . . . .	Northwood Ridge
B	Fitch, Emery Moore,	. . . . .	Claremont
A	Flagg, George W., Hom.	. . . . .	Keene
A	Flanders, Charles F.	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Flanders, Louis W.	. . . . .	Dover
A	Flanders, Marietta Ellis Monroe	. . . . .	Hopkinton
B	Foley, Joseph Francis	. . . . .	Wilton
C	Folsom, Charles Albert	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Fontaine, Henri Theophile	. . . . .	Pembroke
A	Ford, Inez H.	. . . . .	Dover
A	Foster, Avery Moulton	. . . . .	Candia
B	Foster, George S.	. . . . .	Manchester
B	Foster, Louis Everett.		

*Deceased.

A	*Foster, Timothy S.	. . . . .	Laconia
B	Fournier, Arthur.		
B	Fowler, Fred Abram	. . . . .	Hill
A	Fowler, Isaac Newton	. . . . .	Lebanon
B	Fraser, Samuel	. . . . .	Wentworth
A	Frechette, George	. . . . .	Manchester
A	French, Albion H.	. . . . .	Pittsfield
B	French, Edward	. . . . .	Medfield, Mass.
A	French, L. Melville	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Frink, Lewis J.		
A	Fritz, Emdon	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Frost, Gilman DuBois	. . . . .	Hanover
A	Fugere, Edouard Napoleon	. . . . .	Manchester
B	Fuller, George Frederick LeRoy.		
B	Gaffario, Pippo Joseph	. . . . .	Warner
A	*Gage, George Newton, Hom.	. . . . .	East Washington
A	Gallinger, Jacob H., Hom.	. . . . .	Concord
C	Gallinger, Ralph Ernest	. . . . .	Concord
A	Gardner, Guy Hubbard	. . . . .	New London
A	*Garey, Alonzo Randall	. . . . .	Ashland
A	Garland, Wm. Russell	. . . . .	Plymouth
C	George, Arthur Phillips	. . . . .	Haverhill, Mass.
A	George, Charles F.	. . . . .	Goffstown
A	Gerald, Francis Leverett, Ec.	. . . . .	Warren
B	Getchell, Stillman P.	. . . . .	Wolfeborough
A	Gibson, Charles Reed	. . . . .	Woodsville
B	Gibson, John Mitchell.		
A	Gifford, John Pearl	. . . . .	Randolph, Vt.
A	Gile, John Martin	. . . . .	Hanover
A	Gilman, Charles Sleeper	. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Gilman, Louis Lincoln	. . . . .	Rochester
A	Girouard, Simion Joseph	. . . . .	Greenville
A	Gleason, Aaron Rising	. . . . .	Keene
A	Gleason, John Hiram	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Golden, Robert Henry.		
A	Goodell, John	. . . . .	Hillsborough
A	Goodhue, David Putney	. . . . .	West Springfield

* Deceased.

B	Goodrich, Charles Howard	.	.	.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
C	Goodwin, Harold Carl	.	.	.	Amesbury, Mass.
A	Goodwin, Richard James Plumer	.	.	.	Malden, Mass.
A	*Goss, Ossian Wilbur	.	.	.	Lakeport
A	Gould, Albert Nason	.	.	.	Effingham Center
A	Gould, Charles Reade	.	.	.	Tilton
A	Gould, Chester Harlow, Hom.	.	.	.	Braintree, Mass.
A	Gould, Herbert D., Hom.	.	.	.	New Boston
A	*Gould, True Morrill	.	.	.	Raymond
A	Gove, Anna M.	.	.	.	
A	Gove, George Sullivan	.	.	.	Whitefield
A	Grady, John William.	.	.	.	
A	Grady, Thomas Ambrose.	.	.	.	
A	Grafton, Frank Willard	.	.	.	Concord
B	Graham, George Sellers	.	.	.	Hanover
A	Grant, Albert Ernest	.	.	.	Durham
A	Grant, Daniel.	.	.	.	
A	Grant, Lindsey E.	.	.	.	Somersworth
A	Grappner, Max C.	.	.	.	
A	Gravel, Henri, Ec.	.	.	.	Derry
A	Graves, Eli E.	.	.	.	Boscawen
A	*Graves, Irving F.	.	.	.	Nashua
A	*Graves, Josiah G.	.	.	.	
B	Graves, Robert John	.	.	.	Concord
A	Greeley, Guy Hastings	.	.	.	Merrimack
A	Greeley, James Thornton	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Greeley, Philip Hartshorn	.	.	.	Farmington
A	Green, Samuel H.	.	.	.	Newmarket
A	Greene, Frank Alonzo, Ec.	.	.	.	
A	Greene, Jared Alonzo, Ec.	.	.	.	Laconia
A	*Greenlaw, S. N.	.	.	.	Conway
B	Griffin, Nathan LeRoy	.	.	.	New London
A	*Griffiths, Watkin W.	.	.	.	Hillsborough
B	Grimes, Jesse Rideout.	.	.	.	
A	Grimes, Warren Parker	.	.	.	Hillsborough
A	Gross, Charles William	.	.	.	Milton Mills
C	Grow, Eugene Julius, Surgeon, U. S. Navy.	.	.	.	

* Deceased.

A	Guerin, Moise	Manchester
A	Guertin, Auguste	Nashua
A	Guggenheim, Max Samuel.	
A	Guillet, Noel Eusebe	Manchester
A	Guptill, George Herbert	Raymond
A	Haley, Timothy Avans.	
A	Hall, Charles E.	Greenville
A	Ham, John Randolph	Malabar, Fla.
A	Hamblett, Lorenzo D., Ec.	Somersworth
A	Hammond, Charles Bartlett	Nashua
B	Hanaford, Howard A.	Newport
B	Hanlon, Orville Leon	Ridlonville, Me.
B	Hannaford, Charles William	Portsmouth
A	Hanson, Caleb W.	Northwood Ridge
B	Hanson, William Clinton	Cambridge, Mass.
A	Harlan, James A.	Manchester
A	Harlow, Franklin Edwin	Windsor, Vt.
B	Harmon, Charles Henry	York, Me.
A	Harriman, A. H.	Laconia
B	Harrington, Charles Woodbury	Peterborough
A	Hart, Malcolm A. II.	Milton
A	Harvey, Albion King Parris, Hom.	Somersworth
A	Harvey, James Barton.	
A	Harwood, Blake A. T.	Exeter
A	Harwood, Jane L., Ec.	Nashua
A	Haskell, Pearl Jenney.	
A	Hatch, George B.	Newbury, Vt.
A	Hatch, George Windsor	Wilton
A	*Hatch, John Ralph	Centerville
C	Hatch, Lawrence Brown	Rindge
A	Hawkins, Frederick Lewis	Meredith
A	Hawley, G. H.	Barnstead Center
B	Hayes, Blanche Adelyn	Cambridge, Mass.
A	Hayes, Frederick Legro	Brookline, Mass.
A	Hayes, John Alfred	Somersworth
A	Hayford, Herbert Scott, Hom.	Quincy, Mass.
A	Hazard, George Stevens	Hollis

*Deceased.

A	Hazelton, George William	. . .	Haverhill
A	Hazleton, Robert Harvey, Hom.	. . .	Lebanon
C	Healey, Thomas Raymond	. . .	Newburyport, Mass.
B	Hebb, Angus Gordon.		
A	Heffinger, Arthur Cowton	. . .	Portsmouth
B	Herrick, Timothy G.	. . .	Denver, Col.
A	Higgins, Clifford E.	. . .	Wilton
A	Higgins, George.		
A	Higgins, John Henry.		
B	Hight, Clarence Eugene	. . .	Milan
A	Hiland, Thomas	. . .	Grafton, Mass.
A	Hildreth, Henry A.	. . .	Bethlehem
A	Hildreth, Lewis George	. . .	Marlborough
A	Hill, Almon Ward	. . .	Concord
A	Hill, Edmund E.	. . .	Suncook
C	Hill, Ernest Linwood.		
A	Hill, Gardner C.	. . .	Keene
A	*Hill, Levi G.	. . .	Dover
A	Hill, Roscoe	. . .	Epsom
A	Hill, Thomas C.	. . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Hill, William D.		
A	Hillard, William Avery	. . .	Stonington, Ct.
A	Hills, Frederick L.	. . .	Concord
A	Hinds, William Henry Weed, Jr., Hom.	. . .	Milford
C	Hoag, Albert Buffum	. . .	Center Sandwich
A	Hodgdon, Edwin Pickering	. . .	Lakeport
B	Hodsdon, Benjamin Frank	. . .	Chicago, Ill.
A	Hodsdon, Ervin Wilbur	. . .	Centerville
C	Hoitt, George Barnard	. . .	Manchester
A	*Hoitt, George Cotton	. . .	Manchester
A	Holbrook, Henry Carroll	. . .	Penacook
A	Holcombe, Charles Henry	. . .	Brookline
A	Holt, James Parkhurst	. . .	Claremont
A	Holt, John D.	. . .	Berlin
C	Hopkins, Arthur W.	. . .	West Swanzey
A	Horne, B. Frank	. . .	Conway
B	Hoskins, Neal Luther	. . .	Sugar Hill

*Deceased.

A	*Hosmer, William Henry	.	.	.	Penacook
A	Houghton, Edward F.	.	.	.	Tilton
B	Houle, Anselme Eprem.				
A	Hoyt, Jane Elizabeth	.	.	.	Concord
A	*Huckins, Enos, Ec.	.	.	.	Plymouth
B	Huckins, John Calvin	.	.	.	Ashland
C	Huckins, Theron Howard	.	.	.	Tilton
A	Humiston, Franklin G.	.	.	.	East Jaffrey
B	Hunt, Daniel Lawrence	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
A	Hunt, George Washington	.	.	.	Cornish
A	Hunt, Mary Olive Ann	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Huntress, Eugene S.				
C	Hurd, Benjamin Porter	.	.	.	Merrimack
B	Hutchins, Guy Howard	.	.	.	Auburn, Me.
A	Hutchinson, Herbert S.	.	.	.	Milford
A	Huyck, Clifford John, Hom.				
A	Hyde, Edward	.	.	.	Pelham
A	Hyland, Jesse Burdette	.	.	.	Keene
C	Ide, Philip Sheridan	.	.	.	Newport, Vt.
B	Ingham, Oswald Grey	.	.	.	Bellows Falls, Vt.
A	Jackson, Henry Chester.				
A	*Jackson, Joseph A.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	James, Herbert Wilkins, Hom.	.	.	.	Texas
B	Jameson, James Walker	.	.	.	Antrim
A	Jarvis, Leonard	.	.	.	Claremont
A	*Jendrault, Henry Adolphus	.	.	.	Dover
A	Jewell, Henry Hiram, Hom.	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Johnson, Albion Wesley	.	.	.	Kittery, Me.
B	Johnson, Edward West	.	.	.	New York City
A	Johnson, Henry Warren.				
B	Johnson, Herbert William	.	.	.	West Derry
A	Johnson, Hiram Leonard	.	.	.	Franconia
C	Johnston, Charles Edward	.	.	.	Kittery Point, Me.
A	Jones, Charles Dana	.	.	.	Milton
A	Jones, Edwin E.	.	.	.	Colebrook
A	Jones, Fred P.	.	.	.	Goshen
A	Jones, Frederic William	.	.	.	New Ipswich

*Deceased.

A	Jones, Seth Warner	.	.	.	.	Franklin Falls
A	*Jordan, Chester F.	.	.	.	.	Bradford
A	Joslin, Perry Edwin.					
B	Joyce, Charles Pitt Fid	.	.	.	.	Kingston
A	Junkins, William O.	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
A	Kean, Michael Edward	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Keay, Forrest Lincoln	.	.	.	.	East Rochester
B	Keay, Harry Chester	.	.	.	.	Worcester, Mass.
B	Keene, Linwood Melrose	.	.	.	.	Strafford Center
B	Kelso, Walter Lamson	.	.	.	.	Hillsborough Bridge
A	Kempton, Amanda Harriet, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Newport
A	Kenney, John Erle	.	.	.	.	Keene
B	Kenniston, William Beaman	.	.	.	.	Exeter
A	Kent, Maude, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
B	Ketchum, Henry Barstow	.	.	.	.	Woodstock, Vt.
A	Kimball, George Morrill	.	.	.	.	Concord
A	*King, Rufus H.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
C	Kingsford, Howard Nelson	.	.	.	.	Hanover
A	Kittredge, Frank Everett	.	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Knapp, Lee Victor	.	.	.	.	Danbury
A	Knight, Greenwood H., Hom.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
B	Knowlton, John Greenleaf Whittier	.	.	.	.	Exeter
A	*Labege, Pierre Germain	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Labrecque, Joseph Jerome Alphonse.					
B	Lacasse, Leon Joseph	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Ladd, Elmer E.	.	.	.	.	West Rumney
C	Ladd, Samuel Tilden	.	.	.	.	New York City
B	Lafontaine, Gustave	.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	La France, Albert Joseph	.	.	.	.	Laconia
A	Lagacé, Joseph Alfred	.	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Lajoie, Mederic Thomas Gerin	.	.	.	.	Paris, France
A	Lake, Elmer Ellsworth	.	.	.	.	Hampstead
A	Lamb, Frank Wilson	.	.	.	.	Portland
A	Lamb, Zenas Freeman	.	.	.	.	Enfield
A	Lamson, Charles Allen	.	.	.	.	Elkins
B	Lance, Arthur Joseph	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
C	Landman, Elbert Alonzo	.	.	.	.	Plaistow

*Deceased.

A	Lanouette, Joseph Edouard Adolphe	.	Manchester
A	Larochelle, Joseph Eugene	.	Manchester
B	Larrabee, Ralph Clinton	.	Boston, Mass.
A	Lathrop, Moses Craft	.	Dover
A	Lauroin, Adelard	.	Holyoke, Mass.
A	Lavallée, Arsene	.	Berlin
A	Lavallee, Arthur Martial	.	Suncook
B	Lavoie, Zenou Annable	.	Manchester
B	Lawrence, Arthur Abbott	.	Milton. Mass.
B	Lawrence, William E.	.	North Haverhill
B	Leach, Homer Z.		
C	Leathers, Enoch	.	Hodgdon, Me.
A	Leavitt, James Mellen	.	Effingham
A	Leduc, Napoleon	.	Somersworth
A	Leet, George E.	.	Concord
A	Leet, James Andrew	.	Enfield
B	Leith, Harry Weston	.	Haverhill
A	Leith, William H.	.	Lancaster
A	Lelaidier, Joseph Emile.		
A	Lemaitre, Joseph Edmond	.	Manchester
A	Lemay, Joseph Daniel	.	Manchester
B	Lenahan, John Patrick	.	Concord
A	*Leonard, Frank E., Ec.	.	Groveton
A	*Leonard, William Smith	.	Hinsdale
A	Letourneau, Joseph N.	.	Laconia
B	Libbey, Charles Emerson, Hom.	.	Danville, Vt.
A	Libbey, Erving Asa	.	Rangeley, Me.
B	Libby, Mildred Augusta	.	Baldwinsville, Mass.
A	Lightle, William E.	.	Berwick, Me.
B	Lindley, Charles L.	.	Jefferson
C	Little, Charles S.	.	Laconia
A	Littlefield, Anna Maria	.	New London
A	Lobdell. Alban Judson, Hom.	.	Winchester
B	Locke, Anna Williard	.	New York
B	Locke, Eva M.	.	Nashua
A	*Locke, Frank B.	.	Berlin
C	Locke, George Scott, Jr.	.	Fort Davis, Tex.

*Deceased.

C	Lord, Charles Edward Dimmock	.	.	Biddeford, Me.
A	Lord, Lester Winslow	.	.	West Ossipee
A	Lougee, Arthur Jewett	.	.	New York
A	Lougee, George Woodworth	.	.	Freedom
B	Lougee, William Wheeler	.	.	Malden, Mass.
B	Loughran, Elbert Du Bois.			
A	Lovejoy, Frank Howard	.	.	Milford
A	Loveland, Israel Albert	.	.	Gilsum
A	Lovering, Frank Samuel	.	.	Moultonborough
A	Lovering, Oscar Philander	.	.	Lynn, Mass.
B	Lowe, Ernest Whittier	.	.	Fremont
A	Luce, Thomas W.	.	.	Portsmouth
A	Lutkin, Charles Mathewson, Hom.	.	.	Alstead
A	Lull, Mary Augusta, Hom.	.	.	Milford
A	Lundeville, Efveray Paul	.	.	St. Albans, Vt.
B	Lussier, Jules Grenon	.	.	Canada
A	Lyons, William H. A.	.	.	Manchester
B	Macauley, Henry A. DeB.	.	.	New York
C	McBride, John	.	.	Barnard, Vt.
B	*McCabe, Denis John	.	.	Berlin
B	McClintock, Thomas Henry, Hom.			
A	MacDonald, Joseph William Dugald	.	.	Manchester
B	McDonald, William Forbes.			
A	McGahan, Charles Fourgead	.	.	Bethlehem
B	McGee, Edward R. B.	.	.	Berlin
A	McGregor, George W.	.	.	Littleton
B	McIntire, Herbert Bruce	.	.	Cambridge, Mass.
B	McLachlan, Donald Cattanach	.	.	Greenland
A	McLaughlin, Frank W.	.	.	West Stewartstown
B	McLaughlin, Patrick James	.	.	Mont Vernon
A	McMurphy, Nelson William	.	.	Gilmanton
A	*McQuestion, Eugene Forest	.	.	Nashua
A	Mack, William B.	.	.	Hampton
C	Mackenzie, Nicholas Y. B.	.	.	Salisbury
B	Macleay, Alfred Alexander	.	.	Manchester
B	Makechine, Arthur North			West Somerville, Mass.
A	*Maloney, William E	.	.	Keene

*Deceased.

A	Manahan, Valentine	. . . .	Enfield
A	Manchester, Frank Constant	. . . .	Grafton
B	Manix, Edward Tuck	. . . .	Lynn, Mass.
A	*Manning, Charles A., Ec.	. . . .	Manchester
A	Marble, Henry	. . . .	Gorham
A	Marclay, Walter J., Hom.		
B	Marcou, Louis Benjamin	. . . .	Berlin
A	Marden, Albert Lewis	. . . .	Claremont
A	Marden, Albion Sullivan	. . . .	Newport
A	Marsh, Franklin F.		
C	Marshall, Augustus T.	. . . .	Boston, Mass.
B	Marston, Albert Jeremiah	. . . .	Plymouth
A	*Marston, Enoch Quimby	. . . .	Sandwich
A	Martin, Wilbur G.	. . . .	Madison
A	Mason, Robert	. . . .	Exeter
A	Mason, Frank Lemuel	. . . .	Belmont
A	Massicotte, Louis Charles Philippe, Ec.	. . . .	Keene
B	Mathes, Roy Wentworth	. . . .	Durham
A	Matte, Napoleon	. . . .	Keene
A	Matthews, Walter Colfax	. . . .	Butte, Mont.
A	Maynard, Oswald	. . . .	Nashua
A	Megrath, William Augustus	. . . .	Loudon
A	Merrill, John F.	. . . .	Warner
A	Merrill, Sidney Aaron	. . . .	Belmont
C	Merrill, Walter Emery.		
C	Meserve, John Shackford	. . . .	Norwood, Ohio
B	Miller, Elmer Manton	. . . .	Woodsville
B	Milliken, Clarence W.	. . . .	Manchester
B	Milliken, Walter S.		
A	Mitchell, Abram W.	. . . .	Epping
B	Mitchell, Ethel Susanna	. . . .	Concord
A	Mitchell, Ezra	. . . .	Lancaster
A	Mitchell, William H.	. . . .	Loudon
A	Monge, Joseph.		
A	*Mooar, Jacob Washington	. . . .	Manchester
B	Moody, Harry Alton	. . . .	Sanbornville
A	Moran, Benjamin George	. . . .	Nashua

*Deceased.

A	Morey, Gustavus Bartlett	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Morgan, George Prentiss	.	.	.	Dover
A	Morrill, Alpheus Baker, Hom.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Morrill, Ezekiel, Hom.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Morrill, Leonard B.	.	.	.	Center Harbor
A	*Morrill, Shadrach C.	.	.	.	Concord
B	Morrill, Sibley Gage	.	.	.	Concord
A	Morris, John A.				
A	Morrison, G. H., Hom.	.	.	.	Whitefield
A	Morse, Charles A.	.	.	.	Newmarket
A	Morse, Harry Martin, Hom.	.	.	.	Peterborough
B	Morse, John Hinckley.				
A	Morse, Martin V. B., Hom.	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Mousley, Bayard Taylor	.	.	.	Acworth
A	Muchmore, Alonzo Downing, Ec.	.	.	.	Plymouth
A	Mudgett, John Herbert.				
A	Mullen, John.				
B	Muller, Carl A.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Munsey, George Franklin	.	.	.	Suncook
B	Murray, John Thomas	.	.	.	Manchester
B	Musson, William Robinson, Hom.	.	.	.	Antrim
A	Mygatt, Harry Edwin	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Naylor, Thomas, Ec.				
A	Neal, John Herbert	.	.	.	Rochester
C	Nelson, David	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
A	Newcomb, Charles.				
A	Newcombe, Vesley Marvin	.	.	.	Somersworth
B	Newell, Charles Edward	.	.	.	Bedford
B	Newell, Harry Ward	.	.	.	West Derry
A	*Newell, Henry E.	.	.	.	Derry Depot
A	Newton, LeRoy Allen	.	.	.	Greenfield, Mass.
B	Nobles, William Calvin Ellicott, Hom.	.	.	.	Littleton
C	Northrop, Clarence Clark	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Noyes, Edmund Herbert	.	.	.	Plaistow
A	Noyes, Harold V.	.	.	.	Berwick, Me.
B	Noyes, Wilbur Fisk, Hom.	.	.	.	Lowell, Mass.
B	Noyes, William Nelson.				

*Deceased.

B	Nute, Albert J.	Boston, Mass.
A	Nute, William Herbert	Exeter
A	Nutter, Charles F.	Nashua
A	Nutter, George W.	Salmon Falls
A	Nutting, Mary A.	Meredith
A	Nutting, Newell Curtis	Meredith
A	Nutting, Will Wallace, Hom.	Weirs
A	Nutting, William. Ec.	East Concord
A	Ober, Charles F.	Manchester
A	O'Brien, Emile A. Young, Hom.	Lisbon
A	O'Brion, Charles C.	Groveton
B	O'Brion, Dennis Joseph	Portland, Me.
A	O'Carroll, Martin.	
A	Odell, Joseph Warren	Greenland
A	Oliver. Robert Freeman	Alstead
B	Osterhout, John Jacob	Marlow
A	Otis, Edward Osgood	Boston, Mass.
A	Packard, George Henry.	
A	Page, Benjamin F.	Littleton
B	Page, George Thornton	Cambridge, Mass.
A	Page, John Marshall	Littleton
A	Palmer, Clarence Alanson.	
A	Palmer, Haven	Plymouth
B	Parker, David W.	Manchester
A	*Parker, Edwin K.	Littleton
A	Parker, George Henry	Wells River, Vt.
A	Parker, Henry Rust	Dover
A	Parker, John C.	Providence, R. I.
A	Parker, John S.	Lebanon, Me.
A	Parsons, John W.	Portsmouth
A	*Parsons, Warren	Rye
A	Parsons, William Moody	Manchester
A	Pattee, John Ralph, Ec.	Dover
A	Pattee, William H.	Manchester
A	Patterson, Charles Frederick	Rye
A	*Peabody, Leonard Wood	Henniker
B	Pearl, Frederick Warren	Boston, Mass.

*Deceased.

A	Pease, Byron Douglass	Greenville
A	Peaslee, Benjamin D., Hom.	Hillsborough Bridge
B	Pender, George Edward	Portsmouth
A	Pepin, Joseph Raoul	Suncook
B	Perkins, Anne Elizabeth, Hom.	
B	Perkins, Everett Clifton	Farmington
A	Perkins, Frank B.	West Derry
A	Perkins, Frederick	Manchester
A	*Perkins, Marshall	Marlow
A	*Perreault, Roch	Franklin Falls
A	Perry, William G.	Exeter
A	Petit, A. Wilfred	Nashua
A	Pettingill, James Buchanan	Amherst
B	Phillips, William Converse, Hom.	Springfield, Vt.
A	Phipps, Albert G.	Gorham
A	Pierce, George W.	Winchester
A	Pike, Ezra Barker	Brentwood
A	Pike, Forrest Wiley	Portsmouth
A	*Pike, John G.	Dover
A	Pillsbury, William Emerson	Milton Mills
A	Pitman, Arthur John	Candia
C	Platts, Harry S.	Troy
A	*Potter, Frederick E.	Portsmouth
A	Porter, George, Hom.	Manchester
B	Pratt, David Damon.	
C	Pratt, Harry Sumner	Bethlehem
A	Piatte, Arthur A.	Keene
A	*Presby, James M.	Salem
A	*Presby, William H.	Salem
A	*Prescott, Royal Blood	Nashua
A	Price, Walter Herbert.	
B	Proctor, John Donald	Keene
C	Proctor, John Harvey.	
A	Prouty, Ira Joslin	Keene
C	Provost, Azarie Moise Joseph	Berlin
B	Pulsifer, Tappan Chase	Berlin
A	Quackenbos, John Duncan	New London

*Deceased.

A	Quimby, John Grant	. . . . .	Lakeport
C	Quinn, Charles Henry	. . . . .	West Concord
A	Reed, Elizabeth Boss.		
B	Reed, William Edward	. . . . .	Nashua
A	Remick, Edwin	. . . . .	Tamworth
A	Reynolds, Thomas O.	. . . . .	Kingston
B	Ricardo, James N.		
B	Rice, Carrie Elizabeth, Hom.	. . . . .	Wilton
A	Richard, Joseph Henry	. . . . .	Dover
A	Richards, Louis Joseph, Ec.		
A	Richards, Paschal B., Ec.	. . . . .	Bradford
A	*Richardson, Abel Parker.		
B	Richardson, Bert Leon	. . . . .	Bartlett
A	*Richardson, Leonard E.	. . . . .	Newport
A	Richardson, William	. . . . .	Londonderry
A	Richmond, Allen P.	. . . . .	Dover
B	Ricker, William Gray	. . . . .	Montreal, P. Q.
A	*Rix, James M.	. . . . .	Warner
B	Robb, William Matthews	. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Robbins, Elwin DeWitt	. . . . .	Nashua
C	Robert, Kennedy F.	. . . . .	Owego, N. Y.
A	Roberts, James Stanton.		
A	Roberts, Samuel Woodbury	. . . . .	Wakefield
B	Robertson, Frederick M.	. . . . .	Bristol
A	Robinson, Frank Lawrence.		
A	Robinson, Herbert Winslow	. . . . .	West Medford, Mass.
A	Robinson, J. Franklin	. . . . .	Manchester
B	Robinson, Wallace Wilson	. . . . .	Portland, Me.
A	Robinson, William Perry	. . . . .	Ayers Village, Mass.
A	Roby, George F., Hom.		
A	Rodier, Charles Seraphin	. . . . .	Somersworth
B	Rogers, Charles Cummings	. . . . .	Farmington
B	Rogers, Frank Norwood	. . . . .	Manchester
A	Rogers, Tristram, Hom.	. . . . .	Plymouth
A	*Root, Stephen E. . .	. . . . .	Rochester
B	Ross, William Edson.		
A	Rounsevel, Charles Sedgwick, Hom.	. . . . .	Nashua

*Deceased.

C	Rowe, Arthur James	Penacook
A	Rowe, Frank Herbert	Manchester
C	Rowe, Walter Cilley	Andover
A	Roy, Joseph Edmond Egide	Greenville
A	Russell, Ai Stephen, Ec.	Rumney
A	Russell, Fred Cutler	Newbury, Vt.
A	*Russell, Julia Wallace	Concord
C	Russell, Walter Burton	Springfield, Mass.
A	Russell, William Bartlett.	
A	Saltmarsh, G. H.	Lakeport
C	Sanborn, Byron.	
A	*Sanborn, Charles H.	Hampton Falls
B	Sanborn, George Henry	Shawnee, Oklahoma
A	Sanborn, George Hoitt	Henniker
A	*Sanborn, John H.	Franklin Falls
B	Sanders, Henry Clay	Claremont
B	Sanders, Loren Addison	Concord
B	Sanders, Orren B.	Boston, Mass.
A	Sanders, Walter Russell, Ec.	Derry
A	*Sanger, Thaddeus E., Hom.	Littleton
C	Sargent, Elmer U.	Penacook
A	Sargent, Frank H.	Pittsfield
B	Sargent, Oscar F. L., Hom.	
A	Sasseville, Nicholas	Manchester
B	Sawyer, Elihu B.	Roslindale, Mass.
A	Sawyer, Wesley	Lowell, Mass.
B	Sayward, William H., Jr.	Dorchester, Mass.
C	Scannell, Edward John.	
B	Schallenberg, Ernest B.	Boston, Mass.
B	*Scott, Albert Woodburn	Groveton
A	Scott, Nathaniel Harvey	Wolfeborough
B	Sewall, Millard Freeman	York, Me.
A	Shapleigh, Edward E.	Kittery, Me.
A	Shattuck, George Wesley	Lisbon
B	Shaw, William Hubbard, Hom.	Fitzwilliam Depot.
A	Shea, Augustus W.	Nashua
B	Shea, Dennis M.	Nashua

*Deceased.

A	Shedd, George H.	.	.	.	.	North Conway
A	Shedd, John Z.	.	.	.	.	North Conway
A	Sherburne, Andrew Badger	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
A	*Shove, George Franklin, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Richmond
C	Shultis, Frederick Charles	.	.	.	.	Medfield, Mass.
A	Sikorsky, Vladimir Nicholas	.	.	.	.	Salem
A	Simard, Emile	.	.	.	.	Montreal, Can.
A	Smalley, Fred Lyman	.	.	.	.	Reading, Mass.
A	Smart, Benjamin Horace	.	.	.	.	Washington, D. C.
A	Smith, Albert W.	.	.	.	.	Milford
A	Smith, Arthur Noel	.	.	.	.	Dover
A	Smith, Carlisle Ouseley.	.	.	.	.
A	*Smith, David O.	.	.	.	.	Hudson
A	Smith, Frank A.	.	.	.	.	Lebanon
A	Smith, George Rufus, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Dover
C	Smith, Harry Wilbur	.	.	.	.	South Norridgewock, Me.
A	Smith, Henry O.	.	.	.	.	Hudson
A	Smith, Herbert Llewellyn	.	.	.	.	Nashua
A	Smith, Marvin F.	.	.	.	.	Hampton
C	Smith, William Eugene	.	.	.	.	Franklin Falls
A	Smith, William Thayer	.	.	.	.	Hanover
B	Snedden, Claude M.	.	.	.	.	Littleton
C	Snow, Samuel Dryden	.	.	.	.	Conway
A	Soulard, Joseph Alfred	.	.	.	.	Salmon Falls
B	Soule, Lewis Franklin	.	.	.	.	Salem
B	Southgate, Robert Willson, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Dedham, Mass.
A	Spaulding, James Alfred.	.	.	.	.
A	Spaulding, Melville Cox	.	.	.	.	Ashland
B	Spear, Frank E.	.	.	.	.	Lisbon
C	Spear, Herman S.	.	.	.	.	Medfield, Mass.
B	Spencer, George Albert	.	.	.	.	Manchester
A	Spooner, Frank, Hom.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
A	Sprague, Edward George	.	.	.	.	Barre, Vt.
B	Sprague, Fred Alvah	.	.	.	.	Concord
A	Stackpole, Harry Hills	.	.	.	.	Dover
A	Staniford, Edward Read.	.	.	.	.
B	Staples, Hall	.	.	.	.	Grafton, Vt.

*Deceased.

A	Staples, John Walter	. . . .	Franklin Falls
A	Stark, Gillis	. . . .	Manchester
C	Stark, Maurice Albert.		
A	*Starr, Cornelius F.	. . . .	Manchester
A	Stearns, Henry C.	. . . .	Haverhill
A	Steuart, Frederick Charles	. . . .	Long Island, N. Y.
A	Stevens, Charles N., Hom.	. . . .	Somersworth
A	Stevens, Edwin Dearborn, Hom.	. . . .	Francestown
A	Stevens, John Andrew	. . . .	Union
A	Stevens, John B., Ec.	. . . .	Merrill's
B	Stevens, Michel Mallett, Jr., Hom.		
A	Stevens, Parker B.	. . . .	Exeter
B	Stewartstown, Charlotte Dodd	. . . .	Manchester
A	St. Hiliare, Joseph Louis Emile	. . . .	P. Q.
A	Stickney, Henry Ladd	. . . .	Manchester
A	Stillings, Ferdinand Anson	. . . .	Concord
A	Stillings, Levi Chamberlain	. . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
A	Stockwell, Emmons F.	. . . .	Lancaster
A	Stokes, Dudley Leavitt	. . . .	Rochester
A	Stone, Melvin T.	. . . .	Troy
A	*Storey, John Noble	. . . .	Hill
B	Story, Helen Louise	. . . .	Lowell, Mass.
B	Stowell, Edmund Channing	. . . .	Dublin
B	Stowell, Sarah Russell	. . . .	Dublin
A	St. Pierre, Servule	. . . .	Manchester
A	Straw, Amos Gale	. . . .	Manchester
A	Straw, Zatae Longsdorff	. . . .	Manchester
B	Sturtevant, Charles A., Hom.	. . . .	Manchester
A	Sturtevant, Charles B.	. . . .	Manchester
A	Sullivan, D. Edward	. . . .	Concord
A	Sullivan, James	. . . .	Manchester
A	Sullivan, Miah B.	. . . .	Dover
A	Sumner, Arthur F.	. . . .	Concord
A	Swasey, Charles E.	. . . .	Somersworth
A	Sweeney, Frederick C.	. . . .	East Jaffrey
A	Sweeney, Henry L.	. . . .	Kingston
A	Sweet, Robert V.	. . . .	Rochester

*Deceased.

A	Swett, Eddy Benjamin	. . . .	. Grasmere
A	Sylvain, Emile Auguste	. . . .	Manchester
C	Tabor, Edward Orlando	. . . .	Lowell, Mass.
A	Taft, Albert Atherton	. . . .	Winchester
A	*Taft, Albert H.	. . . .	Boston, Mass.
A	Taft, Edward Harvey	. . . .	Milford
B	Taft, Maud Emilie	. . . .	Keene
A	Talbot, Bertell Laroy	. . . .	Peterborough
B	Tarbell, Wallace Henry	. . . .	Hopkinton
B	Taylor, Herbert Leonel	. . . .	Portsmouth
A	Taylor, Joseph	. . . .	West Manchester
A	*Taylor, Sullivan A.	. . . .	Gilmanton Iron Works
A	Templeton, Wilbur Fisk, Ec.		
B	*Tessier, Arthur Joseph	. . . .	Nashua
A	Theriault, Joseph	. . . .	Concord
A	Theriault, Joseph Horace	. . . .	Claremont
B	Thompson, Joseph Mariner	. . . .	Mont Vernon
A	Thompson, Edward Henry	. . . .	Hampton
A	Thompson, Robert.		
B	Thompson, Wellington Andrew	. . . .	Manchester
B	Thorn, Edwin C.	. . . .	Brattleboro, Vt.
C	Thornburgh, Robert Montgomery.		
B	Thorning, William Burton.		
A	Tibbetts, James Thomas.		
A	*Titcomb, George Pillsbury, Ec.	. . . .	Salisbury
A	Tobel, Frederic Von.		
B	Tobey, Fred Chamberlain	. . . .	Wolfeborough Falls
A	Todd, Arthur J.	. . . .	Manchester
A	Togus, Theodore M.	. . . .	Hooksett
A	Tolles, Clarence Weston	. . . .	Claremont
A	Tolman, George Averill	. . . .	Dover
A	Towle, Fred Scates	. . . .	Portsmouth
B	Towle, George Henry, Jr.	. . . .	Newmarket
A	Towne, George Dana	. . . .	Manchester
C	Toye, John E.	. . . .	Charlestown
B	Tracy, Edward Andrew	. . . .	Keene
A	Tremblay, Evariste Clement	. . . .	Manchester

*Deceased.

A	*Trevitt, Henry	Wilton
A	True, Walter H., Ec.	Laconia
A	*Tucker, Daniel B.	Tuftonborough
A	Tucker, Edward M.	Canaan
A	Tucker, Ira Allen, Hom.	West Milan
A	*Tufts, Charles A.	Dover
A	Tuttle, Walter, Hom.	Exeter
A	Twitchell, Walter Zeb., Hom.	Andover, Me.
A	Twombly, Edward Everett, Ec.	Colebrook
A	Twombly, John Herbert	Milton
A	*Twombly, Nehemiah C.	Center Strafford
A	Underhill, George A.	Nashua
A	Underhill, George Herbert	
A	Underwood, David Gleason	Bradford
A	Upham, Samuel Rice	Claremont
A	Vaillancour, Romeo L.	
A	Valcour, Charles S.	Nashua
B	Vallee, John Edward	Lebanon
B	Varick, William Remson	Concord
A	Varney, Albert H.	Newfields
B	Varnum, Leavitt, R. J.	Lowell, Mass.
A	Verrill, Leon Gilbert	Rochester
A	*Vittum, Stephen	Laconia
A	Wade, Edric Allan	Salem
A	*Wadleigh, Walter Kendall	Hopkinton
A	Wakefield, George Leonard, Hom.	Manchester
A	Wakefield, Sidney S., Ec.	
A	Walker, Charles Rumford	Concord
C	Walker, Charles Sidney	Keene
B	Walker, Wallace D.	Portsmouth
A	Wallace, Alonzo S.	Nashua
B	Wallace, Arthur L.	Nashua
A	Wallace, Ellen Alfreda	Manchester
B	Wallace, Henry	Tombstone, Ariz.
B	Wallace, John	Roxbury, Mass.
A	Wallace, William F.	Plaistow
A	Ward, George C., Hom.	Sanbornton

*Deceased.

C	Ward, Roy, Jr.	Worcester, Mass.
A	Ward, Stanley M.	Hampton
A	Ward, Thomas Joseph.	
B	Warden, John B.	Lisbon
A	Warner, Franklin George	Antrim
A	Wason, Eugene	Milford
A	Waterhouse, William	Barrington
A	Watson, George Marshall	Manchester
A	Watson, Henry Porter	Manchester
A	Watson, Irving Allison	Concord
C	Watson, Maurice	Manchester
B	Watts, Harry Adelbert, Hom.	
A	Way, Osmon B.	Claremont
B	*Wayland, Herbert Clark	Berlin
A	Weaver, Charles Albert	New Boston
B	Weaver, George Albert	Warren
B	Webb, Rollin Edward	Lancaster
B	Webber, Norman B.	Manchester
A	*Webster, Kimball David	Gilsum
A	Weeks, Frank Sherman	Milton Mills
B	Weeks, William Rufus, Hom.	Manchester
A	Wellner, Hermann	Chicago
A	Wesley, John Lyman.	
C	West, Hiram B.	Bridgeport, Conn.
B	Weston, Arthur Francis, Hom.	Keene
A	Weymouth, George Weare	Lyme
A	Weymouth, Henry Augustus	Andover
A	Wheat, Arthur Fitts	Manchester
A	Wheatley, Hannibal P.	Farmington
A	*Wheeler, John	Pittsfield
C	Wheeler, John	Plymouth
A	Wheeler, Phineas H.	Alton
A	Wheet, Fred Eugene	Rumford Falls, Me.
A	Whitcomb, Charles Sumner Fremont	Contoocook
C	White, Herbert Augustus	Somerville, Mass.
B	White, John Blake	New York
C	Whitmore, Albra	Hinsdale

* Deceased.

A	Whitney, Frank E.	Rochester
A	Whittemore, Sarah Eliza	Manchester
A	*Whittle, James P., Hom.	Weare
B	Whittle, John Augustus	Rochester, N. Y.
C	Wiborn, J. Auburn	New York
B	Wiggin, Dayton Carroll	Newfields
A	Wiggin, Henry Mayhew, Hom.	Whitefield
A	Wight, Edward M.	Gorham
A	Wilber, George Fisk	Nashua
C	Wilder, Ralph Spencer	Harding, Mass.
A	Wilder, Richard Edward	Whitefield
A	Wiley, Maurice G., Hom.	Boston, Mass.
A	Wiley, Rebecca W., Hom.	Laconia
B	Wilkins, George C.	Manchester
A	Wilkins, Russell	Concord
A	Wiley, Bertram E.	Lyme
A	*Wiley, John Francis, Ec.	Warren
A	Williamson, W. D.	Portland, Me.
B	Willis, John Embert	Somersworth
A	Willis, John L. M.	Eliot, Me.
C	Wilson, George Gordon Byron	Lowell, Mass.
C	Wims, Dennis Patrick	Uxbridge, Mass.
B	Wing, Perseus W.	
A	*Wood, Curtis Augustine	Dublin
A	Woodbury, Frank Taylor	Wakefield, Mass.
B	Woodman, James B.	Franklin
A	Woodman, Milton Sawyer	West Lebanon
A	Woodward, Josiah N.	Nashua
A	Worcester, Frank D., Hom.	Keene
C	Work, Manly William	Manchester
C	Worthen, Eugene Mark	Ashland
B	Worthing, Frank Bertelle.	
A	Wright, Elam Rust	Alton
A	Wrisley, John Alson, Hom.	Lakeport
C	Yeaton, George William	Medway, Mass.
A	Young, John	Farmington
A	Young, Oscar Cummings	Charlestown
A	Young, Stephen	Dover

*Deceased.

CHAPTER VIII.

ROUTINE WORK OF OFFICE.

This part of the report would be incomplete without some statement of the routine work done by the office, apart from and in addition to anything heretofore covered, but still justly a part of the legal "doings of the superintendent."

Such routine work falls mainly into the following classes:

1. All that which originates under the old provision of chapter 94, section 2, namely, that "he shall receive, preserve, or distribute all state documents in regard to public schools or education, and shall receive and arrange in his office reports and returns of school boards." The practical import of this section is to be found in the administration of the school funds and in this biennial document, for both of which the material collected as above indicated serves as the basis. Such material when classified and digested eventually works out, of course, into new laws or modifications of old laws, since it is at the bottom the only reliable general record of past experience. The correspondence and general clerical work involved in this securing of accurate returns, and digesting the same is great.

2. The administration of the equalization and supervisory law, the high school law, the institute law, and the child labor and attendance laws. All of which involve, if well done, an immense amount of correspondence, mailing of circulars and other documents, computation and painstaking oversight.

3. The increasing demand and necessity for closer supervision over the affairs of the several districts. Whereas once each district felt quite competent to conduct its own schools, now when a district loses a part of its state school money through its own neglect its officers are prone to say, "Why did n't you warn us?" It is the duty of the department to

use its utmost endeavors to see that every dollar of the state school money, at least, *goes to the children who are entitled* to receive it in schooling.

4. The multifarious calls made upon the department from all parts of the state for information, advice, guidance, on matters pertaining to school law, to the administration of schools, to teaching itself. This phase of the work of the office has immensely increased in recent years, due partly to legal or administrative provisions, such as the high school law or the program of studies; and partly, I think, to the rapid extension of the telephone and rural free delivery system. It is easier to ask advice than it used to be. A large burden is laid upon the office in this way, but it is one which should be welcomed and carried well.

5. The regency of the state boards of medical examiners. This *ex-officio* function of the superintendent adds to the office work duties of conducting examinations, recording and indexing, and a large amount of correspondence—in the aggregate a considerable proportion of the total office work.

Altogether, it is probably safe to say that never before has the office had so much to do and never before has it done so much.

In many ways an efficient central office is the key-note to any enterprise which has any pretensions to system. In so extensive and so complex an undertaking as our state public school system, a veritable argus-eyed state office is even more useful and necessary than in a single-headed organization.

PART II.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The law requires in the biennial report of the superintendent of public instruction a "statement of the condition and progress of popular education in the state." In obedience to the law I submit the chapters which follow.

CHAPTER I.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The existing organization of public education in New Hampshire is the result of a long evolutionary progress reaching back to 1647, the date of the legal establishment of our school system. It has been adapted at this point and at that to existing needs as public interest in education has waxed and waned. It contains some adaptations to needs which no longer exist, and new adaptations to existing needs are slowly being made, both through legislative process and through changes in the work of the schoolroom. This chapter will attempt no historical study of this process of evolution, but will be confined to an outline of the existing result of the process.

Elementary Schools.—Every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years must by law be sent to school so long as there is a school in the town or city in which he resides. The law bears upon the parent or guardian and not upon the child, since the former is required to send the child to school, under penalty. On the other hand, the town or city is

authorized to make a by-law, having the force of a statute, requiring a child to be in school between the ages of six and sixteen, unless regularly employed. Such by-laws bear upon the child, although very few municipalities have adopted them. It must not be supposed, however, that the child may not attend school until the age of eight or six. The age of admission is entirely subject to the power of the school board to prescribe rules and regulations concerning attendance. Five years may be taken as the most common age of admission.

Thus children enter the public school system through the door of the elementary school, whether rural or urban, graded or ungraded. The subjects taught in these schools vary considerably and the methods employed in teaching vary still more, but in general they may be said to embrace the recognized fundamentals of learning, with the addition here and there of music, drawing, handwork, etc. In a few of the more progressive towns and cities, the child may attend kindergarten for a year or two before entering the elementary school proper. Pupils who have attended an elementary school regularly for eight years are supposed to be ready for admission to an high school or academy. That is to say, they are supposed to be able creditably to pass an examination in arithmetic, spelling, composition, English grammar, geography, the history of the United States, and in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system.

Generally speaking, the elementary schools are of two kinds, graded and ungraded. A graded school is one in which the pupils follow a regular outline of work and are promoted from class to class according to their attainments. Such a school may be the only school of any sort in the district, may contain pupils of all ages and at various stages of progress; or it may be a part of a regular town or city system and contain only one class, that is, only children who are at the same stage of advancement, and who are all studying the same subjects and parts of subjects; or it may lie anywhere on the line between these two extremes. The un-

graded school is practically the school without any system at all, in which each successive teacher teaches children what she can, and each child learns and grows or not, according as circumstances and his own inclinations dictate. The number of graded schools is constantly increasing while the number of ungraded schools is decreasing. At present there are in the state 1,112 of the former and 1,014 of the latter.

Instead of in the public elementary or common school the child may begin his career of instruction in a private elementary school. In the cities and larger towns the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Church are common, and there are various other private elementary schools. The enrollment in private elementary schools is (1906) 12,275 as against 59,429 in the public elementary schools. The private school upon approval by the local school board is endowed with the legal standing of a public school, so far as compulsory attendance is concerned—that is, a parent or guardian who sends a child to such an approved high school is obedient to the law.

Secondary Schools.—After eight years, or in a few cases nine years, of attendance upon the elementary school, the pupil is supposed to be able to pass an examination or to give other proof of qualification to enter the high school or academy, called secondary school.

The secondary school in New Hampshire is an institution properly equipped for teaching such subjects as are required for admission to college, or equivalent subjects. It is an institution occupying the four or five years of school life lying between the elementary school and the college. It must be approved as being of the legal college preparatory standard by the state superintendent.

There are approved at the beginning of the school year 1906-07, seventy such schools. Most of these schools are of the familiar classics-science-mathematics type, but a substantial beginning is being made upon the utilization of agriculture, commerce and the industries for educational purposes. One school is approved for its full four years' mechanic arts curriculum, two for full four years' agricultural curricula, and

ten for full four years' commercial curricula. Each of these special subjects is taught by a trained specialist.

The seventy approved schools are in part *high schools* and in part *academies*, fifty of the former and twenty of the latter.

The *high school* is an institution authorized and defined by law, established and supported by local taxation, free to the pupils of the district in which it is situated. It is usually a part of the same local system as the elementary schools and governed by the same authority.

The *academy* is an endowed private institution usually dating back well toward the beginning of the last century and sometimes beyond. It is usually supported in part by income from invested funds, in part by tuition receipts, and sometimes by supplementary appropriations by the district in which it is located.

Every child in the land is entitled by law to preparation for college at public expense. While attending the elementary school, his tuition, his text-books and school supplies, and in some cases even conveyance to and from the schoolhouse, are paid for by the town. When he is qualified to enter the high school or academy, if there is none in his own district, he is entitled to free tuition and free text-books, apparatus, and other school supplies at some approved secondary school at the expense of the district in which he resides. To those districts which are too poor to bear added burden of taxation for this purpose, the state rebates either a part or the whole of the money paid for tuition.

Qualifications of Teachers.—For teachers in the elementary schools there is practically no legal qualification. The local school board is charged with the duty both of examination and employment. There is consequently no safeguard whatever against the prevalence of nepotism, favoritism and other forms of maladministration, except the conscience of the local board. About one quarter of all the teachers in the elementary schools have had no other education than that of the same grade of school in which they now teach. Of the remainder, perhaps one third hold the diplomas of good second-

ary schools or of colleges, and in addition have been well trained for their work either in normal schools or in city training classes.

Teachers in the approved secondary schools must be college graduates or have had an equivalent education. Such schools are forbidden to employ unqualified teachers on pain of losing their approved standing.

The state maintains an excellent normal school at Plymouth, at which tuition is free. The regular course extends over two years. The cities of Manchester, Nashua, Concord and Portsmouth each maintains a training school for teachers, with on the whole, gratifying results.

About \$2,400 annually is available for institutes. The institutes are under the direction of the state superintendent. They commonly are one-day sessions in various parts of the state and the lectures cover, in the main, practical pedagogical subjects. A summer institute of two weeks is held annually. During the last year the institutes reached 1,769 teachers and friends of the public schools.

The opportunity for professional training is not nearly extensive enough. The needs of the state demand from five to seven times as many teachers under training as can now find room, beside advanced courses for superintendents, principals and special teachers.

Government and Supervision.—The unit for purposes of both government and taxation is the district. The district is in all save twenty-three instances territorially coextensive with the town or city. It is also coextensive for purposes of taxation. The male inhabitants of voting age in each town meet on one occasion as a town and transact all town business save that pertaining to schools. On a different occasion the men and the women together meet and transact business relating to schools, including the election of officers and the levying of taxes for school purposes. In most of the cities, the city councils exercise the functions of the district.

This state of affairs represents a stage in the process of evolution out of the old district system. From 1805 to 1885, it was competent for any town to divide itself into school dis-

tricts, each district supporting and managing its own schools. In the course of time, largely owing to the evolution of the factory system and the concentration of population which followed, this district system broke down. But meantime numerous so-called special districts had been created, each with certain special powers. Usually such special districts would be the thickly settled or village part of a town.

In 1885, the so-called district system, meaning the principle of subdivision of the town into many districts, was abolished by law, but exception was made in favor of those towns which had at the time special districts created by special act of the legislature. The name district and for the most part the same district legal machinery survived, so that in New Hampshire most municipalities are towns for every purpose except for that of schools. For school purposes they are districts.

The special district feature remains in the city of Concord and in the list of towns included in table which is given below. It is however gradually disappearing as the residents of the several special district towns become convinced of its essentially mischievous effect upon public education. The aggregate number of towns in which are such "districts under special acts" has been steadily diminishing since 1886, when the number was fifty-two, to the existing twenty-three.

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TABLE No. 10.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	INVENTORIED VALUATION PER TUPIL.		TAX RATE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.		TEACHERS' SALARY PER MONTH.		LENGTH OF YEAR IN WEEKS.	
	Special district.	Town district.	Special district.	Town district.	Special district.	Town district.	Special district.	Town district.
Ashland.....	\$2,801	\$1,949	\$5.51	\$8.16	\$40.00	\$20.33	36.00	20.00
Bartlett.....	1,485	3,020	6.50	3.29	31.50	18.00	33.00	28.16
Bath.....	3,467	2,844	8.00	5.69	36.00	21.33	36.00	27.50
Bethlehem.....	5,068	5,627	7.11	5.60	36.00	28.71	35.00	27.77
Boscawen.....	3,482	4,334	3.48	4.77	42.00	28.25	36.00	33.50
Bristol.....	4,740	2,652	5.38	6.87	43.33	22.00	36.00	23.75
Canaan.....	3,713	2,603	4.56	5.68	32.00	28.51	36.00	27.00
Colebrook.....	2,902	2,832	10.38	3.51	41.00	28.00	36.00	28.45
Concord.....	4,208	5,006	7.85	4.95	51.44	31.36	38.00	36.00
Derry.....	3,395	*2,480		*9.79		*30.26		*33.50
Farmington.....	4,181	4,062	7.88	3.24	36.00	40.00	35.50	33.95
Goffstown.....	3,639	5,249	4.80	3.45	37.50	26.41	37.14	33.75
Hanover.....	4,337	5,912	5.48	3.89	40.00	27.00	36.00	30.72
Haverhill.....	2,335	4,382	4.39	5.07	46.50	25.00	36.00	26.66
Hillshorough.....	4,007	2,937	11.34	5.33	41.33	30.20	36.00	32.00
Jackson.....	4,010	3,507	4.72	8.03	38.58	26.27	35.14	31.27
Lancaster.....	2,732	3,123	2.84	4.88	38.00	22.00	30.00	25.80
Lebanon.....	3,483	2,823	7.43	6.75	45.50	28.66	35.00	32.91
Lisbon.....	3,158	3,188	6.80	7.57	35.88	26.03	36.00	36.00
Meredith.....	3,442	†13,014	8.61	†9.12	40.83	†42.66	36.00	†36.00
Stewartstown.....	2,182	6,175	3.20	3.20	24.16	24.16	36.00	30.42
Tilton.....	4,289	†13,919	6.12	†3.10	35.00	†32.00	33.50	†34.00
Whitefield.....	1,895	6,577	7.02	4.69	56.57	28.00	36.00	22.00
		2,926	6.75	4.70	36.33	20.20	36.00	21.00
		3,267	8.32	4.49	35.00	36.33	36.00	36.50
				4.20		28.26	33.75	34.60

* Penacook.

† West Lebanon.

‡ Sugar Hill.

A superficial study of the table will reveal the essential defects of the special district phase, viewed from the broad standpoint of democracy in education. It draws an imaginary line through the town or around a part of the town, on one side of which there is progress and efficiency, and on the other side too often short schools, poor schoolhouses and weak teachers.

More than one-half the farming or town districts (fifteen out of twenty-three) have a higher valuation per pupil of average attendance than the village or special districts. Nevertheless, in only one instance is the teacher's salary higher in a town district than in the special district, and that is due in part to special conditions. In twenty-two cases the town district pays the lower salary. In two cases the town district has maintained the longer school year; in twenty cases the village district has kept the longer year; and in one case there is no difference. In short, the child born in that part of the town outside the special district, is practically certain to receive inferior schooling, when compared with his more fortunate playmate who happens to have been born within the charmed circle of the special district.

District Officers.—The government of schools is committed by law to school boards in each district, who are elected by popular vote in all districts in the state save Berlin, Franklin and Dover. In Dover, a part of the board is elected by the popular vote and a part by the city councils. In the other above-named cities, the entire board is elected by the city councils. The normal size of the school board is three members. Districts maintaining high schools are authorized to elect six or nine members. Only eleven of the towns do so. In the cities, the charter commonly fixes the size of the board and the manner of its election.

The powers of the local school board are very extensive, including the establishment of schools, fixing the qualifications of teachers, the employment and dismissal of teachers, the admission and exclusion of pupils. Practically, the only powers reserved to the direct vote in district meeting are the

election of officers, raising of money, establishment of high schools, and acceptance of state aid for expert supervision.

There is no state board of education. The only state educational officer is the superintendent of public instruction. He has little power directly bearing upon the school boards or the schools. His chief duties are :

- (1) The distribution of the various school moneys awarded by the state.
- (2) Approval of high schools and academies.
- (3) Execution of the child labor and attendance laws. For this purpose he may appoint deputies.
- (4) Administration of the institute system.
- (5) Collection and editing of statistics relating to public schools.
- (6) General oversight of school boards and the development of local school systems, in an advisory capacity.

Supervision.—Supervision as distinguished from government is understood to mean the direction and oversight of the school work proper. It is professional in its intention. The law makes no general provision for supervision, and none is made for inspection, save that the school board is required to visit each school at least twice during each term.

The cities usually have charter provision for a superintendent of schools or else have sought legislative sanction for employing such an officer. In 1895, a general law was passed giving authority to any district to employ a superintendent. The single districts employing a superintendent on full time are the following :

Manchester,	Berlin,
Nashua,	Rochester,
Concord,	Laconia,
Dover,	Keene,
Portsmouth.	

In 1895, a general law was passed empowering two or more districts to unite for the purpose of employing a superin-

tendent. One such union was formed, composed of the districts Franklin (city) and Penacook, a part of Concord.

In 1899, it was enacted that whenever two or more districts, not cities, would unite for the purpose of employing a superintendent of schools, the state would pay one-half his salary, provided he should hold the certificate of the state superintendent and should devote his whole time to the work of supervision. Under this act, there have been formed to date, eighteen such supervisory unions, bringing the total number of professional superintendents in the state up to twenty-eight. The number of supervisory unions is increasing at an average rate of between three and four per year.

Under New Hampshire law the superintendent has practically no legal powers. He is the executive officer of the several school boards, and his powers are as extensive as boards choose to make them. Hence, the superintendent's position varies all the way from full executive control of his system under the rules and regulations of his board to one in which he is little more than an errand boy. The tendency, however, is for the boards to select men in whom they have confidence and thereafter to refrain from meddling with matters which are properly professional and executive, so long as their superintendents retain their confidence.

Inspection.—The law makes no regular provision for inspection. True the school board is required by law to visit each school twice each term, but such visitation cannot properly be called inspection, because (1) it is not professional, and (2) no man can inspect his own work; the inspector must be impartial.

The state superintendent is made the judge of high school standing, but no regular inspection is provided for.

Revenue.—The financial support of schools in any given district is derived from three sources. In addition it may come from one or more of five other sources.

(1) *School Money Required by Law.*—Every district must raise a certain sum determined for that district by multiplying its apportioned ratio in the general state tax by 750.

For instance, in every \$1,000 of the general state levy, Concord must pay \$68.26. Hence, Concord must raise for school purposes, $\$68.26 \times 750 = \$51,195$.

(2) *Literary Fund*.—In reality not a fund at all, but the annual income from taxes upon the deposits, stock and attending accumulations in savings banks, loan and trust companies and similar institutions, of persons who do not live in the state or whose residence is unknown. This revenue usually amounts to between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and is distributed among the districts in direct proportion to the number of pupils five years of age and upward who have attended at least two weeks during the previous school year.

(3) *Dog Tax*.—Every town and city is required to lay a tax on dogs. The proceeds of such tax are applied in the first instance to payment for damages done by dogs to domestic animals, and the surplus, if any, is by law available for the support of schools. This sum amounted in the aggregate to \$39,165.08 for the last fiscal year.

In addition to the above a given district may receive revenue from one or more of the following sources.

(4) *Additional by Local Taxation*.—Every district is empowered to raise more than the amount required by law to be raised. About four fifths of the two hundred and fifty-eight districts do so.

(5) *Equalization Fund*.—This is an annual appropriation of \$18,750 distributed among about sixty of the poorer towns in direct ratio to the number of children in average attendance and in inverse ratio to the equalized valuation per pupil. All districts having an equalized valuation per pupil of less than three thousand dollars are entitled by law to a distributive proportion of this fund and other districts may be added by the state superintendent with the sanction of the governor and council when their peculiar needs seem to warrant such action.

(6) Districts not maintaining high schools receive a rebate from the state for tuition paid by them in approved high schools and academies, provided their school tax is \$3.50 or

more on one thousand dollars and their general tax is \$16.50 or more on one thousand. The amount of rebate granted is directly proportional to the general tax in the following manner: If the general tax is between \$16.50 and \$17.49, one tenth of the high school tuition is rebated; if between \$17.50 and 18.49, two tenths; and so on up to \$25.50 and over, when the entire amount paid for tuition is rebated.

(7) Districts uniting with others to form supervisory unions receive as a rebate one half the salary of the superintendent.

(8) The income from local endowment funds of various descriptions.

CHAPTER II.

PROGRESS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1881-1906.

It is now a quarter of a century since the first report of Superintendent James W. Patterson appeared. That report of 1881 was the first under the present organization of the state department. Because it is useful to find our position on the broad scale of many years, I present a comparative statement from several reports, those of 1881, of 1890, of 1899, of 1904 and 1906. Referring every thing to 1881 as a base line, the reports of 1890 and 1899 should show the effects of the abolition of the district system in 1885, perhaps the most important piece of school legislation for the decade 1880-1890; the report for 1899 should show effects of the free text-book law of 1889 and should serve as a base line, showing conditions before the passage of the equalization, supervisory, high school and attendance, and child labor laws, the great group of 1899 and 1901; the reports for 1904 and 1906 should show in some measure the effects of all these laws; and finally a comparison of 1906 with 1904 ought to show the present annual tendency.

TABLE No. 11.

	1881.	1890.	1899.	1904.	1906.
Districts	2,027	267	263	259	258
Districts under special acts	81	37	31	27	26
Fractional districts.....	208	41	*	*	*
Different public schools.....	2,657	2,302	2,200	2,179	2,126
Graded schools.....	502	604	748	1,043	1,112
Town and district high schools....	60	62	65	171	170
Schools averaging twelve or less	785	632	757	511	512
Schools averaging six or less.....	297	176	122	121	97
Average membership	63,319	58,986	53,257	54,957	55,232
Daily attendance.....	43,943	41,526	47,333	48,673	49,703
Average membership in each					
school.....	24	26	24	25	26
Per cent. of attendance.....	69.40	70.40	89.00	88.00	90.00
Number reported between 5 and 15					
years of age not attending school	4,445	1,633	*	*	*
Enrollment in high schools.....			4,315	14,994	15,803
Enrollment in private schools.....	3,652	7,750	9,867	12,072	12,916
Average of length of schools in					
weeks.....	19.42	23.55	26.62	29.31	31.46
Men teachers.....	559	306	256	194	204
Women teachers.....	3,026	2,808	2,714	2,101	2,630
Average monthly wages of men					
teachers.....	\$32.63	\$45.88	\$57.44	\$70.67	\$90.58
Average monthly wages of women					
teachers.....	\$21.77	\$25.64	\$28.46	\$32.28	\$36.64
Graduates of normal schools.....	345	401	391	425	476
Graduates of training schools.....			301	402	381
Not graduates of secondary schools			718	568	467
College graduates.....			173	*	353
Revenue from local taxation.....	\$513,954.00	\$659,576.00	\$894,366.00	\$1,069,240.00	\$1,161,350.00
Literary fund.....	27,996.00	53,666.00	39,047.00	39,732.00	36,931.00
Local funds.....	23,313.00	14,968.00	16,121.00	20,071.00	19,436.00
Dog tax.....	8,710.00	6,247.00	27,493.00	33,105.00	39,165.00
Railroad tax.....	4,943.00	4,962.00			
State aid under law of 1899.....				18,750.00	18,750.00
Expert supervision.....				3,550.00	8,685.00
From all other sources.....	7,383.00	11,849.00	22,528.00	49,307.00	49,868.00
Total revenue.....	586,199.00	751,268.00	999,555.00	1,231,755.00	1,334,185.00

* No data.

† Approved high schools and academies under law of 1901.

‡ Includes attendance at academies under law of 1901 of pupils whose tuition is paid by towns.

A study of the facts presented in the table must convince the reader that on the whole the schools of the state have made marked improvement in the last twenty-five years, and that the improvement not only has suffered no relapses, but on the contrary has moved at an acceleration since 1899.

In the reports for 1881 and 1882, Superintendent Patterson calls attention again and again to the large number of very small schools, so many that schools of six pupils or less constituted one ninth of the entire number of schools in the state and schools having less than twelve pupils one third of the whole number. The proportion has dwindled until schools of six pupils or less are only one twenty-second of the whole number of schools. This improvement is probably to be attributed in the main to two causes, (1) the abolition of the district system and (2) to the law permitting school boards to use one quarter of the school money for conveying pupils to distant schools. It is not a vital improvement since it has affected a comparatively small proportion of the enrollment. It is salutary in that it has probably struck a heavy blow at our total illiteracy footing, and still more in that it is symptomatic of a tendency of much wider and more vital proportions.

The average membership in each school remains about the same throughout the period. This fact probably means that the overcrowded schools of the cities have been reduced in numbers to meet the increasing size of schools in the rural areas.

Superintendent Patterson could rejoice in 1881 that the average school year had at that time increased one third. Since 1881 the school year has lengthened two thirds over the high-water mark of that time, or from 19.42 weeks to 31.42 weeks. It has increased over two weeks in the last two years alone. In itself considered this is one of the most significant improvements, for, other things being equal, the difference between a term of nineteen weeks or less, and one of thirty-one weeks or more, may well be the difference between school and no school, for it not infrequently happens that the child

in the short school with indifferent teachers loses as much in the vacations as he gains in term time.

There has been a very marked improvement in the conditions of attendance. For many years the average membership fell off, year by year, while the average attendance went steadily on increasing until in 1904 the downward tendency of membership reversed and began to take the same direction as attendance. Between 1881 and 1890, the number reported to be not attending any school was reduced by nearly two thirds. Data upon this item appear not to have been gathered since 1898. It is probable that in the aggregate there is a considerable number still who are illegally absent from school, but the number is vastly less than formerly. The fact that membership now follows a tendency nearly parallel with that of the attendance is probably due to the modifications of the attendance and child labor laws brought about in 1901. The increase in the rate of attendance from 69 per cent. to 90 per cent. speaks volumes in testimony of better discipline and of more attractive, if not more efficient, schools.

In the report for 1881, no special mention is made of high schools. At that time there were few public high schools in the state capable of preparing pupils for study in higher institutions and tuition in high schools generally was free only to pupils living in the narrowly restricted limits of the district in which the high school was located.

The great majority of the sixty high schools reported for that year were little more than continuation grammar schools, and graduation from them scarcely prepared a boy for really effective work in the better class of preparatory schools. The rich man's son and the boy of remarkable ability, industry and determination were still the only ones likely to win to college or to any higher institution, and were to continue to be the only ones until the period under consideration had nearly passed by. Girls as yet hardly thought of colleges at all. In short the conditions of higher education were extensively aristocratic. A child born into one of a few families or into one of a few towns might fairly be said to

have the world of education open to him and in some sense to be destined for college. The vast majority, no matter what their abilities, had the doors of educational opportunity closed in their faces, from the beginning.

To-day there are seventy high schools and academies in the state, every one of which is approved by this department to be of the highest standard recognized by the secondary and college authorities of the nation; sixty-five of the seventy prepare directly for college and other higher institutions, and those which do not prepare directly for college prepare for the higher classes of those which do, so that there is no real break in the chain. Most important of all, any child in the state, being qualified, may receive a free preparation for college or equivalent education in one of these schools. The enrollment in these high schools and academies has increased by over 800, or 16 per cent., in the last two years alone, and in the five years which have elapsed since the passage of the high school law the enrollment in high schools and academies has increased 36 per cent. Given a free preparation for college, between the years of fourteen and eighteen, with all of the enlightenment, encouragement and stimulation which that implies, there are few boys and girls who cannot fulfil their bent in college, or technical school, or normal school, thereafter, if they will.

Once within the college doors, free scholarships, opportunities to earn money, opportunities to borrow money, make the collegiate education possible for any boy or girl of integrity, good reputation, and ordinary determination. In short the practical outcome of the law of 1901, as the situation stands at this writing, is that the door of broadest opportunity stands open to New Hampshire boys and girls as never before, and the resulting change must in time amount well-nigh to a revolution. Where twenty-five years ago secondary education was the most aristocratic part of the public school system of the state, to-day it is the most democratic; for it is actually easier for a child to get a good high school than a good common school education. Such

will be the case until the elementary schools are as uniformly excellent as the high schools now are.

Twenty-five years ago, the parent must furnish children with their whole outfit of text-books. It appears in the reports of that period that the resulting inability to secure uniformity of text-books, even within the same class, was very great. It was deemed necessary in the report for 1881 to admonish school boards of their power and duty to enforce uniformity of text-books, and yet it apparently was not unusual to find a board which refused to do so, "for fear of the people." Children would bring to school the texts which older brothers, fathers, and perhaps grandfathers had used, each with a different book, and the teacher was expected to manage somehow, to organize classes. To-day, every school child in the land, rich or poor, is provided with uniform text-books at public expense. Incidentally, the free text-book laws of this and other states have stimulated the growth of a large and well organized industry, so that there is hardly a principle of pedagogy proposed which does not soon become incorporated in a suitable text-book. And the cost per capita to the towns for text-books in abundance is only a fraction of what it used to cost the parent per capita for his child's meagre outfit.

In 1881, there were but three professional superintendents of schools in the state, the city superintendents in Manchester, Nashua and Concord. We find it urged in the State Teachers' Association meeting of that year that county superintendents be appointed. At that period there was still little conception of the duties of a superintendent of schools. It seems probable that in the minds of the majority of school men he was thought of as a sort of combined clerk, superficial inspector, and writer of reports. As one principal remarked, when asked the duties of the State Superintendent, "To write a report and draw a salary."

In 1906, there are in service in the state twenty-eight superintendents of schools and every one of them is an experienced teacher, a student of education, and none of them

has any other business in the world than that of administering schools.

In 1881, 14 per cent. of the average attendance of the state was under professional supervision; in 1906, 59 per cent. is under such care. One of the most important, perhaps the most important, problem of the immediate future is to get the remaining 41 per cent. under such organization and then free the superintendents so far as possible from the hampering conditions of their work and chiefly the meddling in strictly professional matters of officers who have no professional information.

The basis of the improvements which I have noted is to be found in the increased revenue of the school system. The total revenue of 1881 seems to have been \$586,199; that of the school year 1905-1906, \$1,334,185, or considerably more than twice as much as in 1881. With the increased revenue, we seem to have good right to expect better schools; that is the superficial view. Improvements in schools, however, will keep pace as much with better administration as with increase of revenue. It is not solely a question how much have we to spend, but as well how can we get the most from what we do spend. Again, while in lengthening the school year, the increased cost has gone wholly into improvement; in the large increase in teachers' salaries it has gone mainly into holding our own as the general scale of wages and standard of living have risen; and there is room for doubt that we have held our own.

On the other hand, the increase in the school revenue is evidence of the desire of the people for better schools and of their willingness to pay for better schools. A still closer estimate of the real effort for improvement may be seen in the increase of the school assessment in twenty-five years from \$3.37 in \$1,000 to \$4.61.

In the report upon which our study is based Superintendent Patterson pointed out that an apparent gain may be local rather than general, and we are admonished thereby to inquire how far the gain between 1881 and 1906, has been local rather than general. A mere average gain is an unsatisfying encouragement.

The most tangible evidence of the improvement, perhaps, is to be found in the number of weeks of school maintained. In this respect only three districts in the state have fallen off, and in one of these, Portsmouth, the year has evidently been reduced to thirty-eight weeks, because that is generally felt to be the maximum profitable length. A few districts have increased their school year but little. In general, the increase in the cities and large towns has been much more than in the rural towns.

Thirty-six towns make a smaller assessment for school purposes than in 1881. In a few of these districts, the valuation has so risen in proportion to the number of children to be schooled that the district is able to keep its schools, as it supposes at any rate, at a par with those of other districts.

In others, the assessment has apparently been lowered to keep pace with the diminishing number of children, the cheapest being considered good enough. In none of these thirty-six districts are schools what they might reasonably be expected to be. All are distinctly rural districts save two, and both of these have until recently been double district towns. Now, the tax rate, or assessment for school purposes, measures pretty closely the effort which the district is willing to make for schools. A district may be excused for decreasing its annual appropriation as its valuation decreases if it honestly does all that it can, but a lowered rate of assessment tends to show that the district is relaxing in its efforts.

The number of graded schools is a fair test of the interest which people take in selecting for members of school boards men and women of good judgment who are willing and able to do something to promote the efficiency of schools. A graded school as defined in the question asked by the department for many years is one "which follows a regular outline of work and advances its pupils from class to class according to proficiency." There is no sufficient reason why nearly every elementary school in the state should not at least have a regular outline of work and advance its pupils

from class to class according to proficiency. It costs no more to have a regular plan of work and if there were nobody in town able to make such a plan, the department would have, I am confident, at any time in the twenty-five years, been glad to formulate a plan. Indeed the state course of study is itself just such a plan.

A school must have something more than a plan before it can be a good school, but a plan certainly comes first. In twenty-five years the number of graded schools has increased from about one fifth to something more than one half of the total number. The improvement has not, however, touched one hundred and three towns, which have either stood still or gone backward in this direction. Ten, only, of these towns have ever voted for supervision. Nearly every one of the towns is a typically rural district.

An analysis of the whole situation, town by town, will, I think, warrant these conclusions:

(1) That the improvement of the last twenty-five years has been general in the sense that it has included to some degree nearly every town in the state.

(2) That the chief improvement has come in the industrial and commercial towns and cities.

(3) That the farming towns as a whole have made small gains, but that while a few towns of this class have actually gone backward, a few have well nigh or quite kept pace with the cities.

A longer school year, more graded schools, higher wages for teachers, a vast improvement in attendance, better organization, better schoolhouses, all this is good evidence that schools are generally better than they were twenty-five years ago, but none of these things is conclusive, for none answers the question what manner of teachers have you to-day, and what of your results. In this point of comparison there is no evidence obtainable beyond that of personal recollection.

Those who were familiar with the schools of twenty-five years ago will stoutly maintain that school for school they were better than those of to-day. Few teachers who were

themselves trained in the schools of twenty-five years ago and who are familiar with present-day schools will admit for a moment that the older schools were otherwise than inferior to those of to-day. Neither opinion is worth much, for both are prejudiced and neither is more than an impression.

At any rate, we may justly take courage from those improvements of which we are certain, and resolutely attack the grievous faults which we know still to be present,—lack of organization, short terms, poorly paid teachers and consequently inefficient teachers, unsanitary school buildings, and many others, some large in one town, some in another, and all to a greater or less extent in every town.

CHAPTER III.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Elementary education is technically that portion of the field between the kindergarten and the high school. Popularly, it may for all practical purposes be considered to be coextensive with what is meant by the phrase “common schools.” The field is marked off from that of the high, or secondary, school rather because the two have grown up historically as different institutions than because of any essential difference. It is probably unfortunate that this distinction continues to be made in school administration, for its practical result is that a waste occurs due to the otherwise unnecessary adjustment between the lower and high schools. There is no good reason, pedagogically, why the entire course of school should not be unbroken by transitions from a lower to a higher institution.

There is no definition of law as to what shall constitute the studies of the elementary school. In various places, the law states, (1) that the school board may prescribe rules governing the studies of the school; (2) that they must prescribe instruction in the effects of alcohol and narcotics, and the read-

ing of the constitution of the United States and of New Hampshire; (3) that they may permit or prescribe various other suitable studies; (4) that the sum so raised (the school money) shall be appropriated to the sole purpose of maintaining schools within the town for teaching reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and such other branches as are adapted to the advancement of the schools.

The program of studies authorized and directed to be prepared at the last session of the general court contemplates instruction in the following as a minimum :

Reading,	English Grammar,
Handwriting,	Geography,
Arithmetic,	U. S. History,
Spelling,	Physiology and Hygiene,
Composition,	Civil Government.

It is expected that all pupils will have studied and mastered the elements of these subjects in the eight years of the common schools. All, except civil government, must be presented for examination for admission to the approved secondary school.

To these are added and outlined in the program: music, drawing, nature study, elementary agriculture, and sloyd. It is not expected that all these last named will be taught in every town or every school. The list offers rather an opportunity for towns which are capable of doing more extended work, to do so. It sometimes happens that algebra, Latin, geometry, and book-keeping are taught in the elementary schools, although usually considered high school subjects.

So far as is known to the superintendent, none other than the studies here named are taught in the elementary schools of New Hampshire, and all of them are taught in the state although not all of them in any one place.

Reading, handwriting, spelling, arithmetic, are universally studied; English grammar and geography with a near approach to universality; United States history and composition in a much smaller number of the schools.

The study of two subjects is prescribed by law, namely, physiology and the reading of the constitution, and school boards are required under penalty to purchase and to display the national flag upon every schoolhouse. This last is, of course, intended to provide in some measure patriotic education. The reports of school boards for the last year reveal the fact that at least twenty-seven districts failed to require instruction in physiology and hygiene; thirty-eight failed to require the reading of the constitution; and thirty-five neglected to provide flags or flagstafis upon all their school-houses.

Such schools as the superintendent has personally inspected, if typical of their class, would seem to indicate that the elementary schools of the state with reference to the character of their work may be roughly divided into three classes: 1. Those which cover the ground of their instruction in such wise as to impart to pupils a working command of a considerable body of knowledge, and at the same time an awakened and to some extent trained intellectual life,—fairly good to excellent schools. 2. Those which impart thorough and even minute information, but with little awakened power,—children to whom a noble piece of literature and the dictionary are alike simple collocations of words. 3. Schools in which after eight or nine years of attendance pupils manifest neither any signs of awakened intelligence nor any apparent understanding or knowledge of those subjects which they have studied,—so ignorant of the commonest things that it is fair to question whether or not they would not better have been out of doors and at work.

It would be interesting and useful to know what portion of our schools each of these classes fairly could claim, but there are no data available. Statistics will not reveal such qualities and nothing but a personal inspection year by year, will yield the needed information. From inspections already made and other information gained from time to time, the superintendent estimates that not exceeding sixty per cent. of the school membership can fairly be said to belong to schools

of the first class; and very few indeed now belong to the second class, for the type of teacher which produced such schools has nearly passed out of existence.

The elementary, or common, school has historically been in the minds of our people peculiarly the basis of our national civil life. It would be hard to find a town or city east or west in which a majority of the citizens do not feel, indeed take it for granted, that free institutions could not endure for a generation apart from our common school system.

The aims which the elementary school has developed as its accepted means of training for citizenship would be generally accepted to be something like the following:

- (1) Literacy of all citizens.
- (2) The elements of a knowledge of the world in which the child is to live.
- (3) Intelligence.
- (4) Morality.
- (5) Efficiency.

I do not say that these are the qualities which make the good citizen, nor that they *ought* to be the aims of the elementary school. They seem to me, however, to be the aims which thoughtful people most commonly attribute to the school, and the aims which the best of our elementary schools are striving in one way or another to realize.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—*Continued.*

LITERACY AND ILLITERACY.

It is possible to measure ourselves as compared with other states in our attainment of this first of our aims. I quote certain statistics from the report of the United States Bureau of Education. The data were originally derived from the census of 1900, which has also been consulted by the present writer.

TABLE No. 12.
ILLITERACY OF MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1900.
STATES AND TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

AGGREGATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.			NATIVE WHITE VOTERS OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.		NATIVE WHITE VOTERS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1 Nebraska.....	2.5	Alaska.....	0.5	Washington.....	0.6
2 Iowa.....	2.7	Washington.....	0.5	Wyoming.....	0.6
3 Kansas.....	3.4	Massachusetts.....	0.6	District of Columbia.....	0.7
4 Washington.....	3.4	South Dakota.....	0.6	Nevada.....	0.7
5 Utah.....	3.7	Minnesota.....	0.7	Montana.....	0.9
6 Colorado.....	4.1	Montana.....	0.7	Nebraska.....	0.9
7 Minnesota.....	4.1	North Dakota.....	0.8	Utah.....	0.9
8 Wyoming.....	4.3	Nevada.....	0.8	Idaho.....	1.0
9 Illinois.....	4.8	Connecticut.....	0.9	South Dakota.....	1.0
10 Ohio.....	4.8	Wyoming.....	0.9	Oregon.....	1.0
11 Oregon.....	4.8	District of Columbia.....	1.0	California.....	1.2
12 South Dakota.....	4.8	California.....	1.1	North Dakota.....	1.2
13 Idaho.....	5.4	Idaho.....	1.1	Iowa.....	1.2
14 North Dakota.....	5.4	Nebraska.....	1.1	New Jersey.....	1.2
15 Michigan.....	5.5	Oregon.....	1.1	Colorado.....	1.2
16 Wisconsin.....	5.5	Rhode Island.....	1.2	Connecticut.....	1.2
17 Indiana.....	5.6	NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1.4	Minnesota.....	1.3
18 Montana.....	5.8	Wisconsin.....	1.5	Illinois.....	1.3
19 New York.....	5.9	Utah.....	1.6	Kansas.....	1.4
20 Oklahoma.....	5.9	Kansas.....	1.7	New York.....	1.4
21 California.....	6.2	Iowa.....	1.8	Massachusetts.....	1.5
22 Maine.....	6.4	New York.....	1.9	Delaware.....	1.7
23 Massachusetts.....	6.4	Maine.....	2.2	Ohio.....	1.8
24 Connecticut.....	6.8	Michigan.....	2.2	Pennsylvania.....	1.9
25 New Jersey.....	6.9	Vermont.....	2.6	Missouri.....	2.1
26 Missouri.....	7.0	Pennsylvania.....	2.7	Wisconsin.....	2.1
27 Pennsylvania.....	7.7	Oklahoma.....	2.8	South Carolina.....	2.1

TABLE No. 12—*Continued.*
 ILLITERACY OF MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1900.
 STATES AND TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

AGGREGATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.			NATIVE WHITE VOTERS OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.		NATIVE WHITE VOTERS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	
28 NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.8	New Jersey	2.8	Maryland	2.1	
29 Vermont	7.9	Colorado	2.8	Oklahoma	2.2	
30 District of Columbia	8.4	Arizona	3.3	Georgia	2.4	
31 Rhode Island	9.2	Illinois	3.6	Indiana	2.6	
32 Maryland	12.5	Ohio	3.7	Michigan	2.7	
33 Nevada	12.8	Indiana	4.8	Kentucky	2.8	
34 West Virginia	12.9	Texas	5.3	Virginia	2.9	
35 Delaware	14.0	Hawaii	5.9	Rhode Island	3.3	
36 Texas	15.4	Maryland	5.9	Alabama	3.5	
37 Indian Territory	15.9	Missouri	6.3	Louisiana	3.6	
38 Kentucky	18.8	Delaware	8.0	Tennessee	3.7	
39 Arkansas	20.0	Mississippi	8.3	West Virginia	3.7	
40 Tennessee	21.7	Florida	8.6	Florida	3.9	
41 Florida	22.1	Arkansas	10.8	Mississippi	4.1	
42 Arizona	23.9	Indian Territory	10.9	Arkansas	4.8	
43 Virginia	25.3	West Virginia	11.2	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.9	
44 Alaska	28.3	Georgia	12.1	North Carolina	5.7	
45 New Mexico	28.3	Virginia	12.5	Indian Territory	6.0	
46 North Carolina	29.4	South Carolina	12.6	Arizona	7.3	
47 Georgia	31.6	Alabama	14.2	Maine	10.0	
48 Alabama	33.7	Tennessee	14.5	Vermont	10.1	
49 Mississippi	33.8	Kentucky	15.5	Texas	10.6	
50 Hawaii	34.4	North Carolina	19.0	New Mexico	15.3	
51 South Carolina	35.1	Louisiana	20.3			
52 Louisiana	37.6	New Mexico	24.5			

TABLE No. 13.

SHOWING ILLITERACY AND PER CENT. OF TOTAL VOTING POPULATION FOR SEVEN DECADES.

	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Total voting population	70,399	84,737	89,094	90,831	101,901	117,889	130,448
Illiterate	513	1,610	1,960	3,361	5,264	9,171	10,228
Per cent. of illiterates	0.7	1.9	2.2	3.7	5.0	7.8	7.8

TABLE No. 14.

SHOWING ILLITERACY BY COUNTIES IN NATIVE WHITE POPULATION IN 1900.

	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.	Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Stafford.	Sullivan.
Total native white voting population	6,545	5,824	10,016	9,598	13,893	32,893	17,161	17,181	12,006	5,810
Illiterate	85	159	158	144	214	338	266	269	143	119
Per cent.	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.1

Our standing as determined by the census bureau with respect to the number of illiterate voters among us is the primary test of the school system as a system. The first objective of the public elementary school, in every age, is the illiterate voter. That is the duty which lies nearest at hand, and it is not of much use for a state or national system to aim at the higher ranges of which the elementary school is capable until it is settled that this primary problem is in the way of solution.

At present our general per cent. of illiterate voters is 7.8, standing No. 28 on the list of American States. The corresponding per cent. for the United States is 6.6, and we are therefore below the average. It is humiliating to note that from 1840 to 1890 we have gone steadily downward from 0.7 to 7.8. In 1890 we had over eleven times as many illiterate voters in 1,000 as in 1840. It is cheering to note that the ratio for 1900 seems to indicate that we have struck bottom. Whether we are to rise into something like our former estate remains to be seen.

The question is, "What is the matter?"

The answer at once suggested is, "Why this is evidently due to our large influx of foreign illiterates." The answer is in part true and only in part. It will be observed (see table) that while our general per cent. is 7.8, our per cent. for native whites of native white parentage is 1.4, standing No. 17 upon the list of states; and of our native white of foreign parentage is 5.02, standing No. 43 upon the list of states. Our foreign-born white percentage of illiteracy is 24, standing No. 46 upon the list. In regard to this last item, the standing of the states of the North Atlantic division is:

Maine, 21.4.	Rhode Island, 18.2.
New Hampshire, 24.0.	Connecticut, 15.6.
Vermont, 23.3.	New York, 12.1.
Massachusetts, 13.8.	New Jersey, 13.4.
Pennsylvania, 20.2.	

The highest percentage of the states and territories under

this item are those of Arizona and New Mexico, each 30.9; the lowest those of Oregon and South Dakota, each 3.4.

From a study of these tables, it appears to the writer that these conclusions may be drawn:

1. That for our bad record in regard to the illiterate foreign-born, we need hold ourselves in no way responsible, except as citizens of the United States. The national laws have in the past let in a prodigious number of illiterate adults and no state could keep them out nor yet educate them after admission. The three northern New England States, being exposed to a particularly illiterate frontier, of course took much of the brunt of this illiteracy. The northern counties in New York reveal a similar situation. Illiterate voters from this source are 81 per cent. of the whole.

2. That this irreclaimable foreign-born illiteracy has been the chief factor in lowering the general standing, and has, of course, more or less made it difficult to work a cure with first generation native born of such parents.

3. That on the whole we have no adequate excuse to offer for our failure to teach the first native generation of this stock, nor for allowing forty-two states to do better than we have, including states like New York which had an indefinitely more complex problem in this respect. It is a clear case of systemic inefficiency. We and our fathers have simply neglected our duty to an outrageous extent. This factor is responsible for 7 per cent. of the total voting illiteracy. The relatively low percentage here is interesting especially in connection with similar experience in other states. It testifies to two things: (1) that the native-born children of foreign-born parents have shown on the whole as high or higher appreciation of the privileges and advantages of free schools as the native stock; and (2) the high relative efficiency of city schools in which these children are chiefly educated.

4. That the situation with reference to the native white, old New England stock is the most inexcusable of all. The native white stock of long New England ancestry in 1900 had 1,189 illiterates voting, or 12 per cent. of the whole illiterate voting population, or twice as many in 1,000 as in 1840.

What are the probable causes which produced this state of affairs? Manifestly they must have had to do primarily with school attendance, although inefficiency of schools may and probably did enter as a contributory cause.

All causes may be gathered into one general cause, Chaotic Mismanagement and Neglect.

1. If the reader will turn back to Part II, Chapter I, he will note the very brief school year in 1881, and yet Superintendent Patterson states that the school year had even then increased by one third. In that year we note that such a community as Laconia, now one of our most efficient systems, had but sixteen weeks of school; 4,445 children in that year were reported as not attending any school, a factor sufficient in itself to explain our total 1,895 illiterate native-born voters in 1900. Note that this was only twenty-five years ago. Men in the prime of life to-day were either going to school or being neglected then; 3,562 then, 12,916 now are in private elementary schools of which there is little or no public oversight.

2. Never prior to 1881 had there been a serious attempt at the organization of a state system. The system is very imperfect still, but a vast improvement over that of 1881.

3. Until 1901, the attendance and child labor laws were inadequate and laxly enforced. Upon the passage of the present child labor law one town at least was obliged to erect a new building to accommodate children who had previously been employed in mills without let or hindrance. A great many people still seem to have conscientious scruples against making children go to school when they prefer to stay away.

4. In earlier days the schools were kept very largely through a part of the year by college students, usually men of force and character and often of qualities destined to make them famous. They were succeeded first by women scarcely inferior to themselves in ability and forcefulness, but afterward by an increasing generation of girls without education, training, or maturity, and more often than not without ability, with whom keeping school was and still is only a waiting station on the road to matrimony.

These are some of the causes and probably the most potent ones which have produced the condition of affairs with which we must contend.

The generations between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars were favorably situated for wide diffusion of the rudiments of learning. Population was homogeneous; the material wants of the family were largely supplied by household arts, an educational advantage of transcendent importance; the political development of the young nation and the anti-slavery controversy made every man a publicist in a small way; the minister, the doctor, the squire, and very often the principal of the academy, were men of education and native force, and truly leaders, not bosses, of the people; the illiterate foreigner was scarcely known,—all tended toward the stimulation of intellectual life. The Civil War and the western movement and the factory system depleted the towns of their strongest blood, and the latter brought in the foreigner with his many children and illiterate tendencies. There was ample opportunity for the working of the causes which I have named.

How far are these same causes still at work?

1. *Child Labor as a Cause of Illiteracy.*—There can be no doubt that this has been the chief cause of illiteracy of our native-born children of foreign-born parents. I have explained in Part I, Chapter IV, how this law of 1901 is being enforced. Probably there is very little escape from literacy at present due to this cause. Furthermore, the factory usually exists side by side with the best schools. I think it safe to say that probably one quarter of the annual recruitment of the illiteracy columns as it existed in 1900 is now being prevented by the child labor phase of the law of 1901.

2. *Attendance.*—It is impossible to say definitely where we stand on this matter. It is safe to say that conditions have greatly improved since 1881 and are still improving. It is certain, however, that a considerable number in the aggregate are still getting away from us annually, chiefly in sparsely settled districts.

3. *Internal Efficiency of the Schools.*—By this expression,

I wish to include those causes of illiteracy which if controlled at all must be controlled largely from the standpoint of the individual school and its teacher and its pedagogy rather than from the more general systemic standpoint of school law and state administration. The fact that a child goes to school does not necessarily imply that he learns, and it is by no means an unheard of thing to find normal children, who have been in school for many years, entirely unable to read and write understandingly. Discussion of such children is apt to be dismissed by the incompetent teacher and credulous neighbor by the trite process of labelling them dunces. As a matter of fact, many of them, probably most of them, perhaps all but a few of them, would have been as bright as other children if they had received that reasonably competent instruction to which all children are equally entitled. There can be no doubt that this cause and the non-attendance of children in the non-urban sections of the state were responsible for over one half of the total annual increment of illiteracy in 1900.

We have no possible means of knowing exactly how far this state of affairs is improving. We have absolutely no data which will reveal anything approaching a close estimate of the quality of the schools in the state. We can reasonably infer from what we know to be under way, such as supervision, increased teachers' salaries, efficient high schools, that improvement is taking place. But there is such an area as yet unsupervised and in which we know from official reports of their lack of education that teachers must be incompetent, that we cannot do otherwise than conclude that a considerable total increment of illiteracy is still annually piling up.

That on the whole the country towns are responsible for more illiteracy than the cities is well shown by the following comparative table ;

TABLE No. 15.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY OF NATIVE STOCK BY COUNTIES FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST.			PERCENTAGE OF URBAN* POPULATION FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST.		
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1	Hillsborough	1.0	Hillsborough	86	
2	Strafford	1.2	Strafford	83	
3	Belknap	1.3	Merrimac	70	
4	Merrimac	1.5	Coos	62	
5	Coos	1.5	Belknap	60	
6	Cheshire	1.5	Cheshire	56	
7	Rockingham	1.5	Sullivan	53	
8	Grafton	1.6	Grafton	52	
9	Sullivan	2.1	Rockingham	43	
10	Carroll	2.8	Carroll	39	

*In reckoning urban population all towns are included which have a considerable village population. For instance, in Carroll County, Conway, Bartlett and Wolfeborough are used.

It will be noted that Hillsboro and Strafford, which have the heaviest urban population, have also the lowest and best illiteracy record, while Carroll, which has the lightest urban population, has also the highest percentage of illiteracy. The average percentage of illiteracy of the first five counties is 1.3 per cent.; of the last five 1.9 per cent. The average percentage of urban population of the first five is 72 per cent.; of the last five, 49 per cent.

This condition of affairs will doubtless continue until the state shall guarantee to the country boy and girl a full, fair and equal educational chance with the city boy and girl.

The question will naturally suggest itself to those who are interested, "Where are we likely to stand in the census of 1910?" All things considered, our percentage seems not likely to go any higher and on the contrary will probably be somewhat, although very little at the most, lowered. Our relative position among the states is likely to remain about the same as it is now. Where we shall stand in 1920 will depend very largely upon the success of the next few legislatures in (1) dealing with the problem of a more nearly equal taxation for school purposes; (2) providing for a more adequate supply of educated and trained teachers; (3) the enact-

ment of laws and provision for their enforcement which will take the schools permanently out of the business of providing employment and spending money for incompetent dependents or favorites of local authority.

CHAPTER V.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—*Continued.*

INSTRUCTION.

I differentiate here from the problem of illiteracy discussed in the preceding chapter because the latter consideration is in the main one external to the school itself, a matter of administration rather than one of instruction.

In Superintendent Patterson's report for 1882, occurs the following statement:

“ Our schools, as they stand, are of incalculable service to the state; but it is obvious that, as a system, they do not discharge their high function as effectively as they ought. They do next to nothing for the manual dexterity and skill of scholars, very little to quicken perception and enlarge the fertility of intellectual resources. They do not make the formation of habits of observation and reflection an object of definite and continuous effort; do not exercise, and therefore, do not educate, the judgment in practical matters of everyday concern. The objects and activities of actual adult life are not sufficiently used as instruments and illustrations in our schooling. Hypothetical, if not impossible, examples are too generally employed in the elucidation of principles. There is too much blind cramming of the memory with what the unawakened understanding does not apprehend, too little discrimination between what is useful and what is useless in the acquisition of knowledge.”

In most respects this indictment would probably be less generally true to-day than it was when written. That there

has been immense advance in schools enrolling in the vicinity of one half the total membership, in respect to some of the points raised by Superintendent Patterson, there can be no reasonable doubt, and there seems to be good reason to believe that this advance is now proceeding at an acceleration. Schools of the better class, to-day, do much more to "quicken perception and enlarge the fertility of intellectual resources." There is certainly less, much less, of the "blind cramming of memory with what the unawakened understanding does not apprehend." This has been distinctly the line along which the pedagogy of the last thirty years or so has moved. That the better class of schools to-day are more thorough in their work than in 1882 there is room for doubt. Such data as can be obtained from chance unearthing of old examination papers tend to show that results to-day are on the whole more accurate and thorough-going than in the past.

"They do next to nothing for the manual dexterity and skill of scholars" is on the whole as true to-day, as it was in 1882. Concord, Manchester, Plymouth and Berlin make more or less adequate provision for the manual training of boys and to some extent of girls. The elementary schools of numerous other districts provide handwork and drawing under the instruction of regular teachers or in some instances under the instruction of the special teachers in drawing. But when we recall the enormous extent to which the education in manual arts has been withdrawn from children in the household in the last generation, it is doubtful that, with all our handwork and manual training, we have on the whole more than held our own.

In estimating the efficiency of a school the average intelligent citizen and taxpayer is apt to ask first, "What have the children learned? What do they know?" He makes no subtle distinction as to the definition of knowledge. If a boy can do a given sum in arithmetic, or give a clear account of the causes of the American Revolution, he is held to know something about arithmetic and United States history. If he cannot, then he does n't know, and the school is judged ac-

cordingly. The expert teacher will be likely to see rather more than the mere failure and to be more lenient both upon pupil and school. But in the last analysis both the layman and the faithful teacher are at one, a pupil either knows or he does not know. Behind mere information the teacher sees, or thinks he sees, mental growth and that is legitimately his aim. But slovenly learning is the last possible index of mental growth, and, though exact information may sometimes exist within a narrow intellectual horizon, it is on the whole the most rational criterion we have whether or not our efforts for good schools are making good. And so, the citizen who finds that his boys are unable to do their sums may reasonably have ground for objecting that the school is inefficient. It then becomes his imperative duty to talk with the superintendent and find out why. There may be good and sufficient reasons why, but it is the duty of superintendent or teacher to know why and not only to be able to give reasons, but also to be able to point out the remedy.

There has been an immense advance in the last few years in the development in schools of that phase of knowledge which is called power, revealed notably in the command of the mother tongue, in geography, in history.

The child in the eighth year of school life to-day, in schools of the best type, has as good or better mastery of language than his father had on graduation from the high school; that is to say, he can take pen and paper and give a clear account of what he has in mind, expressed in tolerably correct form. He may, or may not, know as much English grammar as his father did at the same age,—he ought to know more,—but what he does know he knows to better effect.

In the study of geography to-day, the pupil in schools of the best type comes into vivid relations with the world in which he lives. No longer a book to be memorized, geography has become to him a living science, in many schools as nearly as possible the equivalent of travel. He handles and studies the actual products themselves of the distant lands about which he reads; their life is pictured to him in

realistic stories, by photographs and by lantern slides; often he actually corresponds from his schoolroom desk with children of his own age and with business houses in other cities, in other states, in foreign lands. His knowledge may be, probably is, less accurate as a catalogue of capitals, capes, islands, lakes, bays, etc.; but what he does know he knows more vitally and knows to better effect.

The same thing is true of the teaching of United States history. The pupil of to-day not only has a basis for his apprehension of the the subject in some knowledge of the whole previous course of human affairs, but also the history of his own country, studied in the later years of his school life, is a science of cause and effect, over which his mind may work and about which he may argue and discuss as his father discusses the current affairs of town or state or nation. It is needless to point out that scarcely a more practical or more immensely valuable training as a future citizen could be had.

The teaching of arithmetic in the same type of schools does not, so far as the observation of the superintendent goes, show so satisfactory an advance as does that of these other subjects. With a few notable exceptions it is doubtful if arithmetic is so well taught as formerly, although, as I have pointed out before, we have no adequate knowledge what results were obtained in former days. At all events, it is far from what it should be in most of our best schools, and far behind the subjects above named. It is difficult to account with assurance for this state of affairs, but I suggest that the broad change in home life, which has come with the last quarter century and to which I have had occasion before to refer, may very probably have had something to do with the matter. Whereas, a generation ago, the village boy and the boy in any save the largest of the cities was in some sense a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the household, to-day coal is burned instead of wood and that commonly brought in by the housemaid. Water is drawn from a faucet instead of being brought from the well. These are typical

instances of the changes by virtue of which the "chore" as a regular household institution has been well nigh eliminated. Now, students have often noted that familiarity with the small realities of life and the mental exertion brought about and the sagacity developed in the performance of manual duties, have a close relation to the faculties most used in mathematical study.

The appropriate corrective of the evils brought about in child development by such changes in household economy is well ordered manual training in school, and an abundance of handwork at home.

Again the almost exclusive employment of women as teachers in the grammar school may not improbably be a contributory cause of imperfect mathematical teaching. The feminine mind does not so readily take to mathematics as the masculine, nor are women in general so capable of the peculiar sustained power of stimulation, which the teacher of mathematics needs, as are men. Finally, it is far from impossible that the current demand that every study must be made "interesting" has something to do with poor work in arithmetic, since it is somewhat beyond the powers of the average teacher properly to sugar-coat this subject.

The subject physiology and hygiene, taught with special reference to the deleterious effects of alcohol and narcotics, seems seldom to be taken seriously either by school authorities or by teachers. Without discussing the question whether or not the direct teaching of the baleful physiological effects of alcohol and tobacco is likely to produce a considerable diminution of the total number of excessive drinkers and smokers, I venture to point out that there is scarcely a single subject in the elementary program, the thorough teaching of which is so important to the well being of society as this. And I strongly recommend to school boards that ample time be given to the subject and that teachers be held to a vigorous accountability for results therein. A subject well within the comprehension of the older pupils of the elementary school, an understanding of the principal

laws of the life of the body will tend to protect the health of the pupil, to ward off vice, to make more intelligible to the mass of future citizens necessary laws for public and private sanitation, for preventing the spread of contagion, for combatting the great diseases like consumption, which have been the scourge of the race and probably will be until the mass of our population is intelligent enough to co-operate with scientists in fighting them.

Again the elements of human physiology and anatomy well taught in the elementary schools is an excellent foundation for the biological studies of the high school.

For discussion of methods of instruction the reader is referred to the program of studies for the common schools of New Hampshire.

The law requires that the constitution of the United States and of the state of New Hampshire shall be read aloud at least once during the last year of the course before entering the high school. If the letter of the law is followed, it is doubtful if this statute is of the slightest effect toward the purpose which the lawmakers evidently intended. Taken in its spirit, it evidently signifies instruction in the civil government of the state and nation, and this can well be given in connection with United States history in the last year, or independently. It ought to be a thorough course and the pupil on leaving the elementary school should well understand the elements of the government of town, city, state and nation. The subject is discussed from the pedagogical standpoint in the program of studies.

The distinctly modern subjects in the elementary school are nature study, literature, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten, the last of which, however, is commonly thought of as preceding the elementary school. This group of subjects has been stigmatized as useless, as frills and fads, as inducing superficiality in all subjects. There is no doubt that in many places subjects like the above have been introduced prematurely before the district could well afford them and before teachers could be had competent to teach them.

The result has often therefore been an expensive farce. In the great majority of places they have contributed values of infinite worth. Children have been quickened intellectually to an extent which has reacted favorably on other school work; school has been rendered attractive where it had formerly been repulsive. Best of all, the generation now passing through our schools has received from these subjects an uplifted spirit, a perception of the noble and the beautiful, an enhanced capacity for happiness, which inevitably must, as I believe it already to some degree is, exercising a powerful influence upon the whole social, political, commercial environment, lifting it steadily out of meanness, cheapness, and brutal selfishness.

The report which I have been able to give of the condition of instruction in the better class of our elementary schools is, I suppose, a cheering one. The discouraging thing about it is, that it does not apply to all children equally or with anything like equality. While the children of the city and large town, often only for a few months resident in this country, are getting the sort of an elementary education I have described, the children of other towns are getting what is little, if anything, better than none at all; growing up not only without intelligent and capable grasp upon those subjects which they study but in dense ignorance of nearly all those things which the competent citizen and worker must know.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—*Continued.*

MORALITY AND EFFICIENCY.

There is a current demand of increasing force for moral education in the elementary schools, and from a somewhat different quarter comes a no less insistent demand for an education “which is good for something.” Both demands are vague

in their expression, but it is easy to understand that at bottom they have reference to an education which yields right intentions toward life and its duties, and the capacity to do, to accomplish. I consider both demands as phases of what teachers would call will-training, and designate them by the terms used as the heading of this chapter.

I. How far does the elementary education of the state as it exists to-day tend to generate right motives? My answer is, "To a very considerable degree in the best class of schools and the very reverse in schools of the poorest type."

It has been said by competent observers that the public schools of the United States are doing as much or more to hold the country to ways of practical morality than any other one agency. It is my deliberate judgment that this is true of the elementary schools enrolling the larger half of the children of New Hampshire, and furthermore that there is an evident improvement constantly going on.

1. The changed character of the program brings in values which make for spiritual uplift. The program of twenty-five, not to say fifty or sixty years ago, while it was in many places taught with commendable rigorousness made for commercial sharpness or mere cunning. The queen of the schoolroom sciences was arithmetic and the crown of arithmetic was dollars and cents. To-day, the literature, the history, the drawing and art, of the best elementary schools, bring to bear upon the pupil examples of noble life, and the vision of goodness, and these subjects are the center and the atmosphere of the school life in schools enrolling at least one half and perhaps somewhat more of the total membership.

2. The architecture and appointments of the schoolhouse in an increasing number of instances have exerted an uplifting influence. There is a vast difference in moral influence between the old time schoolhouse with its chill atmosphere, unsightly walls, vile out-houses, and the well equipped building, often a noble architectural effort, with abundant heat and sunlight, cheerfully tinted walls, hung with excellent reproductions of the world's masterpieces of art, clean inside and

out, with properly constructed and properly controlled sanitariums. One building is as destitute as a barn of everything which inspires children with impulses toward a clean and wholesome life, and its surroundings filled with everything which suggests impurity and brutality. The other is full of manifold influences tending to raise the standard of living and devoid of evil suggestion. The first building is, and often long has been, the breeding place of a multitude of diseases and organic disorders, such as defective senses and generally impaired nervous systems. The other has usually been to a considerable degree constructed on hygienic lines and is to a considerable degree kept clear of the germs of disease.

In erecting a new schoolhouse it is as easy and no more expensive to construct according to the accepted scientific principles of hygiene as otherwise, and I shall strongly recommend that the law-making body establish, and provide for the enforcement of, laws governing the construction of schoolhouses. The following states have framed such laws:

Connecticut,
Kentucky,
Massachusetts,
New Jersey,
New York,

Oregon,
Vermont,
Washington,
Wisconsin.

3. The principles controlling school management now in well nigh universal acceptance in the better class of elementary schools, have wrought a great change in the attitude of children toward school and toward each other. Probably no more conspicuous improvement is manifest in this class of schools than the greatly improved discipline. The rule of the rod and other barbarities of former days have disappeared, teachers come to their work trained how to appeal to and bring out the best motives in children, good conduct is rewarded and bad conduct punished in an infinitely more rational fashion than formerly. The result on the whole has been, without reasonable doubt, that children come to the years of adolescence, so far as the school can control them,

with a saner organization of motives than ever before. It must, however, be pointed out that here especially the influence of the home may, and often does, counteract the influence of the school.

4. The whole intellectual routine of school work has itself moral significance in so far as it leads to a perception of the truth. A pupil who has arrived at a certain honest knowledge of the truth, even a small fraction of truth, becomes a nobler man, other things being equal, than he whose mind remains in its primitive ignorance or is a welter of many things half learned.

5. Last and greatest of all is the personal influence of the teacher. I know of no reason to think that the influence of the teacher is more effective for good than it has been in the past. Indeed there is much reason to suppose that it is less effective. But at any rate, the influence of the teacher in those districts in which the teacher is conscientiously selected on grounds of merit is on the whole better than the average of the community from which the children come. To my sorrow, I have to report that instances have come to my knowledge in which teachers in otherwise excellent schools have not maintained the reputation for character and discreet behavior which should belong to them as the exemplars of children.

The teacher more than any other factor makes the school, and when an elementary school is in charge of a person of sunny and cheerful disposition, firmness of character, modest demeanor and a pure heart, great confidence may reasonably be felt that the moral growth of the children is assured so far as the school can at all be held responsible.

I submit these five bases of moral health in our schools as practical and attainable in every district in the state, either with or without the help of the state government. Systems of ethical instruction are of uncertain pedagogical value and difficult of application, but good schools of the type I have above described are eminently practicable and nothing less should be tolerated in the state.

II. The "average business man," the employer of a boy who has passed through a system of public elementary schools supposed to be excellent, often remarks that the boy "does n't know anything," "has to be told everything," in short is "no good." This man then often has a permanent grudge against the school or schools. It is probably usually the case that the boy is unreasonably desired to show himself a man at once; but on the other hand there is a portion of truth in the objection raised.

The other side of the problem of moral education deals with the mind active—the will, the power to do. Now, there is all the difference in the world among children in respect to their native capacity, in respect to that quality which we commonly call capability; but, no matter what the endowment, it can be developed and trained, at least so long as the child is of normal mentality. The lack of this general ability to do or to act, lack of developed capability that is, is what our friend is really complaining about, and he has a right to complain, that is, so long as he is willing to be taxed to provide the qualities he is looking for.

The last word of pedagogy on the subject of will training is this: there is no power to act developed save through action. You may submit a promising lad to a most admirable intellectual regimen, but if you provide him neither at home nor at school with work calling for muscular activity with a definite purpose behind it and held to a definite responsibility for such work, you get as a result a being incapable of practical application to the duties of life. He is not only an unprofitable servant to his employer, but he tends to be unable to enforce whatever moral principles he may hold.

Fortunately, there are seldom homes entirely bereft of simple rounds of duties which children must perform, but the number of such homes and the number of such duties is vastly decreased within the last generation. Fortunately, again, the play instinct of the healthy child tends to provide him with a modicum of such training. The wise parent, however, will provide both boys and girls from the age of

eight or thereabouts with a regular round of household duties, increasing as they grow older, with whatever is left of that old group of duties known as "chores" and such new ones as can conveniently be so assigned. The girl should be taught in the home to sew, to cook, to wash dishes well, to sweep well, to make beds well. The boy should be taught many of the same duties, perhaps all of them, as well as the care of fires, small jobs of carpentering, etc.

The school ought to supplement the work of the wise home and supply the deficiencies of the unwise home by the provision of a well ordered and well taught manual training as the basis of all school work and school life.

Such action education is important as the real basis of the whole education of the intellect, and it is essential to the completeness of moral education. It need not involve great expense. It may be nothing more than saving money for the district by caring for the schoolhouse and schoolhouse yard, or it may involve equipment for various forms of formal manual training reaching through eight years of school life. Complete equipment for the eight years need not exceed \$500, besides the teacher's salary, and this would answer for a village system of considerable size.

In general, the schools which would be described as good under Chapter V would be the same commended at this point. The school which is efficient intellectually is commonly wholesome morally.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—*Concluded.*

THE PROBLEM OF THE RURAL SCHOOL.

The great majority of the pupils referred to at the close of Chapter V are in rural schools, a class of schools long recognized as furnishing the most formidable of our problems.

There is nothing in the rural school itself which makes it

essentially difficult to organize for effective elementary education. Indeed, if anything, the advantage educationally is on the side of the rural school. Country life is confessedly better suited to the development of healthy and vigorous mentality in children than city life. The rural school is more often than not small enough to enable the capable teacher to do individual work with pupils, a condition for which most cities yearn heartily. The difficulties of the problem all lie outside the school.

First, there is the difficulty of raising money for school purposes. While there are many rural towns with high valuations which might and ought to raise more than they do for school purposes, many more find it hard to keep up even a moderate appropriation. Not only is there in many cases, little property to assess, but a given rate of assessment bears harder than in the industrial centers. The whole history of civilization testifies to the hardship which a given tax rate brings to the farmer as compared with the city dweller. The rate is usually aimed at the whole income-producing capital of the former, while the equivalent income of the latter is in most cases in the form of a salary upon which there is no direct tax. Or if levied upon invested capital in the industrial centre, the capital is assessed at a value greatly below the market, if indeed it is not exempted altogether. Furthermore, the farmer's property is all in sight; the other man's is apt to be quite the reverse. In a word *there is not enough money available for rural schools and what there is is too hard to raise*. There is no possible solution of this problem, save further extension of the principle of equalization of school privileges by the state. The beginning made in 1899 has accomplished a great deal and a detailed study of its workings is made in another place (see Chapter XVII). Much more must be done, before the financial foundation of the rural school can be brought to a par with that of the urban school.

Second, there is the problem of the sparsely settled section, and nearly every district has one or more such sections.

If you have thirty children and can gather them all to one teacher, the chances are good that a respectable school can be had. You can concentrate your annual appropriation. But if you must scatter your thirty children among five or six schools, manifestly neither of them can be much of a school, since the amount available for each school has been divided by five or six. The problem becomes one of transportation, of reducing the number of schools by conveying the children of one or more schools to another school. The process has gone slowly forward, and in the last twenty-five years progress has been great (see Part II, Chapter I). But it is certain that no other problem presents so many perplexities to the rural school board and it is the problem above all others which is making it harder, year by year, to get capable men and women to serve on school boards.

The troubles of the school board commonly arise over the discontinuance of some school or schools. Three classes of parents are likely to be involved in nearly every troublesome case. First, are those who wish the school retained where it is, no matter if there are but two pupils and one of these acts as teacher to the other. Second, are those parents living at a distance whose children must evidently be carried and who are prone to take advantage of the fact to extort a good round sum from the school board for carrying them. Third, are those who live near enough the schoolhouse for children to walk, but who insist on either compensation or carriage because the others get it. The difficulty is often complicated by the fact that one or two men hold a monopoly in the transportation interests of the district and are disposed to act as monopolists always have in every age and clime.

In general three methods are in use by school boards.

In one the board employs a man and team to carry the children of a certain section to school. If a competent man and suitable vehicle are engaged, there is commonly little trouble. Some districts use roomy and comfortable barges, in charge of reliable men, and in this way two or more schools may often be conveyed to a third in comfort and entire safety.

I can see no good reason why a district should not own one or more specially constructed carriages, convertible into sleighs for the winter, capable of being closed in by curtains against the storm, and heated by portable stoves. Trouble under this arrangement is commonly caused by the employment of unreliable drivers and inadequate vehicles, the latter insufficient in size, without protection from weather, and often rickety and perhaps unsafe.

Second, the board makes a trade with the individual parent to carry his own children at so much per week. Sometimes this works well, but more often it is a prolific source of graft. It not infrequently happens that this practice begins in an effort on the part of the board to quiet a troublesome parent by what is practically a bribe to keep the peace, and ends by the payment of money regularly without any service in return, the children walking to school or staying at home.

Third, the board adopts a regular mileage rate outside a certain limit. This seems to work in much the same way as the second method named. Both methods are generating among the more ignorant classes a well-rooted belief that parents are entitled to compensation by the district for their children's time while at school.

Much is to be said in behalf of parents who are reluctant to give up their neighborhood school and send children a distance every day under uncertain conditions. Further, it too often happens that school boards act precipitately and arbitrarily. A school should not be discontinued until the board sees its way clear to methods of transportation which ought surely to satisfy the reasonable parent and receive the commendation of reasonable men. Still less ought the board to close a given school with the real motive of evening things up with an enemy or rival section of the town.

On the other hand, no condemnation is too strong for the parent who refuses to do his utmost to coöperate with the public authorities in the schooling of his children. Free schools do not relieve the parent of that one of his primary duties to the children he has brought into the world, namely,

the duty of education. In all civilized countries of this and of every other age, pagan as well as Christian, the fundamental duty of educating children has been recognized, indeed the very beasts of the field seem to sacrifice their own comfort in obedience to this very duty, and it is to the eternal shame of the parent who prostitutes the education of his children to his love of defrauding his town. Particularly should children who are able to walk be required to walk. Former generations were glad of the opportunity to walk, sometimes miles, for the sake of schooling. Our children should be required to walk at least a reasonable distance.

In dealing with this problem there seems to be no radical method of solution, unless the state is willing to go to the length of organizing a complete transportation system for the whole state on lines somewhat the same as those on which the rural free delivery of mail is organized. Rather should partial solution of the problem and alleviation of the troubles caused be sought in an effort to bring more parents around to a right attitude.

I have suggested that each district should own one or more specially constructed wagons for this purpose. It would, I think, also help the general situation if some county or state officer were empowered and directed to hear appeals from citizens with regard to local difficulties of transportation and if his decision were made final. Such an arrangement would probably strengthen the hands of the school board of good intention and tend to deter acts of boards based on essentially wrong motives.

Third, in the problem of the rural school, is the general problem of the teacher, exaggerated by the conditions of country life. In the first place, the employment of good teachers comes back to the financial basis. Good teachers cost money. But the matter is not so easily disposed of. In the aggregate, there is a large number of persons keeping school in towns supposed to be poor, without education, or training or experience, who hold places for which better qualified persons are available, simply through what is known in

the cities as "pull." Relatives on the school board or in places of influence in town demand places for these dependents in order that they may earn a little spending money. Sometimes local sentiment demands the practice; indeed I have heard the employment of such persons seriously referred to as a "useful home industry which must not be interfered with."

A more deplorable instance of low standards of public morality is seldom found in our state. No more contemptible form of plundering can be imagined than that which plunders opportunity away from children under legal sanction, for the personal gain of incompetent adults, whether the adults be individuals, or whole townships of individuals. The poor town may not be able to afford competent, trained teachers; but it certainly can well afford to employ on a basis of merit the more competent of two girls regardless of the personal needs or wishes of either of them.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The social function of the elementary school may be summed up as an effort to eliminate dense ignorance from society. For this reason it is necessary that the state should, as the state does, make compulsory education laws. The social function of the higher schools, both secondary and collegiate, seems to be to select the capable and give to them the largest opportunity to grow into the power of leadership—leadership in civic affairs, in industry, in commerce. The conception of high school and academy and collegiate education is based upon opportunity rather than upon compulsion.

Now, while it will probably be for many generations impossible in the very nature of things to secure so large an enrollment in the secondary as in the elementary school, yet

the enrollment in the secondary schools of the country in the last few years has increased by leaps and bounds out of all proportion to the increase either in population or in the elementary enrollment. Our own high school and academy enrollment is increasing at a rate which will double the aggregate size of our high school every six years, and that rate is at present accelerating. Already, Manchester, Concord, Nashua, Portsmouth, Dover, Keene and Tilton, are in numbers, of collegiate dimensions.

There seem to be at least two significant conclusions to draw. First, it is evident that more and more people are feeling that high school education is necessary to secure to a child a fair chance in competition; and, second, that the selective area is tending to be pushed upward to the college. All this speaks well for the standard of living and the enjoyment of life possible to the coming generations.

Whether the selective school is to be high school, or college, or university, the vitally important thing is that the selective area should be the widest possible, not that everybody should go to higher schools, but that every pupil should have the chance. That is to say, democratic society is properly safeguarded only when every child born into the world has before him the widest opportunity for the growth of his talents. Nothing is more fatal to democracy than failure of true leadership. If you close the doors of opportunity to any child you may be robbing society of a potential leader. If you close them to a large group of children, you certainly *are* robbing society of potential leadership.

New Hampshire education is, as I have elsewhere pointed out, in better condition on this point than ever before. We can say with assurance that when a New Hampshire child is once qualified to enter high school the opportunities of life are open to him so far as education and public munificence can bring it about.

Educational opportunity is not as broad as it might be and as it must be, for two principal reasons.

1. A very considerable percentage of our public elementary

schools are not able to fit for high school. If a child cannot learn to read, write and cipher in his home elementary school, the doors of opportunity are at the outset closed to him. I have discussed elsewhere the shortcomings of the elementary school, and shall have sundry recommendations to offer. It is needless to dwell further on the matter here.

2. Opportunity is not as wide as it must be, not within what might be called the factor of safety, because few of our secondary schools are able to offer programs adapted to the wants of more than comparatively few pupils. It is now a well accepted principle of the science of education that a single round of higher studies aimed at a mythical average student, does not have the average disciplinary value which it was once supposed to have. It is entirely true that every pupil must know how to read and how to express himself in his mother tongue, must know, in short, all that the elementary school can teach. It is also true that the cultivated man must have further training in what all cultivated persons in common must know, notably the language and literature of the mother tongue. But it does not follow that a classical, or a scientific, or a "literary" (save the mark!) education is equally good for all pupils, nor is the term culture to be appropriated to any one or to any group of these disciplines exclusively. While our schools have, with varying degrees of success, endeavored to provide for the needs of all by elective courses, circumstances have tended to make all but one or two of these courses weak, and indeed the school has often burdened itself with more than it could reasonably expect to carry out.

The attitude of the colleges toward the high schools has been wrong, and its influence pernicious. The college requirements have been for the most part limited to a few lines of study along the classic-scientific-mathematics side, and in these lines have been for the most part exacting and minute. While there is no good reason why most of our high schools and academies should not fit well for college in these lines, the exactions of many colleges have been such that well nigh

the whole effort of schools has been directed toward the college preparation of a few boys and girls, while slipshod work has been the portion of the majority whose intentions have not been toward college. When remonstrated with, the answer of the college has been the answer characteristic of uncontrolled public service corporations generally, "If you do not like our ways go elsewhere."

In approving high schools and academies, I have insisted as a condition of approval that work should be as faithful and thorough-going for the majority who are not going to college as for the minority who are, and the promise of school authorities has been to that effect. How far the promise is realized it is impossible to tell without adequate personal inspection. The reputation of principals is so strongly bound up with their ability to prepare for college that the temptation is strong to slight the needs of the majority. School boards and boards of trustees are urgently advised (1) that the school administration should neither be allowed to fall into this attitude nor forced into it, and (2) that certification privileges granted by colleges are not to be taken as conclusive evidence of the efficiency of schools. In at least two cases the superintendent has found some of the strongest of our secondary schools denied certificatory privileges by colleges; and in other cases has found schools so inefficient as not to be legal high schools at all and yet boasting the certificatory privilege of eminent college authority. If the approval of this department is not equivalent to the endorsement of any college whatsoever, immediate steps should be taken to make it such.

The formulation and establishment of curricula or schools in commerce, in mechanic arts, in domestic science, in agriculture, in the textile arts and industries, already well under way in some other states and in some of the more advanced European nations, is of the utmost importance in New Hampshire, as well as in our sister state of Massachusetts, where the movement seems to be making rapid progress, and in the northeastern states generally.

Conditions of life have reached that point with this group of states in which wealth of natural resource will no longer unaided maintain prosperity and the advance of civilization. Prosperity must rest upon a highly intelligent population, a population in which the percentage of trained workmen is very high. So long as culture avoids the paths of everyday life, so long will commerce tend toward a low commercialism, mechanics will be crude, agriculture and industry brutalizing rather than uplifting, and all of them inefficient in a fundamental sense. Now it is a well recognized principle of education that whatever is able to call forth the higher activities of the mind, the reason, the æsthetic faculties, the will, is to that extent cultivating. The lines along which the race has civilized itself are pre-eminently the lines along which the individual can best be educated. Commerce, agriculture, the mechanic, textile and domestic arts are some of the great avenues of civilization and they are still the bases of human prosperity, and to a large extent of human happiness. These involve literature, history, mathematics, and science for their interpretation; but the latter are based on the former rather than the former on the latter.

The theory of education which our secondary schools have well-nigh exclusively followed in the past, and in the main still follow, is one which leads out to the professions and to the leisure of life rather than to its duties. Consequently, a boy whose interests and tendencies lie in the direction of agriculture or industry or commerce is to some extent denied a free and equal opportunity if he is compelled to limit himself to literature and science and mathematics, with perhaps an absurd smattering of bookkeeping thrown in as a sop to all sorts of instincts not distinctly literary. That sort of education in our country academies has been a potent factor in the depletion of our rural communities, since for three generations it has been making lawyers and doctors out of strong rural stock, and holding up before the weaker stock the seductive glamor of tawdry urbanites, the chief enticement of which is the apparent leisure which they involve. Again,

young girls, who ought in the high schools to be preparing to become wives and mothers and housekeepers, good cooks and gracious home makers,—a process by the way infinitely fuller of true culture values than exclusive devotion to French and pianoforte,—are too often graduated from high school with every thing in their heads save the faithful and efficient performance of the duties to which the Almighty has called them. Later on, husbands and sons take to the hotel to eat and to drink, and afterward to the club or the street corner, to get rid of an unattractive and inefficient home. And volumes are meanwhile written discussing the servant girl problem.

I propose to boards having control of approved high schools and academies the following suggestions :

Wherever your school is located, in city, town, or country, if it is coeducational, lay out and equip one curriculum along thorough-going domestic art and science lines; and employ a trained and educated woman to teach the special subjects involved. The curriculum should include (1) all the English language and literature which any curriculum contains; (2) at least one foreign language; (3) one or more courses in history; (4) physics, chemistry and advanced physiology and hygiene; (5) a thoroughly good course in art, including music; (6) courses in cooking and general housekeeping, and in nursing.

In addition to the above, if you are in a distinctly rural region, lay out a thorough curriculum based on the science of agriculture; and then, if you can afford more, a third curriculum along the regular college-preparatory lines.

If your institution is in a thriving industrial town, make your second curriculum either commerce or mechanic arts according to the career the majority of the boys are likely to follow. If you can afford it make the regular college-preparatory curriculum your third.

If the school is larger still, and in one of the larger cities, all these different curricula may be included; and in addition, if in one of our textile centres, the textile arts in which there is much educational value may well be included also.

The reader is referred to the supplement to this report, entitled "Standard Program of Studies for the Secondary Schools of New Hampshire," for further information in regard to this matter. That document contains detailed accounts of commercial, agricultural, and mechanic arts curricula. Curricula in domestic arts and the textile industries should be published at an early date.

Berlin has laid out curricula in commerce and mechanic arts; Lebanon in commerce and in agriculture; Gilmanton Academy in agriculture; and some eight other schools, substantial courses in commerce.

Reference has already been made to the rapidly increasing size of high schools. The increase has necessitated the erection of large new schoolhouses in Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester and Plymouth. Keene must shortly follow, and probably several others. Reports come of some of these cities that the enrollment is already pressing close upon the capacity of the new building. Concord has been called upon to build two new houses within about fifteen years. Citizens are confronted with the question "What is the limit of the size of our high school building to be; must we build anew and larger every fifteen or twenty years?" The answer is "Yes, unless a radical change in policy is made." Concord, for instance, must contemplate a possible high school membership of eight hundred and fifty, or thereabout, provided the city remains at its present size. That number is the maximum on the present basis of population; it could not be any larger and probably would never be quite so large, but will approximate that size. If the population basis should increase, as it probably slowly will, then that number may be not only equalled but surpassed. What is true of Concord is equally true of the other cities.

I strongly urge upon our cities that they do not contemplate further larger buildings, but rather differentiation of the high school into different lines of work. As the school increases in size, one curriculum after another might well

split off and form the nucleus of a separate institution. So that finally we should have several high schools, each of moderate size, adapted to the various needs of the population.

There is much to commend this principle beside its doing away with the necessity of large buildings. In the first place, such a differentiation as I have indicated, and as I have already discussed, seems to me in itself educationally desirable. Secondly, the large high school presents very difficult problems of administration. With a high school of three hundred and over, you begin to develop many of the problems of the college; and it needs a man as principal of presidential calibre. Such men are hard to find.

Again, the larger your school grows the more remote from the children become the older and stronger teachers, including the principal, and the more the children fall into the hands of the young and inexperienced, at a time when they particularly need teachers of maturity.

On the other hand may be urged the increased expense of maintaining several buildings instead of one. The answer is that (1) it is doubtful if in the long run the increased expense of maintaining several buildings would be more than equal to the cost involved in frequently rebuilding on a larger scale; and (2) even if the expense were somewhat greater, the gain to the city in the increased efficiency of the smaller school would amply make it worth while.

In my inspection of secondary schools, the chief practical defects found have been the following:

1. *Chaotic Condition of Courses of Study.* Principals have frequently been changed, and it seems to have been extensively the practice for each new principal to blaze out a new trail. In consequence it has very often happened that high school children would suffer two or three complete changes of plan during the high school years. I have called this matter to the attention of boards and have taken measures which will, I think, prevent its recurrence to any considerable extent.

2. *Abandonment of Course of Study.* In numerous cases

a course of study calculated to fulfill the requirements has been adapted and then regarded as a "nominal" course; while all sorts of by-paths have been followed according as the predilections of the teachers or the indolence of pupils have dictated. Schools indulging in this practice have been called sharply to account and very little of it has occurred the past year, so far as I am informed. Personal inspection alone would conclusively tell.

3. *Absurd and Expensive Equipment.* I think it safe to say that if all the useless scientific apparatus laid away in the high schools and academies of the state could be sold for its cost price the proceeds would refurnish the schools with excellent equipment. It is not unusual to find a school owning two or three expensive pieces of apparatus whose only possible use would be to give the building a general scientific air on exhibition day, the cost of which would give an excellent equipment for the use of the pupils themselves in physics, chemistry and biology. I suppose, if the whole story of this apparatus were known, an interesting chapter on the ways of meddlesome doctors, lawyers, and ministers, and the misguided intentions of benevolent testators could be written. Of school libraries and other equipment much the same could be said.

There is good reason to believe that by the beginning of the next year this state of affairs will well nigh entirely have passed out of existence.

4. *Neglected and Slovenly Libraries and Laboratories.* Schools in which books, charts and maps are scattered promiscuously about the building, torn, dust and dirt covered, and penciled; and laboratory realms of dirt and disorder, have been too common and still are. To say nothing of the destruction of public property involved, such conditions are sources of evil example to students and symptomatic of loose discipline among teachers. So far as I know, little or nothing is being done toward betterment.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to be able to report that our secondary schools as a whole were never in so good a condi-

tion as at present. The standard is as high as anywhere in the country; the preparation of teachers is all that can be asked, with our present national facilities for training secondary teachers; the schools are all rapidly acquiring complete equipments for the proper teaching of all subjects; the standard is well protected by adequate and not oppressive admission requirements; the actual instruction is apparently improving all along the line.

The most important remaining need is inspection. The superintendent is required to certify the character of the secondary schools. So far as written reports will serve, every school and the work thereof is closely scrutinized. So far as possible, the superintendent visits the schools themselves and inspects them; but the number of his other duties is such that inspection reaches only a portion of the schools, is infrequent and superficial. A permanent secondary school inspector should be attached to the department of public instruction. He should be a man of broad education, a specialist in high school work and administration, especially competent in his knowledge of scientific apparatus and able to instruct in the construction and care of the same. He should make a thorough and minute inspection of each secondary school in the state at least once a year, and report his findings both to the state superintendent and to the several boards of control. He should also be available during vacation time for extended studies in high school administration, courses of study, forms of equipment, etc., the results of which should be printed and disseminated among secondary schools by the department. I return to this subject in the chapter on government and administration.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPERVISION.

At the session of the general court of New Hampshire in 1899, the following important school law was placed upon the statute books:

“Two or more town or special districts, or their school boards when duly authorized by their respective districts, may, by vote of each, form a supervisory district for the purpose of employing a superintendent of the public schools therein, who shall perform in each town the duties prescribed by law and by the regulations of the school boards, giving thereto his entire time.

The school boards of the several districts forming the supervisory district shall constitute a joint committee which for all purposes of this act shall be the agent of each district therein represented. Said committee shall meet between April 1 and August 1 of each year, as may be agreed upon by the chairman of the several boards, and organize by the choice of a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. It shall elect a superintendent for each supervisory district, determine the character and value of his services, and apportion the same among the several districts, certifying such appointment to their respective treasurers.

Any town or special district which shall unite with one or more districts to form a supervisory district, which shall employ as superintendent at an annual salary, a person holding a permanent state teacher's certificate, and shall certify through its chairman and secretary such facts to the state treasurer, *shall be entitled to one-half its apportioned share of said salary*, said sum to be paid by him in December of each year to the town treasurer of each town in said supervisory district, upon sworn statement of the state superintendent of public instruction certifying as to what amount each town is entitled. This section shall not apply to cities.

“Supervisory districts of less than three towns formed under this act shall employ not fewer than twenty nor more than sixty teachers.”

The law is permissive and not mandatory in its nature. It places upon the principle of expert supervision the stamp of the state's approval, backs up that approval by meeting the towns half way in the matter of expense, and then leaves the adoption of the principle to be decided by the wishes of each local district. In conformity with the spirit of so many of our American laws and institutions, the framers of the law evidently saw that it was vastly better that even a very important public movement like this should take place slowly and only as local opinion should call for it than that it should be forced upon many even though the majority might think it good.

I. What then is an expert superintendent of schools? Simply a man educated and trained to be a teacher, partly by study and partly by successful experience, who makes the oversight of schools his life-work, who has no other business interests, a practical foreman of teachers.

More definitely, what are his qualifications? In the first place he must hold the permanent certificate of the state superintendent. That means that he must have attained a high mark in a searching examination covering the subjects taught in school and those professional subjects which lie at the root of theory of teaching. That might be called the legal qualifications. It protects the schools against the manipulations of politicians. A politician may become superintendent of schools, but he has got to be qualified first. It protects the children against that form of charity which would hand them and their teachers over to the direction of impecunious young or superannuated clergymen, lawyers, or physicians, superintending schools as a side issue. It says squarely that, whom-ever the state helps to pay as superintendent of schools *must at least show evidence of preparation and training for the work.*

But this is not all. The joint supervisory board always

should, and almost always does, exercise great care in selecting from among those certificated in order to be sure that their choice shall be a man who has demonstrated his practical ability to teach and govern pupils and direct teachers.

II. What are the duties of a superintendent of schools?

The answer might well be: To bend his whole energy and ability upon the task of building up good schools. By *good schools* we mean schools in which children may put in about eight to twelve years of childhood to intellectual, and moral, and physical *profit*; schools in which children may learn the common and high school branches thoroughly, so that they may be well prepared to pass from the common schools to the high school, from the high school to college, or from either to the proper work of adult life; schools, too, in which children *may learn to think and to study* so that their minds may be trained to enable them to take up more successfully than they otherwise could, any calling in life.

More specifically, the chief duties of the superintendent may be enumerated as follows:

1. In company with the truant officer he should make a thorough canvass of the whole town and see that all children are in school. This has proven in most cases one of his most important services. Perhaps it is especially important just now since there can be no doubt that the regrettable low standing of New-Hampshire in the point of illiteracy, as compared with other states, is due largely to the fact that many children of school age fail to attend school.

2. He will visit all the schools, not once or twice a term, but every week or two and sometimes oftener and report to the board the needs of the school in the way of texts and apparatus, repairs, and in brief everything pertaining to the material aids to education. As a trained educator, he knows, better than an amateur can, what the schools really need, where it can best be obtained and the price which should be paid. The state superintendent, in visiting country schools without supervision, often finds them sadly lacking in the essentials of texts and apparatus and yet possessing expensive pieces, the

use of which the teacher does not understand and which have little use anyway except as a money-making scheme for the proprietors.

3. He will work out a suitable course of study based on scientific principles, with full teaching outlines, or still better bring into effective use the Program of Studies for the Common Schools of New Hampshire.

Now, it is just as impossible to build up a system of efficient schools without such a definite working plan, as it would be to build a fine dwelling-house or factory without plans and specifications. One of the worst, if not the worst, defects in many of our local school systems is that they begin nowhere and so, of course, end nowhere. Teaching is haphazard, and, of course, learning is vague and uncertain and confused. The use of a course of study is the foundation remedy for such a state of things. But *a course of study is not of much value unless it is followed*. Experience shows that teachers will not follow a course properly, or not follow it at all, unless there is a *superintendent at hand to instruct them and hold them to their work*; any more than a crew of mechanics, be they never so skillful, will follow a set of plans and specifications without a foreman to direct.

4. He will build up the teaching force by instructing teachers in the best methods and in the general science of pedagogy. A competent superintendent means progressive teachers. He usually accomplishes this end partly by individual conferences with teachers, partly by advising teachers who come to him for help, and partly by teachers' meetings. In the great majority of instances, good teachers prefer schools which are under superintendents to those which are not.

He will build up the teaching force by *seeking out the best available teachers in other places* and nominating them to the board to fill vacancies. Without a superintendent, the school board, composed of busy men and women, will usually hire the first teacher they can get hold of to fill a vacancy. They have to for lack of time to look afield. The competent

superintendent knows where the *good teachers are who do not apply for vacancies.*

5. He stands behind the teacher in cases of discipline. In the first place, by wise counsel to the perplexed teacher before the event, when an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. In the second place, by becoming accessible to parents who desire impartial advice concerning their children. In this way he brings home and school together in a practical way, and prevents matters going to the board, with all the bitterness thus engendered, by settling disputes out of court. Incidentally he saves the board much annoyance and often he saves them many friends. Finally, a turbulent boy is apt to think more seriously of misconduct in the room of a woman teacher if he knows there is a strong man sure to come in and settle next day. *Schools under expert supervision are usually schools of the best discipline.*

6. He reports officially to the school board from time to time and advises them of the success or failure, merit or demerit, of each teacher. The board will then of course decide for themselves, but their decision will be much more likely to be based on the merits of the case if the facts are impartially before them in this way.

7. It is the duty of the superintendent *to be posted on questions of school law.* A competent superintendent may make the pathway of the school board much smoother in this way, and not seldom he may *save the district money* which would otherwise be lost on account of neglect due to ignorance of the law.

8. He is a student of the progress of educational science, competent to advise the board and keep the community posted as to what is needed to keep abreast of the times. He will keep posted on the merits of various text-books and other pieces of apparatus and give the board competent advice as to what to buy and what not to buy.

9. He will distribute to teachers the various supplies which they need.

10. He will assist the board in the examination of teachers and the teachers in the examination of pupils.

11. He will assist the board in making up the statistical reports to the state department of public schools. These reports are very important, since the apportionment of state school money depends upon them as well as the standing of the state among other states.

12. Finally, his duties may be summed up in this, that his whole time, energy, interest, are given to SYSTEMIZING THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS over which he presides.

III. What are the powers of the superintendent?

He has no powers except such as are given him by the school board. The school board is the representative of the people. As such, it and nobody else properly controls the public schools. All legal powers necessary for the government of the schools are committed by law to the school board. Thus the people keep the control of the schools in their own hands. Through their school board the people determine for themselves what shall be the general lines of their educational policy and how much money, beyond the amount required by law, they will spend on their schools.

But the board thus constituted is a legislative and judicial body, properly speaking. It cannot well exercise immediate supervision of schools, because (1) its members have not the time and (2) because its members are seldom trained teachers and are not expected to be such. The law therefore provides for a trained superintendent in order that the school board MAY HAVE A PRACTICAL FOREMAN TO CARRY OUT THEIR ORDERS. This foreman is subject to the final control of the board just as any other teacher is subject.

Two objections frequently raised are due to misunderstandings of the law. First, it is objected that a vote for supervision is a vote to take the power out of the hands of the board and place it in the hands of an outsider. As the reader has already seen, the board holds full power with a superintendent the same as without. In fact the POWER IS FULLER BECAUSE THEY ARE GIVEN AN ADEQUATE MEANS OF ENFORCING THEIR RULES. Secondly, it is objected that the people do not want a man to come in and overturn their schools by discharging teachers right and left according to his

own will. The objection is not valid for the reason that only the board has power to hire or discharge. The superintendent must convince the board by a plain statement of facts before they will either hire or discharge a teacher. Of course if a teacher is incompetent, it is the duty of the superintendent to tell the board so with his reason for so thinking.

The district is not bound to employ a superintendent for more than a year or until the expiration of his contract, if the people are dissatisfied after trial.

THE SCHOOLS DO NOT PASS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE JOINT SUPERVISORY BOARD. The joint board exists solely for the purpose of selecting a superintendent who will be satisfactory to the several towns uniting.

IV. It may be asked, Is this matter a theory or has it been put to the test of experience, and if so, what is the verdict?

The first expert superintendents in the country seem to have been at Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky. In 1837, the people of these cities adopted the principle. It was doubtless felt that if schools were to be run on business principles, business organization would be essential. From that beginning the principle has been adopted, until nearly every city of ten thousand or over in the United States has its superintendent, and most of the smaller places as well.

In 1888, the question was raised in Massachusetts, If expert supervision has done so well for city schools the country over, why would n't it do equally well for country schools? The answer was the Massachusetts supervisory law, which is substantially the same as our own. In FOURTEEN YEARS, TOWNS HAD ADOPTED ITS PROVISIONS SO EXTENSIVELY THAT NINETY-FOUR PER CENT. OF ALL THE TEACHERS AND NINETY-SIX PER CENT. OF ALL THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE CAME UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION. In 1902 the measure was made compulsory upon all towns and cities.

The history of the professional supervisory organization of New Hampshire may be taken as beginning with 1855, when legal authorization was given Manchester for the appointment of its first city superintendent; Nashua followed in 1869, and Concord in 1874. The whole move is outlined in the following table:

TABLE No. 16.

Summary of adoptions of supervision in New Hampshire with present salaries of superintendents and amounts paid for latter by towns and by the state.

Year of adoption.	TOWN OR CITY.	Amount paid by town.	Amount paid by state.
1855	Manchester	\$2,300.00	.....
1869	Nashua	2,000.00	.....
1874	Concord	2,000.00	.....
1881	Dover	2,000.00	.....
1885	Portsmouth	1,850.00	.....
1889	Keene	1,000.00	.....
1894	Laconia	1,500.00	.....
	Rochester	1,000.00	.....
1897	Somersworth* .....	.....	.....
1900	Franklin	1,200.00	.....
	Penacook	150.00	.....
	Durham* .....	.....	.....
	Hampstead* .....	.....	.....
	Fremont* .....	.....	.....
	Marlborough* .....	.....	.....
	Fitzwilliam	167.50	\$167.50
	Newmarket	325.00	325.00
	Troy	167.50	167.50
1901	Dublin	125.00	125.00
	Epping	275.00	275.00
	Pembroke	250.00	250.00
	Pittsfield	250.00	250.00
1902	Alstead	137.50	137.50
	Alton †	300.00	300.00
	Hudson* .....	.....	.....
	Stratham †	150.00	150.00
	Walpole	275.00	275.00
	Westmoreland	137.50	137.50
1903	Langdon	50.00	50.00
	Tiltonborough	109.38	109.38
	Winchester* .....	.....	.....
1904	Wolfeborough	390.62	390.62
	Allenstown	100.00	100.00
	Berlin	1,500.00	.....
	Charlestown	175.00	175.00
	Claremont	700.00	700.00
	Lebanon (Town District)	280.00	280.00
	Lebanon (High School District)	390.00	390.00
	Rindge	140.00	140.00
1905	Derry (Town District)	425.00	425.00
	Derry (Special District)	75.00	75.00
	Enfield	120.00	120.00
	Farmington (Special District)* .....	.....	.....
	Franconia	180.00	180.00
	Greenland	100.00	100.00
	Littleton	720.00	720.00
	Milford	350.00	350.00
	Milton	300.00	300.00
	New London	187.50	187.50
	Newport	450.00	450.00
	Sunapee	262.50	262.50
	Wakefield	300.00	300.00
	Wilton	250.00	250.00
1906	Amherst	150.00	150.00
	Boscawen (Special)	75.00	75.00
	Bradford	233.33	233.33
	Colebrook (Special)	200.00	200.00
	Danbury	150.00	150.00
	Hanover (Town)	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 16.—*Continued.*

Year of adoption.	TOWN OR CITY.	Amount paid by town.	Amount paid by state.
1906	Henniker.....	\$250.00	\$250.00
	Hill.....	150.00	150.00
	Hillsborough (Special).....	250.00	250.00
	Hopkinton.....	233.33	233.33
	Newington.....	100.00	100.00
	Northumberland.....	200.00	200.00
	Orford.....	175.00	175.00
	Piermont.....	125.00	125.00
	Rye.....	200.00	200.00
	Stratford.....	200.00	200.00
	Tilton (Town).....	150.00	150.00
	Warner.....	233.33	233.33
	Warren.....	250.00	250.00

* At one time in supervisory union and subsequently dropped out.

† At one time in union, then dropped out, and finally reunited.

CHAPTER X.

THE RECRUITMENT OF THE TEACHING FORCE.

This is by all means the central problem of all, and it is as yet unsolved. Report after report all the way back to the beginning—reports of the state superintendents, of city and district superintendents, of school boards—all complain bitterly, and sometimes almost hopelessly, of incompetent teachers; and beseech the state to come to the relief of the schools. The state and the state alone can in the last analysis guarantee the character of any profession or calling. Manchester or Concord or Portsmouth may be able to secure to itself a high grade of teaching ability; that is, a city or rich town may be able to secure the best teachers obtainable. But the best teachers obtainable may and probably will in efficiency be far below the best of other trained professions unless the state lays its hand on the profession as a whole and lifts it.

There seem to have been in service in the state at the close of the last school year in the public high schools of the state two hundred and twenty-two teachers, practically all of whom were college graduates or specially trained for their work, a considerable number of whom held also university degrees. Under the law of 1901, the character and preparation of the faculty of the secondary schools of the state is guaranteed up to a standard sufficiently high for all present working purposes. It does not, however, contemplate professionally trained teachers, as it ultimately most certainly should.

There were in service at the same time in the lower or elementary schools, 75 college graduates; 476 normal school graduates; 381 graduates of city training schools; 1,213 who were graduates of high schools or academies but without further education, and 467 with no higher education than that afforded by the elementary schools themselves and usually the poorest elementary schools at that. About one teacher in three was properly trained for his or her work. Eighteen per cent. must be taken as utterly incompetent from the academic as well as the professional standpoint.

The number of teachers below high school reported as teaching for the first time during the last school year is 376. That may be taken to represent the annual numerical recruitment of the teaching force of the elementary schools of the state. As to the education and training of this group there are scant data available. There were graduated at the normal school and certificated by the state for the corresponding period forty-six. Of these it appears that thirty-five became teachers in New Hampshire. In addition we may assume that some trained teachers were brought in from other states. It is altogether improbable, however, that less than three hundred of these recruits were without training. Of these, a considerable number were graduates of high schools or academies and the remainder were not only untrained but also uneducated.

The length of service of our teachers within the same school is far too short both in high and in elementary schools.

Matrimony, better salaries, or more attractive callings, and not infrequently petty dissatisfaction with teachers, remove from their places a large proportion of our teachers annually, probably not far from one half. Very frequently the rural elementary school has a new teacher each term as a matter of course, and not seldom the exigencies of the case make one or more changes within the term necessary.

The superintendent is without data as to the precise extent of this shifting of the elementary force. For the secondary schools, high schools and academies, the following table reveals a concise summary of the state of affairs in this respect:

TABLE 17.

Showing the years of appointment of regular teachers in service in approved secondary schools, fall of 1906:

Year.	Number of teachers now in service appointed in each year.								Principals appointed.
1874	1	.	.	.	0
1877	1	.	.	.	0
1878	1	.	.	.	1
1880	1	.	.	.	0
1884	1	.	.	.	0
1885	2	.	.	.	1
1886	1	.	.	.	0
1887	1	.	.	.	0
1888	2	.	.	.	0
1889	2	.	.	.	1
1890	2	.	.	.	0
1891	2	.	.	.	1
1892	3	.	.	.	1
1893	2	.	.	.	0
1894	3	.	.	.	0
1895	4	.	.	.	0
1896	4	.	.	.	0
1897	3	.	.	.	0
1898	4	.	.	.	1
1899	9	.	.	.	4
1900	7	.	.	.	3
1901	9	.	.	.	5
1902	12	.	.	.	3
1903	29	.	.	.	6
1904	30	.	.	.	3
1905	66	.	.	.	21
1906	106	.	.	.	19
					<hr/>				<hr/>
					308				70

The second column of figures in the table gives the whole number of teachers now serving in the secondary schools, distributed according to years of appointment. The third column contains the number of principals only.

It thus appears that of the whole number of secondary teachers over one third have been in service less than a year, and three fourths have been appointed within the last five years. Only eighteen out of seventy principals were appointed more than five years ago. The nearly uniform increase in the figures is good evidence that the present condition is normal and not peculiar to this year. If, as might reasonably at first be supposed, the conditions revealed for this year were peculiar, there would be likely to appear somewhere in the second column a bunch of large figures, the relic of a similar previous period of migration. In all probability, the secondary teaching force has been one third or more of it new every year for a long time. And it is not likely that the elementary force has been more permanent.

Now after good character and efficiency there is perhaps nothing more eminently needful in the schoolroom than permanency in the teacher's chair. New teachers, new ways, new acquaintanceship to be made by pupils and teacher promise an amount of friction and ill adjustment in a school, which is often prohibitive of good work and ruinously expensive in time lost both to pupils and to community. I do not hesitate to express my firm conviction that a moderately good teacher, so be it she is of good character and of sufficient education, who remains at her post year after year, knowing her children, their parents and all the community life about, is far to be preferred to the brilliant young teacher who appears for a term to dazzle pupils and delight parents, only to give place to another, and she in her turn to still another, until the teacher is little more of a vital personality to the children than the actors in a drama are to their parents.

Still more is it true in the secondary school that there can be no adequate institutional life developed if the direction of the institution is to be in charge of a succession of young fellows just out of college, each of them staying two or three years and then moving on to another and more lucrative position. That is substantially the situation as it exists to-day. It ought to be said, however, that the same is a decided im-

provement on the condition of only a few years ago, by virtue of which high and academy school principalships were made mere stepping-stones to other professions, a practice which has well nigh disappeared.

To sum up this chapter then I have to report :

That the teaching force of the secondary schools of the state as a whole, in education and general preparation for work, is far superior to anything we have ever had, and that it is all that can reasonably be asked for at present. Adequate professional training for secondary teachers ought, however, to be developed.

That about one fifth of the elementary force is as well trained for its work as existing normal school programs contemplate ; that about one sixth of the force is utterly unfit for teaching by reason of lack of education ; that about one half of the force has a reasonably sufficient education for teaching in the elementary schools, but is without needful special training. This class of teachers should be made the minimum in point of preparation eligible for work as teachers in the elementary schools of the state, and then every effort should be made by town and by state to reduce its numbers in favor of teachers holding the normal school diploma in addition to that of high school and academy.

That the term of service of teachers either in a particular school or in the state at large as members of the teaching force of the state is far too short and that there is little evidence to indicate that it is tending to become longer.

What is to be done? In the chapters which immediately follow I shall propose measures calculated to set in action corrective influences ; although here, as often elsewhere, permanent betterment cannot be had at once for the asking. It must rather come as the result of a comparatively slow growth initiated and furthered by such wise legislative action as the General Court may devise.

CHAPTER XI.

THE RECRUITMENT OF THE TEACHING FORCE.—*Continued.*

SALARIES, SERVICE PROTECTION AND OLD AGE PROVISION.

Our ability as a government to secure and hold competent persons as teachers in the public schools depends primarily upon the amount we can pay such persons in comparison with what other callings, which are on the whole equally desirable, will pay them. I say primarily, because ability to earn enough to support life at a decent standard of living is ordinarily the first thing prudent people consider. But it is far from being the only thing. Other things, which will occur to the reader at once, are intrinsic attractiveness of the calling, security of wage-earning power within the same, ability to provide for sickness and old age. Other things being equal, a calling which interests a person and one in which he can be sure of his moderate stipend will often overbalance a low compensation. Conversely it is well understood that an hazardous calling, or one in which returns are uncertain or position insecure, commands in the open market a high money compensation.

The period included within the past few years has been a time of almost unprecedented scarcity of help in nearly all lines of activity. Consequently, the difficulty of obtaining good teachers at the salaries paid, has been felt with increased keenness. It has even happened that schools have been closed because of inability of boards to secure teachers at all. The following comparison will show the salaries in callings *competitive with teaching*:

Occupation.	Salary per Week.
Trained nurses	\$15.00 to \$25.00
Compositors (women)	\$17.76 (average)*
Proof readers (women)	\$16.73 (average)*

*Bulletin of U. S. Bureau of Commerce and Labor, 1904.

Occupation.	Salary per Week.
Stenographers	\$10.00 to \$15.00*
Shoeshop girls	\$9.50 (average)*
Housemaids	\$3.00 to 5.00 and board

Teachers (below high school, women) \$8.80 (average for 1906 for average year of 31.46 weeks).

The lowest district average is \$3.50 per week for a school year of twenty-four weeks, and the highest district average, \$13.61 per week for a school year of thirty-eight weeks.

In the comparison cited above, it might be urged that the numbers of the competing callings are so small in comparison with that of the teacher that there is less real competition than might otherwise be supposed. There appear to have been two thousand one hundred and twenty-six positions in the lower schools during the year 1906, calling for teachers. A moment's reflection will I think assure the reader that the aggregate number of positions to be filled in the above cited occupations, not to mention others which are also in competition, must far exceed the number of positions in the elementary schools. Attention is particularly called to the fact that the other occupations are open the year round, while the teacher can work at teaching but thirty-eight weeks in the year at utmost.

No figures are cited for men teachers in either the elementary or high schools. The call for men teachers is in competition with business, engineering, the law, and medicine, and the disparity if quoted would manifestly be even greater than what we have seen.

The just conclusion is, that city and large town positions offer measurably good inducements to capable women teachers, although severely handicapped in the competition for the most capable; that rural positions, and positions in a large class of villages and towns of considerable size, offer no inducement at all to such teachers.

The remedy is, of course, in part better salaries for teachers. The cities have from time to time increased their

States.	Average Salary.
Indiana	\$12.00
Illinois	13.90
Michigan	9.68
Wisconsin	10.19
Minnesota	9.71
Iowa	8.15
Missouri	10.50
North Dakota	9.75
South Dakota	8.38
Nebraska	10.21
Kansas	9.13
Montana	13.01
Wyoming	10.84
New Mexico	16.19
Arizona	16.88
Colorado	13.26
Utah	12.07
Nevada	15.91
Washington	11.70
Oregon	10.00
California	20.11
Idaho	13.25

Report of United States Commissioner of Education for 1903.

The plain duty of the state is to throw enough money into the poorer towns to level up their salaries to an approximate equivalency of city salaries, to require them to use state aid for betterment of salaries alone, and to forbid them to employ teachers below a certain prescribed minimum of education and preparation. I return to the financial details in a subsequent chapter, that on Equalization.

As has been above suggested, the question of salary alone is not the only consideration attracting a person toward or repelling him from a given calling. It is entirely feasible to make our teachers' salary schedule more nearly commensurate with that prevailing amongst other workers of whom an equivalent preparation is required. To make teaching at-

tractive from a financial standpoint as compared with the rewards bestowed upon success in business, or in several professions, is clearly out of the question, as society is at present organized. But it is perfectly possible to make teaching in the public schools so attractive a vocation that given a reasonable living wage many of our best and brightest would seek it regardless of comparatively low financial returns.

One of the first questions asked by the prudent young man in his choice of a profession is, "What are the chances of permanency?" or, "Can I depend upon my work in this or that occupation for a steady and permanent income?" Teaching and the ministry he ordinarily finds to be about the most uncertain of all. Nearly every young man graduating from college and casting about for a life work, if he thinks of teaching at all, will recall one or more instances within his own knowledge of schoolmasters turned out of their positions without hearing, or in spite of hearing, because of the petty displeasure of certain parents or certain children in town.

So long as the fretful likes or dislikes of some people in town govern the retention or dismissal of superintendent, or high school or grammar school principal, or teacher in the schoolroom, the calling will remain as it now is, one of the most insecure; and it will fail to secure, as it now does, that just proportion of the ablest of each generation which is necessary to professional efficiency. A teacher must be able to understand that his or her inefficiency or ill behavior and that alone will bring on dismissal. It is easy for Mr. A. or Mrs. B. to stir up a furor in town over the teacher and agitate the neighborhood until the school board feels obliged to yield and discharge the object of their dislike, although against their better judgment. If Mrs. B. and Mr. A. were obliged to secure a better teacher under pain of financial loss, which would be the parallel case in a business house, neither would be so ready to agitate.

Again, our young man who is deciding upon his profession and rather leans toward teaching, will be pretty likely at

some time in his life to have been familiar with the fact that many inferior persons, both men and women, secure and hold their positions through "pull," or through political manipulation, rather than because of merit. If he is an independent young man possessed of genuine freedom of spirit, the kind of a young man most needed in the breeding of future citizens, he will very probably exclaim "No, thank you; I prefer to be my own man," and forthwith decide in favor of a profession in which he can be his own man.

A working state system of civil service laws for teachers would do much to eliminate both the persecution of petty individuals who are out of sorts and the ever pernicious system of pull and politics of every stamp and breed—whether partisan, personal, factional, church, or fraternal.

In the third place, a matter of very serious consideration in the choice of a profession and adequate preparation for the same, is the likelihood of being able to lay by enough to provide for old age. It is indeed a rare exception to find a teacher who is able on his salary alone, even the best, to save money enough to provide for the probable long years of the teacher's retirement. Many do attempt to provide for it at the cost of narrow lives, uncouth dress and homes, exposing themselves to the contempt of more affluent citizens. Now again, it is probably impossible to make salaries high enough to provide for both comfortable lives and comfortable old age. But it would be entirely possible to provide pensions for teachers in the public schools who have faithfully served their day and generation, even as soldiers and sailors, firemen and policemen, and workmen in many industries, are pensioned, and as private munificence has lately provided that college professors shall be.

A substantial beginning has been made on plans for the pensioning of teachers by several of the states and by numerous cities. The reader is referred for fuller information to the "Report of the National Bureau of Education for 1903."

The laws of Maryland provide outright for the payment by the state of pensions to teachers who have taught in the pub-

lic schools of the state for twenty-five years and have reached the age of sixty. New Jersey provides for a pension fund, but the same is created out of assessments upon the teachers. Illinois provides for a pension fund in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the several funds to be created from assessments upon teachers' salaries, legacies, and various other sources. Ohio has a similar act, but its provisions are not mandatory. A retirement fund is created for Greater New York, and the following are designated as sources of income:

1. Money forfeited or withheld for absence from duty.
2. Money received from legacies, donations, gifts, etc.
3. Five per cent. annually of all excise moneys or fees from licenses granted to sell strong or spirituous liquors.

A similar law of Massachusetts creates a fund for Boston, but its sources are in part percentages on teachers' salaries.

A low salary would look much more inviting to the kind of young man or young woman whom we most need as a teacher, if that salary were coupled with honorable security during efficiency and good behavior, and the promise of a competency during old age.

CHAPTER XII.

THE RECRUITMENT OF THE TEACHING FORCE.—*Continued.*

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Our facilities for the training of teachers are the normal school at Plymouth, maintained by the state, and the training schools at Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Portsmouth, maintained by the respective cities. The annual graduation from the five institutions may be taken as about 80; the aver-

age annual number of vacancies to be filled by inexperienced teachers as about 350.

The Normal School.

The state normal school is the only institution of its class which we maintain. The school is at present in a state of efficiency which will compare favorably with that of any in the country. Not only is its whole program well calculated to instruct students in the foundation principles of their art and equally well administered to that end, but it also serves as an excellent outpost in the field of pedagogical advance. Not only may students become well grounded in their science, but superintendents may profitably visit the school from time to time to observe the course of improved methods of teaching.

The public schools of the village of Plymouth serve as the model school of the institution, and in them the whole elementary program is worked out in a completeness not excelled, if indeed it is equalled at any other point in the state. The student teacher thus has opportunity to become familiar with every phase of elementary school work, including not only the limited scope of the rural school, but also kindergarten, handwork throughout the eight years, nature study and school gardening, drawing and music.

The model school is also the training school and there the students have opportunity for actual teaching in application of the principles which they have learned under the eye of an experienced teacher. This side of the training is perhaps the most vital, at any rate the most effective, and there is not opportunity enough for it at the school. Such as there is, is utilized to the fullest extent, and efforts have been made by the principal during the year to bring more of the students under practice and to give each one more of it. The number of students needing practice is in excess of the size of the training school.

During the year the principal has been made the financial agent of the board of trustees in all matters, thus greatly

simplifying the administration of the school. I particularly point out that the method of business administration of the school is as much a model for the administration of city school systems as its pedagogical methods are for their schools. The board, acting largely under the advice of the principal and committing the details of administration to his hands, has been able to install a complete central heating plant, a complete electric lighting plant and steam laundry, beside completing the routine repairs and strengthening the foundations of the dormitory. All this additional work has been done without going into debt and it is confidently expected that considerable economies will be effected by the changes, as well as a more satisfactory service. Principal Klock has proved that his business efficiency as the head of our normal school is exceeded only by his ability as an educationalist.

The standard of admission to the normal school is the same as that to college, namely, graduation from an approved high school or equivalent institution. The length of the regular course is two years. Students are admitted in February and in September, and graduated in January and in June, diplomas being conferred in June only, however. Tuition is free to students who agree to teach in New Hampshire for at least a period equal to that of their course at the school. A year book is published and to this the reader is referred for more detailed information.

The Need of More Normal Schools.—There is scarcely any need more pressing than that of enlarged means for the training of teachers. To demonstrate the need it is not necessary to do more than cite again the fact that there were reported last year as teaching for the first time, three hundred and seventy-six persons, while our normal school graduates in June of this year were fifty-four. The superintendent has many times received assurances from school boards that normal school graduates would be employed as teachers if they were to be had. On the other

hand, it is undoubtedly true that many girls in localities remote from Plymouth would go to normal school if such a school were situated nearer home.

Two courses are open, either to enlarge the present school or to build additional schools. It seems to the superintendent that the latter is manifestly the correct policy.

In locating a normal school, one of the first things to be considered, if not indeed the very first, is public schools sufficiently extensive to provide adequate means for practice work. The broad intellectual foundation derived from the study of the principles of pedagogy and of education is essential to the capacity of the future teacher for growth and for independent work. Practice in applying those principles under the eye of the best teachers obtainable is essential to the right knowledge of the principles themselves, and still more essential to the practical efficiency of the teacher when she takes her first school. As in all other workers, so in the teacher, theory is a necessary foundation, but practical knowledge is essential to success. Now if you increase the attendance at a normal school above and beyond the capacity of the model school to provide opportunity for practice, you lay the axe at the root of the power of the whole school to turn out practical teachers. A normal school must then in its location be in connection with a system of public schools large enough to afford sufficient opportunity for practice. Located in a village, its size will manifestly soon reach the limitations imposed by the village schools.

Again it seems to the superintendent wiser to provide for several small schools rather than one very large school, for the reason referred to in discussing the size of high schools, namely, that the large school is too difficult of administration. Especially is it important that every student should feel closely the influence of the principal and the stronger teachers, which is difficult and usually impossible of attainment in the large school, where for a portion if not the whole of the course the student is under the the instruction and influence chiefly of the younger teachers.

The constituency of normal schools always has been, is now, and is likely to continue to be, largely composed of girls who possess ability but are in modest financial circumstances. These girls must do something to earn their living and they naturally turn toward teaching. Many of them would be glad of the opportunity of normal school training and the general education which goes with it if a normal school were within easy reach of their homes. Therefore, it would seem to be sound policy to locate small schools in several of the more thickly settled portions of the state, choosing points at which railroads and other means of communication converge. I point out that our present excellent school is located in one of the most sparsely populated sections of the state, with railroad connections north and south only, along the same trunk line and one short branch.

Finally, it is more than likely that by bringing the idea of normal school training to a larger number of our citizens, understanding and belief in this most important public consideration would be fostered, to the great advantage of the whole system of public education.

I add a table giving statistics bearing upon the matter of normal schools, showing especially the comparative degree to which other states provide for this training.

TABLE No. 19.

NORMAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

(From Report of Bureau of Education for 1903.)

STATE.	Number of schools.	Teachers for normal students.	Normal school enrollment.	Annual number of graduates.	Number of teachers in elementary schools of state.
Maine.....	5	39	969	164	6,299
New Hampshire.....	1	12	119	54	2,185
Vermont.....	3	20	293	103	2,847
Massachusetts.....	10	129	1,777	548	12,586
Rhode Island.....	1	18	217	.....	1,867
Connecticut.....	4	60	596	192	4,041
New York.....	19	342	5,784	1,844	37,120
New Jersey.....	4	78	900	281	7,674
Pennsylvania.....	15	291	6,101	736	30,000
Maryland.....	1	12	322	93	5,839
Virginia.....	3	40	313	145	8,866
West Virginia.....	6	48	957	57	7,279
North Carolina.....	6	61	1,261	74	8,638
South Carolina.....	1	38	312	25	5,770
Georgia.....	4	40	690	193	10,090
Florida.....	2	17	231	6	2,706
Kentucky.....	2	10	133	46	19,191
Tennessee.....	1	31	568	202	9,513
Alabama.....	6	94	1,696	233	6,109
Mississippi.....	5	21	323	21	8,719
Louisiana.....	2	39	686	129	4,644
Texas.....	4	51	1,407	238	15,941
Arkansas.....	2	8	139	5	7,361
Oklahoma.....	3	35	638	123	3,367
Ohio.....	4	23	519	246	24,730
Indiana.....	2	42	1,376	27	14,629
Illinois.....	5	103	2,816	258	25,398
Michigan.....	4	94	1,581	389	15,362
Wisconsin.....	9	139	2,514	516	12,673
Minnesota.....	6	79	1,248	321	11,905
Iowa.....	2	64	2,231	144	28,075
Missouri.....	3	52	2,262	65	16,019
North Dakota.....	2	33	664	54	4,756
South Dakota.....	3	35	515	32	4,896
Nebraska.....	1	22	557	135	8,633
Kansas.....	2	50	1,954	146	11,051
Montana.....	1	9	123	22	1,174
Colorado.....	1	27	272	86	3,698
New Mexico.....	2	17	83	5	762
Arizona.....	2	15	212	28	460
Utah.....	2	53	643	83	1,605
Idaho.....	2	15	290	33	1,304
Washington.....	3	31	692	101	4,190
Oregon.....	4	38	409	14	3,802
California.....	5	100	1,604	483	7,613

It will be seen from the table :

1. That the states generally provide several small schools rather than a single large institution.

2. That twenty-five states have more schools in proportion to their total elementary teaching force than has New Hampshire.

3. That sixteen graduate annually a larger number of teachers proportionally to the total teaching force.

In connection with the problem of ultimately securing a teaching force consisting exclusively of trained teachers, it should be pointed out that the end sought involves lessening the annual number of vacancies as well as increasing the number of graduates.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE RECRUITMENT OF THE TEACHING FORCE.—*Concluded.*

THE EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

In civilized lands and under efficient governments the people are guaranteed against sheer incompetency in those callings in which incompetency is socially disastrous, by act of the government itself, which places guards before the entrances to such callings and demands that all who would enter must give proof of their fitness. Thus, the laws of the land provide for the examination and certification of physicians and surgeons, attorneys, dentists, pharmacists, embalmers, plumbers, steamboatmen, insurance companies, and numerous others, and many commodities as well.

It is reasonable and expedient to inquire how far the law of the land protects children and the public from the harmful acts of incompetent instructors of youth.

There are two methods of examination and certification of teachers, recognized by the law. First the local examination by the local school board provided for in chapter 92, section 2 of the Public Statutes; and second the state examination conducted by the superintendent of public instruction as pro-

vided in chapter 49, Laws of 1895. The certificate resulting from the local examination is valid in the district in which it originates; that of the state superintendent is valid in any district in the state. It is further provided that school boards shall select and hire suitable and competent teachers *holding certificates as provided by law*.

The local examination law is as follows:

“School boards shall, annually, in the month of June or July, and at such other times as they deem best, hold an examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools. Candidates shall be examined in the studies prescribed by law, or by the school board in accordance with law. Such candidates as pass an examination satisfactory to the school board, and present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and capacity for government, shall receive certificates of qualification signed by the school board, to continue in force not more than one year from the date thereof.” Chapter 92, section 2.

For the year ending July 15, 1906, the school boards of one hundred and sixty-eight districts appear to have made no move to obey this law. The reporting officer of one board reports, “We *did*, but we *don’t*; this law should be enforced or dropped by the next legislature.” A large number, probably a large majority of all boards which report “Yes,” evade the law by giving undue latitude to the expression “satisfactory to the school board,” practically conferring a certificate without any examination whatever. But for the most part they are consistent enough to give neither examination nor certificate.

This present law is a relic of a by-gone system. Ill adapted to its place in the old district system, it is an absurdity in the present system—an absurdity because it unites the certificating power and the appointing power in the same board or officer. Manifestly, if John Doe is to both certify and hire the teachers, all whom Mr. Doe hires will doubtless pass his examination, and conversely only those whom he intends to hire will be likely to receive his certificates.

Again, school boards as commonly constituted, are not competent to examine teachers, either by profession or by education. Nor do they pretend to be. Neither do most of them have the time to devote to the matter. The trained teacher can scarcely be blamed for considering it little less than a sort of legalized insult for a farmer, or trader, or physician, or lawyer, or minister, or anybody save another trained teacher, to presume to examine him or her on professional matters, and the teacher is little to be blamed who ridicules such a procedure. Physicians are not deemed competent to examine and certificate lawyers, nor are clergymen required to pass upon the qualifications of farmers.

Furthermore, an annual examination of the same teachers, which is plainly what the law prescribes, is an absurdity and an injustice, unless the board contemplates progressive examinations designed to stimulate teachers in the direction of professional improvement.

Thus, the matter stands at present. The local board is required both to examine and appoint teachers. In the majority of cases the law is not obeyed, and no effective means is provided for enforcing the law. Any person may apply to the state superintendent for examination and certification, but such action is entirely voluntary. Practically anybody may teach without examination and practically anybody does, provided she will work cheap enough.

Such laxity in safeguarding the profession which commencement orators are wont to term the most sacred of all, is largely at the root of the pitiful salary conditions, the lack of permanency and stability, the failure of teaching to attract its fair proportion of the strong, the all-too-common influence of personal pull.

No examination or certification of competency means that penurious school boards can hire the cheapest grade of cheap labor and deceive themselves and the public into the belief that they have hired teachers.

Due certification of competency by impartial authority means that teachers' salaries will rise to their natural market

value, as compared with those of other callings, and determined by natural causes.

No certification of competency means a calling looked down upon by competent people, and usually avoided by those who are strong enough to succeed elsewhere.

Proper certification means a calling respected for standards maintained, and offering an honorable career to the strong and the competent.

No certification means that Mr. A's daughter, and Mr. B's niece, and Mr. C's friend, and Mr. D's supporter's relatives can have the schools, regardless of qualifications, sign the pay-roll and defraud the children—means pull in place of merit.

Impartial certification means that merit comes before pull and that, though influence may ultimately obtain the position, it must at least be upon a demonstrated basis of competency.

Action ought to be taken by the legislature immediately having in view (1) the repeal of the present inadequate and oft-violated law; and (2) the establishment of some general method of examining and certifying teachers under competent authority wholly professional in its character and not connected in any way with any appointing power.

The following suggestions bearing upon the fundamental principles of such a general law are proposed:

1. All teachers, now in service and who have been in service for a time sufficient to have demonstrated their competency as teachers, upon proof of service and good character should be granted a life certificate without examination.
2. Provisions should be made such that whenever possible the examination may be dispensed with as a method of determining qualifications, substituting therefor graduation from various schools and classes of schools, certificates of other states, etc.
3. A board of examiners should be constituted to be nominated by some professional body, such as the State Teachers' Association, and appointed by either the state

superintendent or the governor and council. This body should pass upon all matters relating to examination questions and grades of certificates, and in general have much the same powers as the medical examining boards as now constituted.

4. The state superintendent should hold much the same relation to this board as does the regent to the boards of medical examiners, including however, the power to revoke certificates for cause after a hearing.

5. Penalties should be laid both upon the school board employing an uncertificated teacher and upon any person engaged in teaching without certificate.

6. An examination fee sufficient to cover the expenses of examination should be provided.

7. To cover any possible hardship or injustice which might arise from the sudden application of the law the superintendent should be empowered until the next session of the General Court to grant extensions, if after a hearing cause for extension should appear.

I add a table summarizing the method of certification employed by the various states. It will be noted that Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut are the only states still holding to the local certification, which for reasons noted above is no certification at all. For convenience of reference in the following chapter, the method of inspection is also noted.

TABLE No. 20.

STATE.	CERTIFICATION.	INSPECTION.
Alabama	State and County.....	Local.
Arkansas	State and County.....	Local.
California	State and County.....	County.
Colorado	State Board	County.
Connecticut	Local.....	Local.
Delaware	State and County.....	County.
Florida	State and County.....	County.
Georgia	County	County.
Idaho	County	County.
Illinois	State and County.....	County.
Indiana	State and County.....	County.
Iowa	State and County.....	County.
Kansas	State and County.....	County.
Kentucky	State and County.....	County.
Louisiana	State and Parish.....	Parish.
Maine	Local.....	Local.
Maryland	State and County.....	County.
Massachusetts	Local.....	State Agents.
Michigan	State and County.....	County.
Minnesota	State and County.....	County.
Mississippi	State and County.....	County.
Missouri	State and County.....	County.
Montana	State and County.....	County.
Nebraska	State and County.....	County.
Nevada	State and County.....	County.
New Hampshire	Local.....	Local.
New Jersey	State and County.....	County.
New Mexico	State and County.....	County.
New York	State.....	State.
North Carolina	County.....	County.
North Dakota	State.....	County.
Ohio	State.....	Local.
Oklahoma	State.....	County.
Oregon	State and County.....	County.
Pennsylvania	County or Local.....	County.
Rhode Island	State.....	Local.
South Carolina	County.....	County.
South Dakota	State and County	County.
Tennessee	County.....	County.
Texas	State and County.....	County.
Vermont	State.....	Local.
Virginia	State or County.....	County.
Washington	State or County.....	County.
West Virginia	State.....	County.
Wisconsin	County.....	County.

In Appendix M will be found summaries of typical state examination laws.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE SYSTEM.

There seem to be three essential functions to be performed in the administration of our public schools. These functions are government, supervision and inspection. They serve distinct ends and are essentially unlike in their necessary mode of operation.

Government.—The government of the public schools includes essentially all those matters committed by law to the chosen representatives of the people, the school boards. The legitimate function of such government is to secure the accomplishment of the will of the people, to see to it that the kind of education sought by the people is secured, to ordain measures concerning the general expenditure of the school money, to prescribe rules and regulations concerning the conduct of schools, to decide in the first instance matters involving the school rights of individual children or parents.

The government of the public schools of New Hampshire is lodged by law in school boards elected by the people of each district to preside over the affairs of each district. In all save some of the cities and larger towns the school board consists of three persons. Women are eligible and constitute nearly one fourth of the membership of the school boards of the state.

The personal character of these boards is on the whole high. Though there are occasional exceptions to the rule, the boards on the whole are composed of intelligent, earnest, honest men and women, above the average of their districts in these qualities, and commendably devoted to the purpose of securing good schools. The duty is often thankless and the rewards chiefly the consciousness of public service rendered to the best of ability. As a device for keeping the schools close to the people the school board on the whole works well, perhaps better than any other device which can

at present be contrived. On the whole, this plan of government probably results in a more generous money outlay for schools than could otherwise be had.

Its limitations, aside from those inherent in all humanity, are in the main due to the powers and duties laid upon the boards. (1) The law confers upon school boards very extensive powers, the only check being the annual district meeting. Boards are consequently sometimes tempted to act in an arbitrary manner and to use their powers for the purpose of rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. Any responsibility which at present rests upon the board is not nearly commensurate with the powers it may exercise. Such responsibility for the use of their powers as there is, is mainly limited to the possibility of removal at the next school meeting. This is not a weighty consideration, for it does not necessarily involve livelihood, career, honor, or anything else which men hold especially dear. Furthermore, responsibility is divided among three or more persons and in such cases it is notoriously difficult to fix the blame for misconduct where it belongs. A suitable corrective for this defect would be the establishment of the right of appeal to some county or state officer, whose decision should be final unless reversed by the courts. This has been the usage in New York for many years and it has apparently worked well.

(2) The school board is expected to perform duties for which it is in the nature of things incompetent, which are beyond the essential scope of the function of government, and consequently the duties are either neglected or attempted with mischievous results. Such duties are all these which are technical in their scope and for their right performance require the professional rather than the amateur. Amongst others may be named: the examination of teachers, which is politically as well as educationally beyond the capacity of the school board; the selection of text-books and other apparatus, which a critical student well versed in the science of education alone can properly do; the direction of school work, the discipline of the teaching force, such portions of the financial

administration as have an educational bearing,—all of which are beyond the capacity of the ordinary school board for intelligent direction.

(3) The school board is expected to perform duties which require all the time of a very busy man, and since practically all school board members have to earn their own living and are consequently busy about their own private affairs, such duties do not get done. The net result is the most characteristic condition of our unsupervised areas, namely, neglect.

The function of a school board within its natural limitations is essentially governmental or perhaps better, legislative. As such, it should determine all questions relating to the appointment of school money; should establish rules and regulations for the direction of schools; should determine in general terms what grade of teachers shall be employed and what in general their compensation shall be; should exercise final judgment concerning the employment or dismissal of particular teachers; should exercise final judgment concerning admission or exclusion of children; should determine in general terms what the character of education shall be, for instance, whether kindergarten, manual training, music, drawing, etc., shall be included or left out. In short, the function of the school board should be to say "What." "How" should be left to superintendent and teachers. Further, should it expressly be pointed out that action of the school board should be collective action expressed at a regular meeting by vote, and not individual action of single members apart from any regular joint authorization.

Size of Boards.—The most common size of school boards is three, but the cities, excepting Berlin and Franklin, and several towns, have larger boards, ranging from six to twenty-two members. The list is here given:

Ashland (special),	6	Dover,	15
Bristol (special),	6	Goffstown (special),	6
Colebrook (special),	6	Hanover (special),	6
Concord (Union),	9	Keene,	9

Laconia,	9	Pittsfield,	6
Lisbon (special),	6	Portsmouth,	13
Littleton,	9	Rochester,	13
Manchester,	22	Somersworth,	9
Meredith (special),	6	Walpole,	6
Nashua,	12		

The consensus of educational opinion is in favor of the small board. Three or five persons can probably represent even our largest city fully as well as twenty-two. The size of board which will best comport with convenient and swift expedition of public business is the best board, and it is pretty generally agreed that the number which can sit down comfortably around a table and discuss matters informally and face to face, is far better than a large board with its tendencies to spread-eagle speeches and gallery play. A small board is more readily got together, will generally transact business with the least waste of time, and is the more easily held to accountability for its conduct of public business. Recent changes in the administration of public schools in other states have tended to involve reduction in the size of boards. A few instances of small boards in large cities are the following:

Boston,	5	Memphis,	5
Albany,	3	Minneapolis,	7
Cleveland,	7	St. Paul,	5
Denver,	5	San Francisco,	5
Indianapolis,	5	Washington,	7

If a board of five is large enough for Boston, or one of seven for Washington, it is hard to see why we need boards of nine or fifteen or twenty-two for any district in New Hampshire, unless the function of the board is rather to "take care" of aspiring politicians than to administer the public schools.

Supervision.—A second essential function is an efficient system of supervision and direction. Direction would point

out "How," and supervision insure accomplishment. Supervision in New Hampshire has already been treated as to legal basis, extent and intention in Part I, Chapter VI, and Part II, Chapters I and IX.

The superintendent is essentially the professional trained agent of the board, paid to supervise and direct the technical side of school work. He has and should have no other duties or interests. His whole professional career and his livelihood itself should depend upon his ability to secure efficient schools. His function is essentially executive.

The law nowhere makes any provision relating to the powers and duties of the superintendent, beyond a single function, namely, that of granting child labor certificates. All regulations in this respect are left to the judgment and wisdom of the school board. Some boards have given their superintendents clear fields, and have held them responsible for results. Others have made him little more than an errand boy, laying their hands upon the reins at every critical point, and practically negating his usefulness.

From every consideration of reason and practical experience it appears to the writer that the following principles should govern each board in its relations with its superintendent:

1. He should shape and place before the board all changes relating to the program of studies. This is technical work. He knows or should know better than any member of a board can know what is needed to make the general course of education in the district effective. His recommendations should be respected, and should carry with them the presumption of adoption, so long as the board feels confidence in his capacity and good judgment. He should be replaced when the board no longer feels confidence in him with respect to these qualities.

2. He should nominate to the board all new teachers, and his nominations should carry with them the same presumptions as in Case 1.

3. He should report to the board annually in writing his estimate of the quality of the work of each teacher, and his recommendations as to retention, promotion or discipline. His report and recommendations should receive the same confidence specified in former cases.

4. He should be required to direct the work of the schools subject to the law of the land and the regulations of the school board. Teachers, janitors and other employees should be required to be fully subordinate to his orders, on pain of dismissal. And neither the board nor any member thereof should interfere or meddle with him in the discharge of this portion of his duties.

5. He should recommend to the board the form and quality of all text-books and the apparatus. This is a technical matter, and no apparatus of any sort should be purchased over his recommendation.

It is also a political and economical matter and in cases where the superintendent recommends, backing his recommendation as he must with his reputation, it is pretty certain that commercial enterprise will find one of its easy avenues of unloading upon districts unnecessary or unsuitable apparatus closed up forever.

6. All purchases, above a small fixed sum, should be made upon specifications prepared by the superintendent, proposals called for and the same submitted under seal to be opened at a meeting of the board; and the contract there awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

7. All executive committees of the board should be abolished and the superintendent made the sole executive head of the system, responsible directly to the board for the entire system.

The general principle underlying all relations which make for efficiency is responsibility. We have no lack in the number of behests laid upon the schools for accomplishment, but we are woefully lacking in means of fixing responsibility for accomplishment. Better one thing ordered, insisted upon,

and done than a thousand things ordered and left in the air with nobody accountable for their accomplishment. Now responsibility cannot be divided. As soon as you begin to try to hold many people responsible for many things, there is an end of all actual responsibility. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. *But there is no responsibility without commensurate power; you cannot hold anybody responsible for that over which he has no control.* Therefore, the superintendent of schools, in city or country, should be armed with executive power adequate for the accomplishment of results, and should be held rigorously responsible by the school board for the efficient and proper exercise of his powers.

Now, the exercise of such powers and duties as I have outlined places the superintendent in a critical position, one of great anxiety and responsibility. As such it is similar to that of like officers of industrial enterprises. It requires a man of courage and backbone. Well and good, that is just the kind of a man we need for our city system or our rural supervisory union. The superintendent must have the courage of his convictions, and if he is not able to maintain them before a fair-minded board which acts in good faith, he would best seek some other work. But he has a right to the assurance that his board will act openly and squarely and in good faith. Otherwise he will degenerate into a time server if he is a weak man; or if he is a strong man he will resort to wire-pulling methods to carry his recommendations and retain his place. It would be pleasant to believe that he could always be assured of a spirit of good faith on his board. Fortunately, in many cases he is so assured. Human nature being what it is, he often knows the contrary. The difference between an industrial board of directors and a school board, in dealing with the executive, is found in the fact that playing to the galleries or demagogery of any kind with the former is visited with swift loss of money; with the latter there is practically not much to lose and often political advancement to gain. Therefore, it seems to the writer, that all cases involving dis-

missal of the superintendent should be subject to review by state authority to determine whether or not the school board has acted in good faith and under the impulse of legitimate motives. For the working of such a provision of law, see Report of Education Department, New York, Decisions of the Commissioner of Education.

Inspection.—A third essential function in the organization of public schools is inspection. Just as the vital basis of the function of the school board is expression of the will of the people, and that of the superintendent professional responsibility for efficiency, so that of inspection is impartial judgment of results. It would seem to be a principle of sound common sense that the worker cannot finally inspect his own work. So far as the work of the schools is concerned, inspection like supervision must be professional; the inspector must be a man capable of knowing the difference between good pedagogy and bad pedagogy. As the school board should determine “What” and the superintendent “How,” so the inspector should pass upon the result. Nor is it necessary that his decision should be limited to mere personal predilections. There is in existence a body of educational authoritative standards of the nature, although not of the completeness, of the precedents used by the courts in interpreting and applying the common law.

In well nigh every district in the state, there is frequent friction and endless dispute over the question, “Are our teachers teaching and our superintendent superintending as they ought,”—endless, because argument over matters which are purely technical in their nature must be endless and fruitless; neither side can know enough about the situation to form a valid judgment. One side says “Lo, here;” and the other side replies “No, there”; and neither has a sound basis for its many asseverations. And the end is too often stagnant chaos, because the board tries to satisfy both factions. The administration of justice would be in much the same condition, had not men learned long ago that it is better to select and abide by the decision of an umpire, namely the court, albeit

such decision is doubtless itself subject to human fallibility.

Again, it more frequently happens than it ought that in the absence of critical determination of the soundness of their work, superintendents, principals and teachers are tempted to justify their measures and their teaching by that method of appeal to popular prejudices known as gallery play. It could not do otherwise than elevate the dignity and insure the caution and wisdom of teachers if they knew that their work must be passed upon by an impartial and unprejudiced member of their own profession.

Again, the financial administration of many of the districts, if not a majority, is in a chaotic condition, due to neglect of the use of a proper, permanent, business system of accounting. It would be rash to say that much money is lost and diverted from its proper legal channels on this account; but it is entirely safe to say that we do not know how many thousands of dollars are diverted from their legal use and destination in this way. Prescription of a uniform system of accounting, with provision for annual inspection of the same, would do much to eliminate unbusiness-like methods and very possibly save to the state as a whole a large sum annually by insuring its proper use as contemplated by law.

It would, therefore, seem wise to provide for state inspection of all schools and districts somewhat according to the following principles:

1. A force of inspectors should be attached to the department of public instruction sufficient thoroughly to inspect all approved high schools and academies and every district, annually. The scope of inspection should extend to all the activities of the public schools, financial as well as educational. I estimate that one inspector would be required for secondary schools and three for elementary schools.

2. For each secondary school the inspection should cover all points now covered by the state superintendent and much that cannot now be reached by him. Reports should, of course, be made to the state superintendent and used as a basis of subsequent approval and also to the trustees of the

institution. The inspector should be a man capable of giving sound advice as to the form, care and construction of the equipment now needed for secondary schools. He might be utilized also in the reduction of high school entrance requirements to a uniform basis. About one hundred and eighty days annually would be required for inspection proper. As to the remainder of the working year, or about one hundred days, he should be available for work at headquarters in the study of secondary school problems and the production of material designed to upbuild the general efficiency of this stage of education. Other states are constantly producing bulletins and other publications of this sort and there is opportunity for a vast amount of very useful work in this line in New Hampshire. Indeed, the department has frequent calls for such information as it is not now able to furnish for lack of time and force.

It should be said in addition that the work of this inspector would probably much simplify the relations now existing between the high schools and the colleges.

3. The elementary school inspectors should each be available for work in any part of the state, although each would ordinarily be assigned to a particular section. They should thoroughly inspect annually each district in the state with reference (a) to its schools themselves and their work, and (b) to the financial administration of the district. They should make a detailed report to the state superintendent, to the school board, and to the district clerk, the same to be published in the annual district report or to be read in the annual district meeting. I do not recommend that either an inspector or the state superintendent should have power to meddle with local schools, except so far as there is manifest violation of the law and then report should be made to the appropriate law officer. They should pass judgment, make their report, and leave the rest to people, school board and local superintendent.

During vacation time they could be profitably employed by the department in the collection, editing and publishing of

much information even now constantly called for and a vast amount of which can be done with immense profit to our schools.

They could also be utilized to reach districts which have never yet been adequately reached, to inform and stimulate the people in educational lines, to organize supervisory districts, etc. The superintendent has on his desk at the present moment more such calls than he will probably be able to meet in three years.

4. I estimate that the cost of such a system of inspection would be about \$10,000 annually, and if it should be deemed inexpedient to make an annual appropriation for the purpose, that amount could well be taken from the literary fund with the effect of making the latter count for far more than it now does.

In connection with the whole matter of inspection, I wish to point out (1) that the state provides such inspection for banks, insurance companies, and the national guard; (2) that most of the great fraternal orders provide similar inspection of their subordinate bodies; (3) that thirty-seven states and most foreign countries having efficient school systems provide such inspection for their schools.

See Table No. 20.

For detailed information relating to the organization of state systems, the reader is referred to Digest of School Laws, United States Bureau of Education, 1905.

CHAPTER XV.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

ECONOMY.

This subject is treated first because it comes first. It is of first importance to assure ourselves of economical methods of expenditure in public as well as in private affairs. Those

cannot be trusted with increased revenue who have not demonstrated their capacity for economical expenditure.

It should be pointed out, however, that the expression economy, which we so often hear preached in public matters and so seldom practiced, is apt to be the wrong word for the state of mind which it is designed to express. The correct word, oftentimes, would be penuriousness, and penuriousness is just as far from economy as is extravagance. I take it that an economical administration of public affairs is that administration which gets the most out of every dollar expended, be the sum large or small.

The aggregate current expenditure for the schools of New Hampshire during the last fiscal year was \$1,237,660.97. This refers to the running expenses of the public schools and is exclusive of permanent repairs, new buildings, normal school, state college and department of public instruction. Our aggregate running expenses call for a large sum of money, and its annual expenditure ought to accomplish a vast deal in the way of the moral and spiritual betterment of the state, as we hope it truly does. The duty is heavy upon us, however, to safeguard its expenditure to such a degree that it may accomplish its maximum benefit to the state.

The organization through which this money is expended is, of course, the two hundred and fifty-eight local boards of control, but the fruitage of bad economy must none the less be borne by the state as a whole than as if it were under the control of a single head. In other words, economy in school expenditure is a function of the whole number of local school boards, and the same will be high or low in proportion as they are efficient or inefficient. And when all is done that can be done, there must still be a margin of uneconomical expenditure inseparable from lack of consolidation. This margin is the price which we pay for local self-government, and which we are quite willing to pay.

In discussing existing economies or lack of economy in school expenditure, I have first to point out that a very large percentage, precisely how large I have no means of telling,

of our annual current expenditure is not accounted for through any system of bookkeeping worthy of the name. The annual correspondence of the department with local authorities discloses a conception of public accounting which is chaotic. Such things as balances and vouchers seem well-nigh unheard of, and the superintendent is led strongly to suspect that the accounts of many districts are kept largely in the memories of the responsible authorities. For instance, out of one hundred and thirty-eight districts reporting payments of high school tuition to the department at the close of the last school year, seventy failed to check up with reports from the academies and high schools. It should be said in connection with the illustration cited that the cause of this state of affairs is perhaps as often lax business arrangements at the high school or academy as at the district end of the trade, but this fact does not modify the general statement that the finances of the public schools are not subject to proper methods of accounting. It seems not infrequently to happen, for instance, that such laxity results in a given high school receiving only a part of the revenue to which it is entitled through failure to collect tuition.

Now it may well seem that elaborate bookkeeping in a district whose total expenditure amounts to \$1,000 or less would be a waste of time, and so it might; but I point out (1) that the bookkeeping needed would be very simple in character, and (2) that an aggregate of small expenditures makes up the larger part of the million and a quarter spent for public schools in the state.

I suggest that it would be possible and probably effective if the state superintendent were instructed to prescribe forms for accounting for school money, just as now he prescribes the form of register which is used in the schoolroom. A very simple system of accounting, including proper forms of vouchers, would be entirely sufficient for all the districts in the state with very few exceptions. This should be supplemented by an efficient system of inspection, such as that discussed in the last chapter. The accounts, as well as the

schools of each district, should be inspected annually to see if they are properly kept and with proper vouchers. I think it probable that such an arrangement would accomplish four things :

(1) It would yield to the state a much more reliable statistical basis for financial reports.

(2) It would go far toward insuring a lawful expenditure of such state moneys as the literary and equalization funds.

(3) It would stimulate our citizens in their local communities in the direction of a truer economy.

(4) It would probably in the aggregate save many times the cost of inspection by making it more difficult to divert school money from its legitimate channels.

In any study of the economy of school administration one of the most important considerations, if not indeed the basal consideration of all, is the principle that teachers' salaries and, to a less extent, suitable apparatus should absorb as much as possible of the total expenditure and all other matters as little as possible. It is difficult to fix a hard and fast proportion which teachers' salaries ought to bear to total expenditure. There is room for some legitimate variation as between districts but not for very much. Generally speaking, it may be said that the experience of the country seems to indicate that where teachers' salaries, except under unusual and special conditions, fall below seventy per cent. of the total expenditure it is time to see if something is n't wrong. Every dollar saved on coal, wood, paper, pencils, etc., and placed to the credit of teachers' salaries is a point gained in the interests of truly economical administration.

Closely related to the foregoing, then, is the whole matter of buying for the district. About twenty-three per cent. of the total expenditure of last year was directed to what would come under the head of purchases ; that is to say, coal, wood, text-books and other apparatus, schoolroom supplies, such as paper, notebooks, etc. I venture to assert that it would have been entirely possible to have saved enough out of this,

without in the least injuring the efficiency of the schools, to raise teachers' salaries to a general average of seventy per cent. of the total expenditure. This would amount to about fifty thousand dollars, and it is entirely possible that even more might be saved.

The chief points at which lack of economy in buying creeps in are the following:

1. First, ignorance on the part of purchasers. The superintendent has especially in mind a great deal of apparatus and expensive sets of books and similar equipment, to be found in large quantities in the elementary and secondary schools, utterly useless for the purpose for which it was intended; while in many, if not in most cases, the schools themselves are starving for lack of useful apparatus. It is no uncommon experience to find a mixed school with a single piece of apparatus, usually more or less dilapidated, and almost always unused, the cost of which would have equipped the school with much needed material. The origin of most of these purchases was, no doubt, the visits of canvassers to ill-informed members of school boards, a glowing account of the epoch-making qualities of the goods for sale, and hazy conviction on the part of the prospective buyer that the thing must be "all right and needed in our schools," and a waste of five, ten, it may be fifty, dollars of money sorely needed for something of actual use. School board members ought not to purchase scholastic apparatus or other equipment except upon the recommendation of the superintendent, if there is one. Much the same could be said of the equipment of laboratories in high schools and academies, which has been discussed at length earlier in this report. In the case of high schools or academies particularly, I strongly recommend to school boards and to trustees that they form the practice of setting apart a definite sum annually for apparatus, the same to be expended by the principal of the school, and that the board of control steadfastly refuse to be tempted otherwise into purchasing any apparatus at all. Of course mistakes in the purchase of coal and various other common commodities

needed in the schoolhouse cannot be laid up to the charge of ignorance of the board of control. Members of boards usually know as much or more about such matters as the schoolmaster or superintendent; it is not a matter of special knowledge.

2. Mischievous business methods. Ordinarily, school boards should select some one person to be the financial agent or buyer, and absolutely all purchases should be made by him upon authorization of the board. A common custom is for anybody, teacher, janitor, or who not, who needs a given article to rush to the nearest member of the board, and the latter either designates where the article shall be bought or buys it himself. With three, six or nine members, all of them doing this sort of thing, an inordinate bill for miscellaneous expenses will be accumulated in the course of the year. Furthermore, it is perfectly well understood that the district does not get such articles under such circumstances at the lowest price. If the school board is to follow the methods of similar industrial bodies, it will direct somebody, preferably the superintendent, to act as its financial agent, and purchases will all be made under some such rules as the following:

(1) No purchases whatever should be made by individual members of the board, and no purchases beyond a small specified sum should be made by the financial agent except under authority of the full board.

(2) The financial agent should be required at every meeting of the board to lay before it the prospective needs of the schools during the time expected to elapse before the next meeting, with recommendations as to purchase. Boards should then act, authorizing all purchases which are to be made.

(3) So far as possible, all purchases should be made in bulk, in order to take advantage of wholesale rates. For instance, in a district of any size, instead of buying a broom at the corner grocery every time a janitor needs one, a year's supply should be purchased; and every time a new one is needed, the old one should be brought back, even if there is nothing but the stick left.

(4) Purchases of any considerable amount, especially annual purchases of paper, coal and other large items, should be made upon specifications prepared by the superintendent and authorized by the school board. Upon these specifications bids should be asked, and the contract for supplying the goods awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, sealed bids to be opened at the school board meeting.

I suggest that adoption of rules, the basis of which should be the above-named principles, would place the business of the board upon a business basis, and that it would be a move in the direction of true economy.

3. There is a great lack of economy in the purchase of small orders by a multitude of small districts. There are few districts in the state which are large enough, even if they would, to make purchases in sufficient quantity to obtain a substantial reduction in the price of the article purchased. The aggregate of the amounts paid annually by the several districts for their individual small orders must be largely in excess of what the same amount of goods would cost if purchased as one large lot and distributed. This is, doubtless, one of the prices which we pay for extreme local self-government, and it is entirely possible that no method which on the whole would be safe and more reliable can be devised. I think it proper, however, to point out that special scholastic material, such as chemicals, chemical glassware, physical and biological apparatus, maps, charts, paper, notebooks, pencils, etc., etc., could be purchased by the state and distributed to the towns at a very great reduction on the price now paid. With respect to chemical and biological glassware, for instance, there is scarcely a high school or academy in the state which can afford to buy enough at one time to import duty free. On the other hand, material of this sort used by our schools must be used by all the seventy high schools and academies of the state, and the annual needs would make up an order amply sufficient for importation free of duty, at not much more than fifty per cent. of what is now paid. Much the

same reasoning would apply to the other articles I have named above. I do not include text-books, for the reason that there is grave doubt whether the undesirable uniformity thus made necessary would not entirely outweigh any financial saving that might be made.

A further deplorable failure of economy is the employment of poor teachers in the place of good ones. No better illustration could be found than this that penuriousness is often as bad as extravagance. Teachers at six dollars a week are some times worth twelve or fifteen, but not very often. Here, as in other forms of work in the world, the lowest paid is usually the highest compensated. The teachers at the lowest salaries are most often scarcely worth the salaries they receive. A given district may be proceeding on what it deems the economical policy of spending as little as possible on schools. That means inefficient teachers, and inefficient teachers, in most cases, mean that what the district actually does spend is thrown away. Again is there still less excuse for the wretched, nay, even criminal lack of economy bound up with the practice of using the schools to provide places for incompetent dependents who wish to earn a little money. If the former case is folly, this is a crime.

Aside from economy in expenditure, there is also a necessary economy in revenue. To be sure, the largest part of the school revenue comes directly from taxation, but in many towns there is a considerable amount from dog licenses and also from the tuitions of children attending from other districts. Neither one of these items will take care of itself. While the first does not come directly under the oversight of the school department, it ought to be considered the duty of the school board as citizens to see that available revenue for school purposes is not lost through laxity on the part of the town government in collecting license fees from owners of dogs. Still less ought the school board to tolerate the non-payment of tuitions when tuitions are due. A day may come when children shall be entitled to attend school at will in any part of the state without the payment of tuition, but that day has not come.

yet; and efficient public service means collection of the tuition which the law contemplates, the net result of which is more money for education in the state.

Finally, in whatever direction we turn in studying the economy of school administration, we are confronted by the principle that there can be no true economy unless there is some one person whom we can hold rigorously responsible for lack of economy, which means, of course, that such person must also have executive powers adequate to the realization of his responsibility. *You can hold nobody responsible for that over which he has no control.* Public school administration, if it is to be economical, must be regarded as an wholly professional and business proposition, and not as a playground for amateurs who like the sensation of managing larger affairs than those to which they are accustomed, nor as a happy hunting ground in which the lover of special privileges can always find the means wherewith to gratify his friends and punish his enemies.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCHOOL FINANCES.—*Continued.*

TAXATION.

The basis of school revenue in New Hampshire is taxation, about eighty-nine per cent. of the total revenue for the past year being from this source. New Hampshire is dependent upon direct local taxation for the support of schools to an extent scarcely equaled in any other state. Whereas the history of most of our sister states shows that they early provided productive funds for the partial support of public schools, often safeguarding such funds by constitutional provision, the only income derived from a state public school fund proper with us is that used for the support of institutes,

amounting to less than \$2,400 annually. Other states reserved immense areas of productive public lands, the income of which was to be devoted to the support of public schools; ours was given to private schools and even the areas thus bestowed for the most part no longer yield an income to education. Other states promptly invested all moneys received from the United States in their school funds, devoted the income of various forms of state property to the state support of schools, decreed that fines imposed upon the class who tend to break down society, the criminals, should be used in the work of the agency which upbuilds society, namely the school; and the very existence of a state fund attracted the bequests of public spirited and philanthropic testators. None of these provisions did our predecessors see fit to make.

To show the extent to which other states derive a revenue for the support of schools otherwise than from direct taxation, the following table is given. The table is quoted from the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1903. The funds referred to in the first column are all of them distinctly state, as opposed to local in character. In some cases, as in Massachusetts, they are wholly or in part the result of accumulations from taxation.

TABLE No. 21.

STATES.	Common school funds.	Value of productive lands.	Total.
North Atlantic Division:			
Maine	\$442,758		
Vermont	1,041,684	\$579,712	\$1,621,396
Massachusetts	4,670,548		
Rhode Island	255,451		
Connecticut	2,304,629		
New York	8,587,661		
New Jersey	4,281,971		
South Atlantic Division:			
Delaware	350,000		
Virginia	1,783,828		
West Virginia	1,000,000		
Florida	794,678		
Southern Central Division:			
Kentucky	2,315,627		
Tennessee	2,512,500		
Alabama	2,135,313		
Texas	33,664,993	12,735,813	46,400,806
Arkansas	1,118,000		
Northern Central Division:			
Ohio	4,003,677		
Indiana	10,498,716		
Illinois	17,429,569		
Michigan	5,113,008		
Wisconsin	3,755,045		
Minnesota	15,180,795		
Iowa	4,755,045		
Missouri	13,023,997		
North Dakota	1,410,629		
South Dakota	4,079,439	11,921,150	16,000,589
Nebraska	7,537,834	6,000,000	13,537,834
Kansas	8,000,648	600,480	8,601,128
Western Division:			
Montana	618,777	2,500,000	3,118,777
Wyoming	48,000	1,004,580	1,052,580
Colorado	1,251,901	3,440,000	4,691,901
Utah	370,384	96,850	467,234
Nevada	1,701,369		
Idaho	1,241,968	575,840	1,817,808
Washington	1,914,132	3,300,000	5,214,132
Oregon	983,292		
California	3,641,200		

The laws of several states providing for state school funds, chosen from different sections of the United States, are here cited as typical of a larger number. The quotations are from the digest of school laws issued by the United States Bureau of Education in 1905.

“The Massachusetts School Fund.—The present school fund of the commonwealth, such additions as may be made thereto, and any money received by the commonwealth from the government of the United States, the disposition of which is

not otherwise provided for, shall constitute a permanent fund, to be called the 'Massachusetts School Fund.' The principal thereof shall not be diminished, and the income shall be appropriated as hereinafter provided. The fund is now \$4,670,548.14, and \$100,000 shall annually be paid from the treasury of the commonwealth into said fund, until the principal thereof amounts to \$5,000,000.

"The secretary of the board of education and the treasurer and receiver general shall be commissioners who shall invest and manage the fund, and report annually to the general court the condition and income thereof."

"*The Georgia Common School Fund.*—The sources from which the common school fund is derived are as follows: Poll tax; special tax on shows and exhibitions; all tax on the sale of spirituous and malt liquors; dividends upon the stock of the state in the bank of the state of Georgia, bank of Augusta, Georgia Railroad and Banking Company; one half of the proceeds of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, or one half of the net earnings of said railroad under any change of policy which the state may adopt concerning same; all endowments, devises, gifts and bequests made or hereafter to be made to the state or state board of education; the proceeds of any commutation tax for military service; all taxes which may be assessed on such domestic animals as from their nature and habits are destructive to other property; all money received by the agricultural department of the state for the inspection of oils and fertilizers in excess of the expenses of said department; the net amount arising from the hire of convicts; money accruing from the lease of oyster lands; such other sums as the legislature may raise from time to time by taxations for educational purposes; fines for illegal granting of diplomas by medical colleges; fines for the sale of rejected illuminating oil or fluids, or for wrongful use of branded vessels for illuminating oil or fluids, payable to the school fund in the county where prosecution is made, as is also one half of fines for cruelty to animals; gaming contracts—money recovered after six months goes to public fund of

county in which suit is entered; property not returned but assessed—overplus above amount due and costs goes to educational fund, subject to claim of true owner within four years.”

“*Texas Funds (permanent and special)*.—All funds, lands and other property heretofore set apart and appropriated for the support of the public schools, all the alternate sections of lands reserved by the state out of grants heretofore made, or that hereafter may be made, to railroads or other corporations of any nature whatsoever, one half of the public domain of the state, and all sums of money that may come to the state from the sale of any portion of the same, shall constitute a perpetual public school fund. The interest arising from the fund and the state taxes shall be the available school fund. The available school fund shall be distributed to the several counties according to the scholastic population.”

“*Illinois Funds (permanent and special)*.—The common school fund of this state shall consist of the proceeds of a two-mill tax, to be levied upon each dollar's valuation of the property of the state annually until otherwise provided by law, the interest on what is known as the school fund proper being three per cent. upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state, one sixth part excepted, and the interest on what is known as the surplus revenue distributed by act of congress and made a part of the common school fund by the legislature March 4, 1837.

“The state shall pay the interest mentioned in the preceding paragraph at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid into and become a part of the school fund.

“All bonds, notes, mortgages, moneys and effects heretofore accrued or which may hereafter accrue from the sale of the sixteenth section of the common school lands of any township or county, or from the sale of real estate or other property taken on any judgment, or for any debt due to the principal of any township or county fund, and all other funds of every description which have been or may hereafter be carried to and made a part of the principal of any township or county

fund, and no part thereof shall be distributed or expended for any purpose whatever, but shall be loaned and held to use, rent, or profit, as provided by law. But the interest, rents, issues and profits arising and accruing from the principal of the township or county fund shall be distributed by the county superintendent on a basis of the number of children under twenty-one years if the several townships and parts of townships have kept school in accordance with the law.

“All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed or incurred in any of the courts of record or before any justice of the peace of the state, except fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred or imposed in incorporated towns or cities for the violation of the by-laws or ordinances thereof, shall be, when collected, paid to the county superintendent of schools, who shall annually distribute such fines, penalties or forfeitures in the same manner as the common school funds of the state are distributed.”

“*Colorado Funds (permanent or special)*.—The public school fund of the state shall consist of the proceeds of such lands as have heretofore been or may hereafter be granted to the state by the general government for educational purposes; all estates that may be escheat to the state; also all other grants, gifts or devises that may be made to this state for educational purposes.

“The public school fund of the state shall forever remain inviolate and intact. The interest thereon only shall be expended in the maintenance of the schools of the state, and shall be distributed among the several counties and school districts of the state in such manner as may be prescribed by law. No part of this fund, principal or interest, shall ever be transferred to any other fund or used or appropriated except as herein provided. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of this fund, and the same shall be securely and profitably invested as may be by law directed. The state shall make good all losses thereof that may in any manner occur.”

It will thus readily be seen that when many other states attack the general problem of equalization, which is perhaps

the fundamental problem of taxation for school purposes, they have an immense advantage to start with in the existence of permanent income-bearing funds.

New Hampshire differs widely from about half the states in having no general state or county tax for the support of schools. Our taxation is entirely local, except that money distributed in the equalization fund is a part of the general appropriation for state purposes. The same equalization fund (not a fund at all in the sense generally used) is of course based upon the same general purpose as the mill taxes in other states. Our method would be almost exactly the same as theirs if we were to pay our "money required by law" into the state treasury, the same to be re-apportioned in accordance with the needs of the individual towns.

The states levying a general state or county school tax are here given. In most cases there are also either permissive or mandatory laws relating to further taxation in the local district. Thus all districts are assured by the state of measurably equal minimum school advantages, while to rise above the minimum each district must depend upon its own efforts. It ought to be said that this minimum is in most cases so low that it is hard to see how any real leveling-up can be accomplished at all.

TABLE NO. 22.

Showing states which have a general state or county school tax.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The general tax is sometimes paid into the general school fund, but in most cases directly apportioned to the counties or districts.

State tax.

Arkansas,
Illinois,
Iowa,

County tax.

Alabama,
California,
Colorado,

State tax.

Kentucky,
 Louisiana,
 Maine,
 *Maryland.
 *Mississippi,
 Nebraska,
 *Nevada,
 New York,
 North Carolina,
 Ohio,
 Tennessee,
 Texas,
 Vermont,
 *Virginia,
 Washington,
 West Virginia.

County tax.

Georgia (permissive),
 †Maryland,
 †Mississippi,
 †Nevada,
 North Dakota,
 Oregon,
 South Carolina,
 South Dakota,
 †Virginia.

Typical laws relating to the levying of state school taxes are the following :

“*Maine*.—A tax of one mill on one dollar is annually assessed on all property in the state for the support of common schools, and distributed January 1 by the state treasurer to the towns, cities and plantations on the basis of the previous year's returns; and that portion of said fund not so apportioned or expended during the year is added to the permanent school fund. Each town shall annually raise and expend for schools not less than eighty cents per capita, exclusive of the income of any corporate school fund, or of any state grant, or of any donation or bequest, or of any forfeiture accruing to the use of schools, under penalty of forfeiting from two to four times the amount of its deficiency.”

“*Maryland*.—A state tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the state shall be levied annually for the support of the free public schools, and be collected at the same time and by same agents as the

* Also county. † Also state.

general states levy. On the first day of January and October and the fifteenth day of March and June the treasurer shall pay to the counties the amount to which each is entitled according to population from five to twenty years of age. But if in any county the schools have been kept open less than seven and a half months of the year ended December 31, the March installment of state school tax shall be withheld."

"*Tennessee*.—Every male inhabitant in the state subject thereto shall pay a poll tax of one dollar for the support of the public schools, which shall be collected as other taxes are, and paid over to the county trustee in the county where collected and distributed therein to each school district according to scholastic population.

"A tax of one and one half mills on one dollar shall be annually assessed upon all property subject to taxation for the support of the public schools, which shall be collected as other taxes are, and paid over to the county trustee in the county where collected, and distributed therein to each school district according to scholastic population."

"*Nebraska*.—For the purpose of affording the advantage of free education to all the youth of this state, the state common school fund, in addition to the funds derived from the sale of school lands and interest thereon, and fines and forfeitures, as provided by statutes and the constitution, shall be further increased by annual levy and assessment of not to exceed one and one half mills upon the dollar valuation on the grand list of the taxable property of the state; and the amount so levied and assessed shall be collected in the same manner as other state taxes, and when collected shall be semi-annually distributed to the several counties of this state in proportion to the enumeration of scholars and be applied exclusively to the payment of teachers' wages."

A state tax system for the support of the schools of the state, so far as that support may depend upon taxation at all, is the only logical system, and most of the younger states have incorporated the principle in their general school law from

the beginning. Nobody ever considers for a moment the taxation of a single ward of the city of Manchester, for instance, for the exclusive behoof of the children of that ward. The city as a whole is well accepted as the only reasonable basis of taxation, and so it is. The taxation of a rich ward, in which there very likely are few children, for its own schools, without reference to the poor ward with many children, would at once be denounced by all men as mischievous, and tending inevitably in the direction of good education for the children of the rich and cultured, and poor education for the children of the poor and ignorant. And yet that is precisely what the state is doing when it leaves over ninety-three per cent. of the revenue for public schools to be raised in one way or another in the local district and devoted to the purposes of its own schools. None the less than in the case supposed above, its effect is inevitably undemocratic and mischievous. It means simply that the child of the rich town or city has every advantage that good schools can give him, while the child of the poor town has every disadvantage which the lack of good schools lays him open to.

The table which follows reveals the extent of the resulting inequalities. Forty-four districts are taken at random, ranging from districts with the lowest valuation per pupil to those of the highest valuation per pupil. The second column shows the amounts which would be available per pupil provided every town made the same effort, namely a tax rate for school purposes of four mills. Evidently so far as financial basis goes, Dublin might have over fourteen times as good schools as Ellsworth at no greater effort, if indeed as great. The third column shows the amount per pupil actually available last year with the aid of our existing appropriation for equalization. Evidently, without equalization Ellsworth would have had \$6.79 per pupil.

TABLE No. 23.

Year ending July 15, 1906.

TOWNS.	Equalized val u a- tion per pupil.	Amount available per pupil at four mills.	Amount spent per pupil 1906.	Net equalized rate of school tax.	Average monthly salary of common school teacher.	Length of school year in weeks.
Ellsworth	\$1,358	\$5.43	\$9.54	\$0.005	\$18.00	20.00
Seabrook	1,685	6.74	12.22	.0049	29.20	33.50
Dalton	2,564	10.25	15.38	.0041	27.00	29.00
Conway	2,697	10.78	15.80	.0055	32.00	30.86
Jefferson	2,820	11.28	15.92	.0041	22.66	28.77
Middleton	3,098	12.39	17.02	.0026	24.00	24.00
Colebrook (special).....	3,112	12.44	21.44	.0061	41.00	36.00
Albany	3,449	13.70	24.33	.0054	28.00	22.75
Belmont	3,508	14.03	16.07	.0043	31.00	32.09
Milford	3,688	14.75	20.28	.0054	41.60	36.00
Columbia	3,735	14.94	12.64	.0041	16.06	22.10
Berlin	4,155	16.62	25.17	.0053	43.24	34.75
Gilsum	4,308	17.23	17.69	.0058	29.00	28.30
Barrington	4,687	18.74	16.61	.0034	27.63	35.60
Deerfield	4,692	18.76	14.76	.0026	27.00	30.54
Lisbon (special).....	4,694	18.77	23.16	.0043	40.83	36.00
Hampton	5,021	20.08	20.80	.0034	34.50	37.20
Newport	5,089	20.35	23.81	.0051	33.79	34.75
Alstead	5,214	21.05	22.74	.0033	29.28	30.00
Pelham	5,305	21.20	16.88	.0037	32.00	32.60
Amherst	5,394	21.57	28.55	.0047	28.00	32.00
Langdon	5,628	22.51	20.42	.0036	26.66	27.50
Randolph	6,025	24.20	17.99	.0034	30.00	24.00
Atkinson	6,135	24.54	19.43	.0049	28.80	26.25
Errol	6,285	25.14	21.03	.0034	20.00	30.00
Peterborough	6,634	26.53	21.60	.0034	33.11	33.33
Franklin	6,650	26.60	25.46	.0037	44.47	33.31
Concord, Union district	6,771	27.08	28.77	.0041	54.44	38.00
Henniker	6,993	26.98	25.23	.0037	30.44	31.40
Franconia	7,180	28.72	32.37	.0034	44.33	36.00
Rollinsford	7,321	29.28	26.92	.0035	37.60	34.73
Hampton Falls	7,331	29.32	21.95	.0028	30.00	35.00
Nottingham	7,370	29.48	36.89	.0034	28.23	30.00
Loudon	8,144	32.57	23.01	.0026	28.07	29.22
Merrimack	8,242	32.96	28.56	.0026	29.55	36.00
Salisbury	9,639	38.55	31.98	.0034	26.31	26.80
Manchester	10,031	40.12	28.86	.0032	54.17	38.00
Litchfield	11,204	44.81	28.00	.0027	30.33	29.33
Madbury	11,245	44.98	24.50	.0026	26.00	32.00
Rye	12,555	50.22	20.92	.0026	43.33	37.00
Allenstown	12,709	50.83	30.64	.003	39.00	36.00
North Hampton	14,191	56.76	33.45	.0026	43.30	37.00
Newcastle	16,035	64.14	27.17	.0026	31.85	35.50
Dublin	19,433	77.73	48.81	.0025	42.40	36.00

The study of Table 23 will reveal more vital inequalities than inequality of taxation. The public school is for the service of the state primarily. A long array of decisions of the courts of last resort, as well as a deep conviction in the minds and hearts of our people, affirm this principle. It is

politically unjust that one town should tax itself twice or three times as much as another town in its effort to do its part of the state's work. It is unjust to the individual and vitally destructive to all civic power to compel a child to put up with twenty weeks of school and no teaching worthy of the name simply because he happens to be born into a town, no matter what its effort, which can provide for no better schools than that. The child is a citizen of the state before he is a citizen of his own town, and from his ignorance or inefficiency, or both, the state must increasingly suffer. A state system of public schools which follows exclusively the line of local self-government in matters of taxation just as surely provides for aristocratic education as does the state which leaves each citizen to educate his own children—the rich and cultivated to receive the best, and the poor and ignorant the worst. There is little difference between a system which leaves the poor town to itself and a system which leaves the poor citizen to himself, and it is quite possible that the state must suffer sooner under the former condition than under the latter condition. *There can be no permanent revival of civic righteousness except upon the basis of a truly democratic education. There can be no permanent abolishment of special privileges, except we begin at the bottom by providing equal opportunity in the education of the child.*

The equalization law of 1899, chapter 77, Laws of 1899, made a substantial beginning in leveling up the conditions all over the state. Its workings and results are discussed in the next chapter. A study of the table just cited makes it perfectly evident that equalization is far from an accomplished fact.

In general, two plans of equalization are opened to our legislators, either (1) the policy inaugurated in 1899, which is substantially the leveling up process carried out by an annual appropriation of the state treasury, or (2) such a thoroughgoing modification of our whole plan of taxation as to place the whole property of the state on one basis of taxation for all the children of the state, that is, for purposes of taxation to make a single district of the whole state. At first

sight, the second of the two alternatives would seem to be the simpler. It should be pointed out, however, that it may very possibly be too late now to inaugurate a uniform and equal tax rate for the support of schools without doing severe injustice to those of our local systems which are already at a high standard of excellence. I am unable to see how a uniform tax for the support of schools could be laid, the proceeds paid into the state treasury and reapportioned to the towns in accordance with their several needs and gain the vital point of equalization, without laying upon some of the cities and larger towns, which already make large appropriations for schools, more than they could reasonably be expected to bear. It would seem as if the result of such a policy must be a leveling down of the city systems. The economical and desirable method of reaching the end of substantial equalization would be the leveling up of the poor towns. The policy adopted in 1899, under which we are still working, substantially leaves the city and large town system at its present standing and levels up by throwing direct appropriations from the state treasury into the poorer towns. To determine exactly how much it is necessary to pay to the poorer towns or where the line should be drawn between the poor town and the well-to-do town is exceedingly difficult and would probably involve most careful and special study. There would need to be taken into account not only the number of pupils in each town and its relative amount of taxable property but also its physical conditions, cost of living and various other circumstances. It is a well known fact, for instance, that the same amount of money will go much further in the production of good schools in a town in which the roads are good, in which there are few or no hills, and in which board can be had at a moderate price, than in a town where the roads are poor, or the town is cut up by mountains, or the cost of living is high. It would probably be vastly less expensive to bring every town in the state onto terms of absolute educational equality with every other town through a general appropriation from the state treasury and in careful consideration of the above-named factors than to

put the state on a uniform footing of taxation and distribute school money directly in proportion to the pupils without considering the other factors.

It will thus be seen that it is altogether difficult if not impossible to estimate just how much would be required to equalize the length of schools, teachers' salaries and so on. We have not the data available. It is entirely possible, however, to compute from the statistics at hand how much money would be needed to provide for thirty-six weeks of school in every district in the state on the present basis of teachers' salaries. It is, of course, also entirely possible to compute how much money would be needed to establish teachers' salaries at a given figure. But any figure selected, as for instance, sixty dollars per month, would not necessarily produce equalization, since a vastly better teacher could be obtained at a given rate in one town than in another.

In the whole matter of equalization, it needs, I think, to be especially pointed out, perhaps at the danger of repetition, that simply to provide money enough for a school of minimum excellence all over the state and then stop there, is not equalization at all. To do so is simply to change the level upon which inequalities exist but not to abolish the inequalities themselves, unless you are prepared to set the minimum at a standard very near the existing maximum.

Our present method of equalization seems to be, on the whole, best adapted to our conditions. It takes into account both the number of pupils and the ability of a town to raise money, and, as will be shown in the next chapter, it has worked with satisfactory results. I think it is, on the whole, the most economical form of equalization. Its defects are the following: (1) It is very difficult to compute the amount due each town, and the computation is beyond the average town officer. It is, however, even in this respect, less difficult than provisions made by many states which endeavor to go into the refinements of length of term, of teachers' salaries and so on. (2) Little or no provision was made relating to the use of the money by the towns. Nothing was done to prevent the towns falling under the \$3,000 mark from regarding their proportion as simply a fortunate windfall and not

devoting it to the improvement of their schools at all. Very few towns took such action; some towns did. It is creditable to the good intentions of our people toward their schools that such a large proportion of our towns have received their state money and devoted it in good faith to the betterment of their schools.

I shall recommend that the law-making body make a resolute advance in this matter of equalization. The honor of the state and the character of the next generation of citizens emphatically demand that present untoward conditions should be terminated as speedily as possible. The problem is a formidable one, but none the less for that reason claims our consideration. In case the lawmakers should incline toward the continuance of our present policy, not less than \$50,000 should be appropriated annually as an equalization fund; and, if possible, some regular source of income, other than taxation, to be devoted to this purpose, should be found. In case the other view, that looking toward uniform taxation, should prevail, it would seem to the superintendent best to appoint a competent commission, composed of men well versed in our educational organization and methods of taxation, to fully consider the matter and report a different system from that now in use.

In any case, whatever is done, conditions should be made providing that every town receiving state aid shall maintain its schools for at least thirty weeks in the year, and employ only teachers certificated as competent by state authority.

CHAPTER XVII.

SCHOOL FINANCES.—*Concluded.*

EQUALIZATION LAW OF 1899 AND ITS RESULTS.

The following table (Table 24) shows the results of the equalization law of 1899 as applied to thirty-one towns which have received a distributive proportion of the equalization fund each year.

TABLE No. 24.

TOWNS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED EQUALIZATION FUND EVERY YEAR.

1899-1906.

TOWNS.	Amount.		Per capita.		School tax.		Average salary of women teachers.		Length of school in weeks.	
	1899.	1906.	1899.	1906.	1899.	1906.	1899.	1906.	1899.	1906.
Dorchester...	\$383.57	\$179.85	\$6.01	\$12.81	\$6.00	\$4.53	\$12.68	\$20.00	20.00	22.83
Albany.....	178.53	51.60	11.93	24.33	7.70	3.74	24.00	28.00	20.25	22.75
Seabrook....	712.08	679.26	6.86	12.22	5.00	5.13	26.00	29.20	24.75	33.50
Chatham.....	175.49	53.26	11.15	22.27	7.40	4.10	16.00	28.00	22.00	27.00
Jefferson....	703.21	392.29	8.10	15.92	5.00	5.73	28.00	22.66	21.00	28.77
Groton.....	229.69	105.04	9.05	17.39	7.30	3.05	19.00	24.33	19.00	29.50
Orange.....	127.88	69.99	9.34	11.72	5.10	2.68	18.83	24.00	16.50	22.00
Milan.....	488.38	362.20	9.25	12.72	5.00	4.61	27.20	30.75	21.25	29.38
Thornton....	265.31	169.62	8.62	17.22	6.50	6.03	23.35	27.55	20.86	24.85
Madison.....	267.80	219.04	9.89	13.17	6.30	5.32	23.75	28.00	21.83	24.00
Columbia....	306.54	148.12	9.09	12.64	7.00	5.22	20.00	16.06	21.31	22.10
Danville....	240.37	137.74	10.32	14.75	5.50	4.62	30.00	33.33	30.25	30.00
Stark.....	317.57	176.61	8.19	16.46	4.00	3.16	24.37	32.61	22.62	29.33
Sullivan....	180.58	83.77	11.10	16.97	7.50	4.39	25.20	31.00	22.22	28.00
Dalton.....	191.68	162.15	11.78	15.38	6.50	5.99	21.66	27.00	23.50	29.00
Springfield..	159.01	176.16	10.81	13.05	6.10	3.54	20.00	23.14	23.17	28.00
Gorham.....	583.97	980.29	12.52	17.50	.....	5.14	31.75	34.00	33.00	33.60
Whitefield {	.....	623.92	.....	23.75	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford....	853.00	.....	13.80	23.30	7.30	9.23	35.00	*31.63	32.87	*34.18
Effingham....	466.10	1,037.47	10.77	17.02	6.60	9.72	25.80	42.00	27.40	36.00
Conway.....	203.03	197.85	10.72	11.51	4.60	4.35	24.00	27.00	20.14	27.23
Unity.....	825.85	966.65	10.31	15.80	5.40	6.30	30.00	32.00	23.57	30.86
Orford.....	192.86	144.24	10.17	12.49	2.50	3.46	20.22	24.00	21.00	26.69
Grantham....	319.66	280.67	12.52	19.60	6.60	4.38	28.00	34.40	29.15	32.83
Newton.....	107.76	103.55	7.54	11.28	2.50	3.97	23.75	29.67	19.35	25.20
Troy.....	244.14	283.04	12.39	13.65	4.60	3.93	30.00	34.00	27.00	36.20
Tamworth...	374.94	380.96	11.12	18.98	9.60	4.44	29.43	36.50	26.66	33.50
Grafton.....	282.27	264.15	8.71	15.17	4.70	3.68	24.50	28.00	23.30	26.00
Lempster....	257.23	164.00	8.15	15.94	2.90	3.83	24.00	26.40	20.10	27.00
Brookfield...	114.39	93.55	14.87	18.16	6.10	3.30	20.00	24.00	20.00	31.25
Plaistow.....	79.94	39.60	7.95	17.63	3.70	3.39	26.00	29.44	17.60	27.00
Average....	.....	.....	\$10.21	\$16.99	.....	.. ..	\$24.63	\$29.31	23.26	28.86

* Average for both districts.

Average increase of salary for these towns, \$4.68.

Average increase of salary for state, \$8.14.

Average increase in length of schools for these towns, 5.60.

Average increase in length of schools for state, 4.84.

Average increase per capita for these towns, \$6.78.

Average increase per capita for state, \$5.46.

Amount raised by these towns 1899, \$53,584.69.

Amount raised by these towns 1906, \$70,347.98.

The amount received by these towns annually has been approximately \$10,500. The aggregate amount raised by local taxation in these towns in 1906 was \$17,000 more than that raised in 1899. The conclusion would seem to be that the towns as a whole have not only not been encouraged to lay back and let the state support their schools, but, on the contrary, have been stimulated to raise, in addition to what they had previously done, nearly two dollars to every dollar of the state money apportioned to them. Attention is particularly called to the fact that the increase in the amount available per capita for these towns was \$6.78, while the average increase for the state was \$5.46. In no town was the per capita diminished.

Of the length of the school year it may also be said that there has been practically no instance of decrease, and in most cases it has been greatly increased. The average increase in the length of schools for these towns in this period of seven years has been 5.60 weeks; the average increase for the state 4.80 weeks. Attention is particularly called to this fact. No more tangible evidence of improvement of our schools could be found, and an increase of almost five weeks in so short a period is largely due to the increase in these towns. The increase in teachers' salaries in these towns has not been so great as one might have reason to expect. It is probable that this is due to two causes in the main: (1) The people in the towns have placed a longer term before better teaching. (2) They are still willing to employ persons as teachers for the lowest possible salary, without regard to qualification. The average increase in salary for these towns was four dollars and sixty-eight cents per month, and for the state for the same period, eight dollars and fourteen cents.

It should be pointed out that while all these average increases for the state as a whole are encouraging, the fact that they have increased is largely due to the raising of the average of these towns and similar towns.

In addition to the thirty-one towns enumerated here, sev-

enty-four other towns have received a distributive proportion of the equalization money in one or more years. The list of such towns is here given :

Acworth,	Hebron,
Alexandria,	Hill,
Andover,	Holderness,
Antrim,	Jackson,
Ashland,	Kingston,
Barrington,	Lyman,
Bartlett,	Lyme,
Bennington,	Lyndeborough,
Benton,	Middleton,
Bethlehem,	Monroe,
Bridgewater,	Moultonborough,
Brookline,	New Durham,
Campton,	New Hampton,
Candia,	Newmarket,
Carroll,	Northfield,
Clarksville,	Northumberland,
Colebrook,	Ossipee,
Cornish,	Piermont,
Croydon,	Pittsburg,
Danbury,	Randolph,
Deerfield,	Raymond,
Deering,	Richmond,
Dummer,	Rumney,
Eaton,	Salem,
Ellsworth,	Sanbornton,
Errol,	Sandown,
Fitzwilliam,	Sharon.
Freedom,	Shelburne,
Fremont,	Stewartstown,
Gilmanton,	Stoddard,
Gilsum,	Sutton,
Goshen,	Swanzy,
Greenfield,	Tuftonborough,
Hampstead,	Walpole,
Haverhill,	Warren,

Washington,
Wentworth,

Windsor,
Woodstock.

The results of the distribution of equalization money in the direction of better schools in the seventy-four towns named have been, in general, substantially the same as in the towns indicated in the table.

In the list of towns here given, and in the list reported in the appendices, several towns will be found which probably do not ordinarily rank as poor towns. A town is poor in respect to its ability to raise money for public schools, both in proportion to its taxable property and in proportion to the number of children it has to educate. Several towns in the list receive what at first sight might appear to be a disproportionately large share of the total appropriation. The disproportion is, however, only apparent, since these towns have an unusually large number of children to educate. If a town receives a thousand dollars or more, a superficial observer will at once conclude that there must be something wrong with the machinery of distribution, forgetting that such a town may have a considerable proportion of the total number of children in all equalized towns. Three towns in this year's list contain one sixth of the total average attendance of all the seventy towns under equalization, and the effect of the present form of the law is, very properly, to count fifteen hundred children in these three towns as of just the same importance, no more, no less, than fifteen hundred children in some other group of thirty towns.

In the addition of towns to the statutory list, as provided by the last clause of section 6 of the act, the superintendent has always carefully considered the efforts which towns were making for themselves. It has not seemed to the superintendent to be the intention of the law or to be sanctioned by just principles of government that the town should continue to receive help from the state when it showed no inclination to use such help for betterment. Consequently such towns have been omitted from the list recommended to the governor and council in succeeding years. Happily this has been necessary in comparatively few instances.

PART III.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

“ He shall biennially make a report containing a statement of the condition and progress of popular education in the state, and such suggestions and recommendations in regard to improving the same as his information and judgment may dictate.”

In obedience to the law, I submit the recommendations which follow. In nearly every case the ground of the recommendation has been fully discussed either in my account of the doings of the superintendent or in my treatment of the conditions and progress of popular education. This part of the report is, therefore, in a large measure a recapitulation and summary of preceding portions.

The recommendations are made in accordance with what seems to me their logical order of need. The first three, however, are vitally bound up together. We cannot have good teachers all over the state unless we can pay for them. It is useless for the state to give money for better schools, unless it at the same time imposes some restrictions as to the qualifications of teachers. It is vain to talk of requiring towns to employ qualified teachers unless a supply of qualified teachers is created. You cannot develop a supply of qualified teachers in one normal school nor in ten normal schools if you continue to allow anybody, regardless of qualifications, to keep school.

I recommend then :

1. That the present annual appropriation for the equalization of school privileges be largely increased, and that con-

ditions be attached insuring the use of all state apportionments for betterment, especially in the direction of teachers' salaries and length of term; and that the minimum legal school year be fixed at thirty weeks. Less than \$22,000 would be required to bring every district in the state now maintaining less up to a minimum of thirty weeks, on the present basis of teachers' salaries.

2. That the legislature authorize the immediate erection of at least two new normal schools, contemplating that further schools will, from time to time, be authorized if necessary, until we can create a supply of trained teachers equal to the demand.

3. That the legislature establish general qualifications for teaching in the public schools, and a state board of examiners, to serve without compensation other than necessary expenses, of the same general character as the state boards of medical examiners, who shall apply such legal qualifications either by examination or otherwise. That the legislature impose penalties both upon school boards employing unqualified persons, and upon unqualified persons assuming to teach, and that the appropriate officer or officers be required to enforce such law.

4. That the superintendent of public instruction be authorized and instructed to appoint, and, subject to the approval and direction of the governor and council, to fix the compensation of, not exceeding four inspectors, the same to be duly qualified teachers holding the highest certificate issued by the state. That the superintendent be instructed forthwith to cause annually a thorough inspection to be made (1) of the condition of every secondary school approved as such; and (2) of every school district in the state, having regard as well to its accounts as to its schools. That full reports in detail of such inspection be made to the superintendent of public instruction, to the board of control of every academy and high school, and to the clerk of every district in the state, the latter to be published in the printed school report or read at the annual district meeting, or both. That the superintendent and inspectors be directed to report in-

fractions of the law committed by subordinate school officers to the appropriate law officer for prosecution. That such inspectors during vacations be employed by the department of public instruction in such study or other work as will tend to further the general efficiency of the school system of the state. That not exceeding \$10,000 annually under approval of the governor and council be set apart from the literary fund to pay the expenses of such inspection and also to pay for all printing of bulletins, circulars of information, etc., produced by the department in furtherance of the general efficiency of schools.

5. That the legislature take steps to remedy defects in the law relating to the transportation and attendance of children, especially those revealed by the supreme court in the case of *State v. Hall*, decision in which is given in Appendix K.

The decision in this case apparently reveals the fact that a parent cannot, as the law now stands, be obliged to make any effort to get his child to school if he lives more than two miles from the nearest schoolhouse. The decision was handed down too late for discussion in the proper place. It would seem to the superintendent that the principle that every child, far and near, should attend school should be reaffirmed by the lawmakers, and in cases involving transportation that provisions for appeal from the decision of school board to selectmen, county commissioners, superintendent of public instruction, or some other appropriate officer be made.

6. That laws be enacted providing that no new schoolhouse shall hereafter be erected except upon plans approved either by the superintendent of public instruction or by the state board of health as being in conformity to recognized laws of hygiene, and furthermore that the appropriate officer be authorized and directed to investigate schoolhouse conditions, either upon petition or otherwise, and condemn unclean or otherwise unfit buildings.

7. That such changes be made in the law relating to the state boards of medical examiners as will insure participation by all members thereof in the regular and lawful meetings and work of the boards.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.
STATISTICAL TABLES.
1905.

TABLE No. I.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any term.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alton.....	10	3	4	2	25	23	24.70
Barnstead.....	13	.....	7	1	30	27	28.40
Belmont.....	10	5	2	.....	34	*12	31.70
Center Harbor.....	5	12	.....	.....	28	27	27.80
Gilford.....	9	.....	5	.....	32	29	29.25
Gilmanton.....	12	.....	3	4	31	31	31.00
Laconia.....	29	26	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Meredith, town district.....	9	.....	5	.....	32	*19	26.12
Meredith, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	35	33	33.50
New Hampton.....	10	.....	4	2	24	20	21.40
Sanbornton.....	10	.....	1	.....	28	27	27.90
Tilton, town district.....	4	.....	.....	.....	33	29	31.75
Tilton, Union district.....	8	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Total.....	133	48	31	9	.....	.....	29.59

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alton	9	.....	.....	12	\$8,600.00	\$500.00
Barnstead	13	.....	.....	13	5,000.00	200.00
Belmont	7	.....	.....	11	10,100.00	100.00
Center Harbor	4	.....	.....	5	2,250.00	50.00
Gilford	11	1	.....	11	4,200.00	100.00
Gilmanton	17	.....	.....	17	4,700.00	200.00
Laconia	10	.....	.....	33	125,000.00	2,800.00
Meredith, town district ..	12	.....	.....	12	3,600.00	300.00
Meredith, special district	1	.....	.....	4	4,500.00	500.00
New Hampton	12	.....	.....	12	5,000.00	200.00
Sanbornton	13	.....	.....	13	6,700.00	310.00
Tilton, town district	4	.....	.....	4	2,800.00	100.00
Tilton, Union district	1	.....	.....	8	2,500.00	500.00
Total	114	1	.....	155	\$184,950.00	\$5,860.00

TABLE No. III.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officer's enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alton	90	91	98	105	10	175	19	5	.....	.....	172	156	90	...	.....
Barnstead	76	85	95	90	20	160	5	.....	12	.....	134	120	89	...	.....
Belmont	135	133	138	148	14	263	9	.....	4	5	218	191	87	...	.....
Center Harbor....	43	38	41	36	5	69	3	.....	4	1	69	58	84	...	.....
Gilford.....	51	52	62	63	8	110	7	.....	10	2	111	99	89	...	.....
Gilmanton	90	108	89	108	15	179	3	.....	.....	17	176	132	74	...	.....
Laconia.....	705	715	672	727	74	1,218	107	21	.....	.....	1,122	1,083	96	175	.....
Meredith, town...	66	57	60	50	11	96	3	.....	1	14	105	94	89	...	.....
Meredith, special.	65	61	82	88	13	147	10	.....	2	12	143	135	94	...	.....
New Hampton....	62	57	78	59	2	132	3	.....	.....	27	100	90	90	...	.....
Sanbornton.....	106	67	107	75	11	170	1	.....	4	12	141	127	90	...	.....
Tilton, town.....	.....	.....	52	59	4	105	2	.....	.....	10	88	73	83	...	.....
Tilton, Union	117	152	148	165	14	292	7	.....	.....	17	254	241	94	...	.....
Total	1,606	1,616	1,722	1,774	201	3,116	179	26	37	109	2,833	2,599	91	175	.....

TABLE No. IV.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high schools.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alton	1	\$76.00	11	\$31.00	1	3	2	1	....
Barnstead	1	26.00	11	25.00	3	12	12	1	....
Belmont	1	64.00	9	31.78	....	3	1	....	....
Center Harbor .....	....	....	5	26.00	2	1	....	....	....
Gilford	1	24.00	8	24.59	3	3	1	1	1
Gilmanton	1	26.00	11	21.27	6	9	1	....	....
Laconia .....	....	....	29	41.72	1	....	17	2	....
Meredith, town district ..	1	28.00	8	28.00	....	1	1	1	1
Meredith, special district	1	80.00	3	37.33	....	....	2	....	1
New Hampton .....	....	....	10	25.00	1	6	....	4	....
Sanbornton	1	21.00	9	24.33	1	2	2	....	....
Tilton, town district .....	....	....	4	33.50	....	....	1	1	....
Tilton, Union district	1	88.00	7	40.00	....	....	6	....	....
Total	9	\$48.47	125	\$31.14	18	30	36	11	3

TABLE No. V.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alton.....	\$2,032.50	\$1,750.00	\$241.78	\$125.40	.....	.....	\$208.20	\$84.50	\$4,442.38
Barnstead.....	1,815.00	.....	100.00	106.20	\$138.19	.....	208.66	15.00	2,383.05
Belmont.....	1,875.00	1,200.00	.....	148.60	.....	.....	190.00	27.00	3,440.60
Center Harbor..	920.00	.....	.....	57.75	.....	.....	71.60	15.05	1,064.40
Gilford.....	1,335.00	.....	.....	72.05	33.60	.....	49.70	.....	1,490.35
Gilmanton.....	1,597.50	300.00	190.00	114.95	.....	.....	206.00	22.00	2,430.45
Laconia.....	15,397.50	6,973.75	.....	728.75	.....	.....	.....	700.68	23,800.68
Meredith, town.	1,482.67	250.00	.....	96.37	31.07	.....	138.47	.....	1,998.53
Meredith, spec..	1,359.50	1,100.00	.....	187.55	.....	.....	.....	140.00	2,787.05
New Hampton..	1,117.50	.....	.....	89.10	.....	\$167.00	133.80	382.42	1,889.82
Sanbornton....	1,552.50	100.00	.....	111.65	77.71	.....	176.08	22.25	2,040.19
Tilton, town....	1,282.83	.....	.....	67.65	38.29	.....	73.35	.....	1,462.12
Tilton, Union ..	2,978.92	2,200.00	500.00	208.45	56.70	.....	192.11	166.05	6,302.23
Total	\$34,746.42	\$13,873.75	\$1,031.78	\$2,114.47	\$375.56	\$167.00	\$1,647.97	\$1,574.95	\$55,531.90

TABLE No. VI.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alton	\$200.00	\$41.78	\$241.78	\$2,810.50	.....	\$115 00	.....	\$100.19	\$3,267.47
Barnstead	150.00	50.42	200.42	2,261.45	.....	125.00	\$25.00	192.24	2,804.11
Belmont	188.00	48.50	236.50	2,563.50	.....	106.20	34.20	457.50	3,397.90
Center Harbor ..	57.39	50 00	107.39	898.00	.....	30.00	.....	111.66	1,147.05
Gilford	55.59	24.99	80.58	1,142.00	.....	75.00	10.00	89.22	1,396.80
Gilmanton	165.00	25 00	190.00	2,032.50	.....	90 00	7.00	179.77	2,499.27
Laconia	868.52	392.53	1,261 05	15,948.47	\$1,200.00	90.00	360.00	4,607.72	23,467.24
Meredith, town ..	43.48	69.23	112.71	1,468.00	.....	120.00	.....	294.45	1,995.16
Meredith, spec..	100.00	65.00	165.00	1,624 00	.. ..	60.00	10.00	250.00	2,109.00
New Hampton ..	99.26	15.00	114.26	1,390.00	.....	92 00	10.00	28.20	1,634.46
Sanbornton	125.19	21.28	146.47	1,905.00	.....	116.50	.....	153.09	2,321.06
Tilton, town	65.00	30.00	95.00	1,171.75	.....	80.00	.....	75.00	1,421.75
Tilton, Union..	329.29	229.68	558.97	3,486.20	.....	.....	10.00	136.45	4,191.62
Total	\$2,446.72	\$1,063.41	\$3,510.13	\$38,701.37	\$1,200 00	\$1,099.70	\$466.20	\$6,675.49	\$51,652.89

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alton			\$930.75	\$3,267.47	\$4,198.22	\$4.60	\$19.00	\$1.40
Barnstead			175.27	2,804.11	2,979.38	3.61	20.89	1.48
Belmont			260.00	3,397.90	3,657.90	5.92	15.58	1.08
Center Harbor				1,147.05	1,147.05	3.44	16.62	1.55
Gilford			328.00	1,396.80	1,724.80	3.16	12.58	.72
Gilmanton			50.00	2,499.27	2,549.27	3.92	14.20	1.08
Laconia		\$5,517.50	233.44	23,467.24	29,218.18	5.35	20.91	1.12
Meredith, town			150.00	1,995.16	2,145.16	4.67	19.00	1.07
Meredith, special				2,109.00	2,109.00	8.54	14.75	1.15
New Hampton			15.00	1,634.46	1,649.46	3.58	16.34	1.14
Sanbornton			52.70	2,321.06	2,373.76	4.20	16.46	1.03
Tilton, town				1,421.75	1,421.75	5.51	16.15	1.08
Tilton, Union		1,560.00	241.59	4,191.62	5,993.21	3.34	16.50	2.20
Total		\$7,077.50	\$2,436.75	\$51,652.89	\$61,167.14	\$4.60	\$18.23	\$1.23

TABLE No. I.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars, or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Albany	4	.....	1	1	25	*14	20.50
Bartlett, town district	5	.....	1	.....	22	20	20.60
Bartlett, special district	4	4	.....	.....	32	*11	26.75
Brookfield	3	.....	2	.....	27	21	23.33
Chatham	4	.....	3	.....	26	26	26.00
Conway	19	13	.....	.....	33	29	32.42
Eaton	5	.....	3	.....	20	20	20.00
Effingham	7	.....	3	.....	29	26.50	27.85
Freedom	6	1	3	1	27	*16	25.16
Hart's Location .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, town district	5	.....	3	2	26	24	25.60
Jackson, special district	2	2	.....	.....	29	29	29.00
Madison	6	.....	2	1	26	23	25.55
Moultonborough	8	.....	2	.....	25	25	25.00
Ossipee	11	.....	2	.....	30	30	30.00
Sandwich	8	.....	2	.....	26	*15	24.62
Tamworth	11	2	3	2	26	23	23.18
Tuftonborough	5	.....	2	.....	31	31	31.00
Wakefield	13	5	3	.....	31	*11	29.15
Wolfeborough	15	8	3	3	36	25	35.00
Total	141	35	38	10	.....	.....	27.76

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Albany	4	.....	.....	4	\$3,000.00	\$200.00
Bartlett, town district ..	6	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	100.00
Bartlett, special district.	1	.....	.....	4	5,800.00	150.00
Brookfield.....	3	.....	.....	3	1,600.00	75.00
Chatham.....	5	.....	.....	5	2,500.00	60.00
Conway.....	15	.....	.....	23	20,000.00	200.00
Eaton.....	7	1	.....	7	3,000.00	100.00
Effingham.....	7	.....	.....	7	3,900.00	200.00
Freedom.....	5	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	100.00
Hart's Location.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, town district ..	5	.....	.....	5	3,500.00	.....
Jackson, special district.	1	.....	.....	2	1,800.00	80.00
Madison.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,050.00	100.00
Moultonborough.....	8	.....	.....	8	3,500.00	60.00
Ossipee.....	12	.....	.....	12	10,000.00	600.00
Sandwich.....	9	.....	.....	10	3,500.00	75.00
Tamworth.....	11	.....	.....	12	5,000.00	200.00
Tuftonborough.....	5	.....	.....	5	6,500.00	.....
Wakefield.....	13	.....	.....	15	6,500.00	600.00
Wolfeborough.....	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Total	133	1	.....	155	\$87,650.00	\$2,900.00

TABLE No. III.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high schools.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Albany	25	15	33	20	6	45	2	....	....	....	42	33	90	....	....
Bartlett, town....	68	58	52	59	4	107	....	....	....	....	101	77	76	....	7
Bartlett, special..	68	70	66	69	7	124	4	....	....	....	121	110	90	2	....
Brookfield.....	34	28	32	26	4	51	3	....	....	....	60	56	91	....	2
Chatham	29	14	36	17	....	49	4	....	....	....	53	44	84	....	....
Conway	274	266	298	296	56	523	15	....	2	2	526	458	87	....	....
Eaton.....	43	34	38	31	5	60	4	....	....	....	54	42	77	....	....
Effingham	68	51	67	51	16	100	2	....	3	....	118	87	73	....	....
Freedom	44	38	43	44	5	80	2	....	....	....	87	81	94	....	....
Hart's Location..	3	3	3	3	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson, town....	23	22	23	22	7	38	....	....	....	....	39	33	84	....	....
Jackson, special..	22	32	23	37	....	54	6	....	....	5	54	45	83	....	....
Madison	45	59	44	59	5	95	3	....	1	....	91	75	83	....	3
Moultonborough.	78	83	78	83	4	151	6	....	....	4	150	140	91	....	....
Ossipee	131	116	148	130	24	240	14	....	....	4	220	186	84	....	....
Sandwich	59	60	73	60	9	128	5	....	2	6	111	97	87	....	....
Tamworth.....	97	80	106	88	15	174	5	....	....	1	168	145	90	....	2
Tuftonborough...	52	49	47	44	6	85	....	....	....	....	74	62	84	....	....
Wakefield	193	149	193	149	28	312	2	....	17	....	286	234	81	....	....
Wolfeborough ...	138	135	164	157	13	308	....	....	....	....	262	227	84	....	67
Total	1,494	1,362	1,567	1,454	214	2,730	77	....	25	22	2,617	2,237	85	2	81

TABLE No. IV.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Albany	1	\$32.60	3	\$28.00	3	5	1	.....	.....
Bartlett, town.....	1	30.00	4	26.00	1	.....	1	1	1
Bartlett, special...	1	52.00	3	34.00	.....	.....	3	1	..
Brookfield.....	.....	.....	3	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham .....	.....	.....	4	26.50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Conway	1	52.00	19	32.89	2	3	7	2	...
Eaton .....	.....	.....	5	22.60	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Effingham.....	2	28.00	5	28.00	.....	.....	3	1	1
Freedom	2	22.00	5	25.00	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Hart's Location.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, town .....	.....	.....	5	20.00	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, special...	.....	.....	2	38.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Madison	1	28.00	5	28.50	1	1	.....	1	.....
Moultonborough..	.....	.....	8	27.00	2	6	1	.....	.....
Ossipee	5	32.00	8	28.64	1	7	1	1	.....
Sandwich	1	26.00	8	26.75	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth.....	1	30.00	10	28.00	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Tuftonborough...	1	32.00	4	30.00	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Wakefield.....	3	42.00	10	31.60	2	.....	2	.....	2
Wolfeborough.....	3	57.33	13	32.46	5	1	3	1	2
Total.....	23	\$36.08	124	\$29.01	31	49	25	8	6

TABLE No. V.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1889.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Albany.....	\$277.50	\$300.00	\$25.00	\$24.75		\$71.00	\$41.80	\$28.00	\$768.05
Bartlett, town ..	1,057.50	400.00					93.62		1,551.12
Bartlett, special.	445.50	1,090.25		72.60			133.82	33.60	1,775.77
Brookfield.....	397.50		50.00	37.95		109.00	20.40		614.85
Chatham	322.50	277.50	50.00	22.55		57.00	23.40	46.00	798.95
Conway	3,157.50	1,969.00		339.90		1,121.00	239.00	7.96	6,894.36
Eaton.....	330.00	50.00		46.20		256.00	33.60	19.55	735.35
Effingham.....	637.50	400.00	50.00	63.25	\$18.00	198.00	48.00	17.00	1,431.75
Freedom	667.50	250.00		50.05		122.00	87.00	148.10	1,324.65
Hart's Location.	66.00			5.50					71.50
Jackson, town ..	548.40	150.00		38.50	18.00		34.10	126.60	915.60
Jackson, special.	270.74	350.00	67.33	23.10			15.75	134.06	860.98
Madison	570.00	486.00		55.00		177.00	99.00	4.71	1,391.71
Moultonborough	1,185.00	15.00		89.10	115.50	275.00			1,679.60
Ossipee.....	1,747.50	650.50	250.00	139.15		348.00	287.66	24.65	3,447.46
Sandwich	1,312.50	292.50	75.00	75.90		137.00	50.50		1,943.40
Tamworth	1,350.00	372.00	200.00	114.90		269.00	142.10	63.50	2,511.50
Tuftonborough..	606.00	144.00		50.60		131.25	126.03	700.00	1,757.88
Wakefield.....	2,737.50	2,000.00		194.15		104.00	190.70	34.50	5,260.85
Wolfborough ..	3,787.50	634.38	350.00	184.80	258.00	468.75	231.25	2,800.00	8,714.68
Total	\$21,474.14	\$9,831.13	\$1,117.33	\$1,627.95	\$400.50	\$3,844.00	\$1,897.73	\$4,188.23	\$44,390.01

TABLE No. VI.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Albany	\$22.42	\$10.34	\$32.76	\$586.00	.....	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$27.10	\$670.86
Bartlett, town.	93.57	1.68	95.25	716.50	.....	51.00	10.00	.....	872.75
Bartlett, spec.	34.29	90.00	124.29	1,058.50	.....	.....	10.00	243.20	1,435.99
Brookfield	40.00	11.53	51.53	484.00	.....	25.00	.....	21.50	582.03
Chatham	25.00	4.68	29.68	703.00	.....	22.00	.....	16.50	777.18
Conway	540.22	119.09	659.31	5,173.00	.....	200.00	15.00	1,617.73	7,605.04
Eaton	59.91	2.84	62.75	565.00	.....	43.50	.....	68.83	710.08
Effingham	26.04	43.29	69.33	1,263.95	.....	60.00	4.00	74.00	1,471.28
Freedom	63.76	.....	63.76	823.50	.....	45.00	.....	223.18	1,155.44
Hart's Locat'n .....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00
Jackson, town	19.35	.....	19.35	523.00	.....	25.00	.....	173.82	741.17
Jackson, spec.	67.33	5.91	73.24	551.00	.....	15.00	2.50	.....	641.74
Madison	57.22	.....	57.22	1,002.00	.....	51.00	5.00	145.87	1,261.09
Moultonboro'	73.00	44.64	117.64	1,320.00	.....	70.00	.....	247.00	1,754.64
Ossipee	219.60	68.97	288.57	2,584.45	.....	160.00	22.00	269.93	3,324.95
Sandwich	44.02	16.30	60.32	1,427.50	.....	105.00	8.16	161.41	1,762.39
Tamworth	150.00	50.00	200.00	1,816.00	.....	107.00	6.00	203.23	2,332.23
Tuftonboro'	164.64	25.00	189.64	1,158.00	\$262.50	55.00	10.00	.....	1,675.14
Wakefield	357.49	68.78	426.27	3,421.50	.....	180.00	10.00	9.00	4,046.77
Wolfeborough	110.96	85.37	196.33	4,896.98	937.50	.....	25.00	1,038.34	7,094.15
Total	\$2,168.82	\$648.42	\$2,817.24	\$30,145.88	\$1,200.00	\$1,234.50	\$132.66	\$4,540.64	\$40,070.92

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Albany.....				\$670.86	\$670.86	\$4.46	\$15.97	\$0.78
Bartlett, town ..			\$28.13	872.75	900.88	4.08	8.64	.95
Bartlett, special ..		\$466.53		1,435.99	1,902.52	8.77	11.87	1.02
Brookfield				582.03	582.03	2.95	9.70	.85
Chatham.....				777.18	777.18	5.10	14.66	.56
Conway			292.42	7,665.04	7,957.46	4.94	14.57	1.26
Eaton			27.05	740.08	767.13	2.61	13.70	1.16
Effingham		5.00	35.41	1,471.28	1,511.69	4.51	12.47	.50
Freedom				1,155.44	1,155.44	3.76	13.28	.73
Hart's Location.				66.00	66.00	5.81	11.00	.....
Jackson, town ..			75.50	741.17	816.67	6.10	19.00	.49
Jackson, special ..		61.10		641.74	702.84	2.32	11.88	1.35
Madison.....			32.99	1,261.09	1,294.08	5.57	13.85	.63
Moultonborough ..			75.00	1,754.64	1,829.64	2.82	11.68	.78
Ossipee.....			354.13	3,324.95	3,679.08	3.93	15.11	1.31
Sandwich			87.44	1,762.39	1,849.83	3.50	15.88	.54
Tamworth				2,332.23	2,332.23	4.39	13.88	1.19
Tuftonborough ..				1,675.14	1,675.14	2.66	22.63	2.56
Wakefield.....			291.95	4,046.77	4,338.72	7.08	14.15	1.49
Wolfeborough ..	\$50.00		587.39	7,094.15	7,731.54	4.09	27.11	.74
Total	\$50.00	\$532.63	\$1,887.41	\$40,070.92	\$42,540.96	\$4.47	\$15.31	\$1.07

TABLE No. I.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alstead.....	7	7	12	.....	30	29	29.85
Chesterfield.....	8	4	4	.....	31	27	28.85
Dublin.....	5	5	3	.....	34	33	33.80
Fitzwilliam.....	7	7	.....	.....	35	32	34.14
Gilsum.....	3	2	.....	.....	30	23	27.66
Harrisville.....	4	12	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Hinsdale.....	10	7	2	.....	36	34	34.40
Jaffrey.....	10	5	1	1	30	24	28.50
Keene.....	33	38	12	1	36	32	35.90
Marlborough.....	7	7	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Marlow.....	3	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Nelson.....	12	.....	1	.....	28	28	28.00
Richmond.....	5	.....	.....	1	26	25	25.80
Rindge.....	6	2	1	.....	27	*16	24.50
Roxbury (no schools).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23	21	22.00
Sullivan.....	3	.....	1	.....	25	25	25.00
Surry.....	3	.....	.....	.....	32	20	24.33
Swanzy.....	10	4	1	.....	34	*19	31.50
Troy.....	8	8	2	.....	36	*16	31.12
Walpole.....	18	18	.....	.....	34	33	33.34
Westmoreland.....	5	5	.....	.....	34	29	30.20
Winchester.....	16	9	2	.....	36	*7	30.40
Total.....	181	130	23	3	.....	.....	30.45

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alstead	9	1	.....	11	\$4,300.00	\$300.00
Chesterfield	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Dublin	5	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	200.00
Fitzwilliam	8	.....	.....	10	8,600.00	100.00
Gilsum	4	.....	.....	5	2,000.00	40.00
Harrisville	3	.....	.....	4	4,000.00	100.00
Hinsdale	5	.....	.....	13	7,000.00	1,000.00
Jaffrey	11	2	.....	15	15,000.00	350.00
Keene	18	1	.....	51	140,000.00	1,500.00
Marlborough	4	.....	.....	9	7,000.00	300.00
Marlow	6	1	.....	7	1,800.00	100.00
Nelson	4	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Richmond	5	.....	.....	5	1,500.00	200.00
Rindge	7	.....	.....	8	6,700.00	246.00
Roxbury	3	.....	.....	3	500.00	150.00
Stoddard	3	.....	.....	3	1,800.00	100.00
Sullivan	5	.....	.....	5	3,000.00	60.00
Surry	4	.....	.....	4	1,200.00	25.00
Swanzey	8	1	.....	13	12,300.00	400.00
Troy	5	4	.....	9	13,500.00	300.00
Walpole	12	.....	.....	25	25,000.00	700.00
Westmoreland	11	.....	.....	12	4,750.00	250.00
Winchester	15	.....	.....	25	14,250.00	1,000.00
Total	159	12	.....	256	\$277,200.00	\$7,421.00

TABLE No. III.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alstead	71	62	78	83	10	144	7	....	1	.....	112	100	89	....	6
Chesterfield	88	87	108	77	7	174	4	....	....	.....	135	121	93	....	6
Dublin	39	30	37	27	2	62	....	....	7	.....	54	42	80	....	1
Fitzwilliam	80	71	102	94	8	187	1	....	5	2	155	131	84	....	5
Gilsum	30	47	30	46	2	72	2	....	....	1	64	58	90	....	....
Harrisville	50	60	64	68	9	122	1	....	1	....	105	92	87	....	....
Hinsdale	173	199	187	207	28	348	18	1	....	....	350	320	91	....	....
Jaffrey	230	212	225	218	21	385	37	2	....	....	325	289	88	....	....
Keene	889	890	768	842	153	1,315	142	36	....	....	1,465	1,325	90	260	28
Marlborough	155	162	151	161	28	269	15	5	....	....	289	267	92	....	....
Marlow	48	42	47	41	4	80	4	....	1	....	65	58	89	....	....
Nelson	13	13	22	14	6	30	....	....	....	....	26	23	88	....	....
Richmond	42	40	57	51	1	103	4	....	....	....	90	80	88	....	....
Rindge	87	77	78	73	7	140	4	....	....	....	111	96	87	....	13
Roxbury*	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stoddard	25	24	29	32	4	53	4	....	....	1	45	40	89	....	....
Sullivan	29	32	35	30	3	61	1	....	2	....	55	45	90	....	....
Surry	15	19	20	24	4	39	1	....	3	....	37	30	81	....	....
Swanzy	135	138	183	201	23	355	6	....	19	....	301	262	87	....	....
Troy	119	152	141	152	7	283	3	....	3	1	243	218	89	....	3
Walpole	294	310	321	356	68	586	23	1	....	....	585	522	89	....	....
Westmoreland ..	69	61	77	69	11	123	12	....	2	....	119	103	86	....	....
Winchester	233	174	257	187	40	377	27	....	....	....	388	332	85	....	....
Total	2,915	2,906	3,017	3,053	446	5,308	316	45	44	5	5,119	4,554	88	260	62

*No schools.

TABLE No. IV.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alstead	1	\$36.00	6	\$30.00	1	1	2	....	1
Chesterfield	2	37.73	5	29.66	1	3	....	....	2
Dublin	1	40.00	5	37.60	..	1	1	1	....
Fitzwilliam	1	34.00	6	33.67	1	2	1	....	....
Gilsun .....	..	....	3	31.00	..	2	....	....	....
Harrisville .....	..	....	4	36.00	..	..	2	....	....
Hinsdale	1	60.00	9	30.22	3	....	2	....	....
Jaffrey .....	..	....	10	36.66	2	5	1	1	....
Keene	1	111.11	38	37.01	1	..	5	4	....
Marlborough .....	..	....	7	35.00	1	..	3	2	....
Marlow .....	..	....	3	30.33	..	1	....	....	....
Nelson .....	..	....	2	29.00	..	..	....	....	....
Richmond	1	40.00	5	27.85	4	1	....	....	....
Rindge	1	32.00	5	30.40	1	1	....	....	....
Roxbury * .....	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Stoddard .....	..	....	3	27.66	2	2	1	1	1
Sullivan .....	..	....	3	30.66	..	..	..	1	....
Surry .....	..	....	3	27.33	..	..	1	1	....
Swanzey	1	50.00	9	32.77	1	1	2	6	....
Troy .....	..	....	8	34.75	1	1	..	..	....
Walpole	1	82.15	17	36.93	..	..	10	4	....
Westmoreland	1	50.00	4	32.00	1	1	2	....	....
Winchester	1	24.00	15	28.87	..	..	..	..	....
Total	13	\$48.82	170	\$33.94	20	22	33	21	4

* No schools.

TABLE No. V.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alstead	\$1,254.00	\$601.00	\$106.33	\$89.10	\$142.88	\$137.50	\$89.50	\$206.25	\$2,626.56
Chesterfield	1,717.50	882.50	54.00	107.38	.....	.....	212.72	.....	2,974.10
Dublin	2,400.00	.....	.....	50.60	410.00	125.00	166.06	.....	3,151.66
Fitzwilliam	1,432.50	892.50	200.00	119.77	.....	402.50	170.60	53.25	3,271.12
Gilsum	660.00	140.00	50.00	40.70	.....	101.00	45.00	6.90	1,043.60
Harrisville	828.00	672.00	.....	72.57	18.39	.....	150.00	10.00	1,750.96
Hinsdale	2,775.00	3,651.63	600.00	232.65	.....	.....	297.23	54.00	7,610.51
Jaffrey	3,112.50	2,500.00	200.00	217.25	300.00	.....	191.46	73.75	6,594.96
Keene	16,242.00	12,528.00	3,044.62	941.05	.....	.....	950.16	1,381.72	35,087.55
Marlborough	1,783.00	1,400.00	300.00	185.00	573.18	.....	232.00	76.00	4,549.18
Marlow	750.00	1.00	49.13	51.70	87.15	.....	52.40	25.40	1,016.78
Nelson	405.00	20.00	.....	21.45	.....	.....	48.00	.....	494.45
Richmond	654.00	400.00	100.00	61.60	.....	154.00	72.00	395.88	1,837.48
Rindge	1,434.00	438.18	189.72	84.15	.....	140.00	168.67	58.86	2,513.53
Roxbury	225.00	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.55
Stoddard	510.00	40.00	.....	29.15	.....	.....	81.80	.....	660.95
Sullivan	382.50	217.50	.....	43.45	.....	156.00	55.20	52.40	907.05
Surry	510.00	.....	.....	24.75	.....	.....	56.70	.....	591.45
Swanzy	2,167.50	632.50	250.00	191.95	.....	.....	222.95	467.00	3,931.90
Troy	1,265.00	1,400.00	200.00	138.60	24.00	638.50	204.15	54.50	3,924.75
Walpole	3,726.00	8,774.00	750.00	360.25	.....	275.00	312.97	56.40	14,254.62
Westmoreland	1,134.00	450.00	77.98	91.30	196.42	137.50	100.00	.....	2,187.20
Winchester	3,157.50	2,842.50	.....	245.30	.....	.....	278.60	.....	6,523.90
Total	\$48,525.00	\$38,483.31	\$6,171.78	\$3,400.27	\$1,752.02	\$2,267.00	\$4,158.17	\$2,972.31	\$107,729.86

TABLE No. VI.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alstead.....	\$55.20	\$51.13	\$106.33	\$1,293.25	\$275.00	.....	.....	\$1,054.40	\$2,728.98
Chesterfield....	10.00	44.00	54.00	1,874.50	.....	\$115.00	\$11.60	860.00	2,915.10
Dublin.....	200.25	37.73	237.98	1,511.50	250.00	81.00	.....	131.03	2,211.51
Fitzwilliam....	149.30	40.00	189.30	2,042.80	303.99	75.00	.....	329.37	2,946.46
Gilsum.....	53.49	7.18	60.67	743.13	.....	57.98	10.25	296.32	1,168.35
Harrisville....	98.55	72.87	171.42	1,097.00	.....	80.00	.....	217.55	1,565.97
Hinsdale.....	345.85	184.57	530.42	5,017.76	.....	175.00	10.00	1,487.08	7,220.26
Jaffrey.....	120.00	76.45	196.45	3,826.00	.....	83.60	9.35	1,663.43	5,778.83
Keene.....	2,500.00	544.62	3,044.62	20,814.93	1,200.00	240.00	.....	8,114.86	33,414.41
Marlborough....	197.00	103.00	300.00	3,292.50	.....	125.00	10.00	32.00	3,750.50
Marlow.....	49.13	98.40	147.53	710.50	.....	70.00	5.00	44.15	977.18
Nelson.....	11.66	9.70	21.36	366.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	437.36
Richmond.....	54.18	21.20	75.68	946.50	.....	77.80	7.00	56.98	1,163.96
Rindge.....	80.45	109.27	189.72	1,198.50	140.00	93.00	.....	734.97	2,356.19
Roxbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	138.95	154.95
Stoddard.....	31.21	10.00	41.21	468.80	.....	35.00	.....	101.39	619.40
Sullivan.....	15.46	56.35	71.81	732.00	.....	50.75	.....	129.65	984.21
Surry.....	39.72	24.75	64.47	512.00	.....	30.00	.....	42.45	648.92
Swansey.....	394.43	176.52	480.95	2,761.00	.....	150.00	.....	698.04	4,089.99
Troy.....	157.57	100.00	257.57	2,648.89	309.99	180.00	4.35	451.00	3,851.80
Walpole.....	461.00	413.00	874.00	6,588.00	559.00	.....	.....	2,139.29	10,151.29
Westmoreland..	37.50	50.00	87.50	1,475.00	275.00	.....	5.00	1,113.00	2,955.50
Winchester.....	377.38	190.98	568.86	4,077.00	.....	328.00	15.00	267.35	5,256.21
Total.....	\$5,353.13	\$2,421.72	\$7,774.85	\$63,997.56	\$3,309.98	\$2,113.13	\$87.55	\$20,103.26	\$97,386.33

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alstead.....			\$200.00	\$2,728.98	\$2,928.98	\$2.79	\$24.36	\$0.95
Chesterfield.....				2,915.10	2,915.10	3.19	21.59	.40
Dublin.....			75.47	2,211.51	2,286.98	2.76	40.96	4.41
Fitzwilliam.....			157.76	2,946.46	3,104.22	4.10	19.00	1.22
Gilsum.....			89.15	1,168.35	1,257.50	3.72	18.25	.95
Harrisville.....			42.00	1,565.97	1,607.97	3.39	14.92	1.63
Hinsdale.....			258.36	7,220.26	7,478.62	7.53	20.61	1.51
Jaffrey.....			125.00	5,778.83	5,903.83	3.74	17.72	.60
Keene.....		\$2,678.00	1,274.24	33,414.41	37,366.65	4.16	22.81	2.07
Marlborough.....		60.00	75.00	3,759.50	3,894.50	5.48	13.00	1.05
Marlow.....				977.18	977.18	3.40	15.08	2.28
Nelson.....				437.36	437.36	2.81	16.82	.82
Richmond.....				1,163.96	1,163.96	3.18	12.93	.83
Rindge.....				2,356.19	2,356.19	3.32	21.22	1.71
Roxbury*.....				154.95	154.95	2.29	.....	.....
Stoddard.....			58.00	649.40	707.40	2.81	14.43	.98
Sullivan.....				984.21	984.21	4.13	17.91	1.30
Surry.....				648.92	648.92	3.20	17.54	1.74
Swanzy.....			45.46	4,089.99	4,135.45	3.51	13.58	1.59
Troy.....				3,851.80	3,851.80	4.23	15.85	1.06
Walpole.....		1,939.95	709.06	10,151.29	12,800.30	8.20	17.36	1.50
Westmoreland.....		695.00	28.11	2,955.50	3,678.61	3.93	24.83	.74
Winchester.....		420.00		5,256.21	5,676.21	5.20	13.54	1.47
Total.....		\$5,792.95	\$3,137.61	\$97,386.33	\$106,316.89	\$3.90	\$18.04	\$1.51

* No schools..

TABLE No. I.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Berlin	22	20	1	.....	38	20	37.14
Carroll	7	2	3	.....	33	31	31.85
Clarksville	5	.....	2	.....	30	27	29.00
Colebrook, town district	15	4	6	1	36	24	31.20
Colebrook, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Columbia	10	.....	6	.....	30	*10	20.90
Dalton	6	.....	12	.....	30	28	29.33
Dummer	4	.....	3	.....	24	22	23.20
Errol	3	.....	.....	.....	30	22	26.66
Gorham	10	7	2	.....	35	26	33.20
Jefferson	9	.....	2	.....	28	28	28.00
Lancaster, town district	11	.....	4	.....	32	*11	29.90
Lancaster, special district	8	8	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Milan	9	4	2	.....	32	23	27.89
Northumberland	10	4	1	.....	35	*7	32.20
Pittsburg	9	1	6	.....	30	24	26.80
Randolph	2	.....	1	1	24	24	24.00
Shelburne	2	.....	.....	.....	21	20	20.50
Stark	6	2	.....	.....	29	29	29.00
Stewartstown, town district	12	.....	4	1	22	20	21.00
Stewartstown †	2	9	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Stratford	9	2	2	.....	36	30	33.33
Wentworth's Location .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield, town district	6	.....	5	.....	31	17	29.58
Whitefield, special district	8	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Total	189	75	52	3	.....	.....	29.53

* Scholars conveyed.

† West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. II.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Berlin	6	.....	.....	19	\$47,075.00	*\$200.00
Carroll	6	.....	.....	7	6,700.00	300.00
Clarksville	5	.....	.....	5	1,500.00	20.00
Colebrook, town district	11	.....	.....	11	8,000.00	500.00
Colebrook, special dist..	2	.....	.....	9	14,000.00	300.00
Columbia	10	.....	.....	10	2,350.00	500.00
Dalton	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	60.00
Dummer	5	.....	.....	5	3,500.00	200.00
Errol	3	.....	.....	4	2,800.00	350.00
Gorham	4	.....	.....	14	15,000.00	450.00
Jefferson	9	.....	.....	12	12,000.00	200.00
Lancaster, town district.	11	.....	.....	11	8,800.00	250.00
Lancaster, special dist...	2	.....	.....	9	15,000.00	300.00
Milan	7	.....	.....	9	6,000.00	100.00
Northumberland	8	.....	.....	11	11,500.00	500.00
Pittsburg	8	.....	.....	9	4,400.00	360.00
Randolph	2	.....	.....	2	1,000.00	50.00
Shelburne	4	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	200.00
Stark	7	1	.....	8	3,000.00	400.00
Stewartstown, town dist.	12	.....	.....	12	6,000.00	200.00
Stewartstown†	1	.....	.....	2	2,000.00	100.00
Stratford	11	2	.....	15	8,500.00	500.00
Wentworth's Location ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield, town district	7	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	100.00
Whitefield, special dist .	1	.....	.....	9	22,000.00	100.00
Total	148	3	.....	210	\$206,725.00	\$6,240.00

Lost by fire all High School apparatus.

† West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. III.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Percent of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Berlin.....	1,296	1,214	615	527	110	967	65	.....	.....	.....	980	896	91	1,550	.....
Carroll.....	63	54	69	54	12	111	.....	.....	3	.....	112	101	90	.....	.....
Clarksville.....	.....	.....	42	30	.....	67	3	.....	.....	.....	72	60	83	.....	.....
Colebrook, town.....	.....	.....	101	78	13	154	10	.....	6	.....	170	155	86	.....	.....
Colebrook, special.....	82	88	111	131	17	184	41	30	.....	.....	199	180	90	4	.....
Columbia.....	76	68	77	71	11	133	4	.....	6	.....	114	97	85	.....	.....
Dalton.....	58	65	65	63	11	114	3	.....	7	.....	97	79	81	.....	.....
Dummer.....	22	22	28	29	1	51	5	.....	.....	.....	43	38	88	.....	.....
Errol.....	21	16	23	17	4	32	4	.....	.....	.....	40	29	73	.....	.....
Gorham.....	177	207	218	245	28	414	21	.....	.....	.....	466	442	94	.....	1
Jefferson.....	128	108	125	105	10	209	11	.....	.....	.....	230	195	94	.....	5
Lancaster, town.....	110	86	121	95	17	189	10	.....	8	.....	185	158	85	.....	.....
Lancaster, special.....	191	195	217	219	22	367	47	5	.....	.....	402	373	92	.....	.....
Milan.....	98	99	120	111	22	201	8	.....	.....	.....	182	159	87	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	181	210	204	226	56	361	13	.....	4	1	365	326	94	.....	.....
Pittsburg.....	87	65	111	93	15	176	13	.....	5	.....	133	110	82	.....	.....
Randolph.....	19	10	10	11	3	17	1	.....	.....	.....	21	9	42	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	16	14	25	21	2	38	6	.....	.....	.....	33	28	82	1	2
Stark.....	60	74	63	75	11	126	1	.....	.....	.....	119	110	92	.....	.....
Stewartstown *.....	85	75	85	72	7	146	4	.....	2	.....	150	138	92	.....	.....
Stewartstown †.....	54	54	61	49	9	97	4	.....	.....	1	85	80	94	3	.....
Stratford.....	178	151	168	152	2	308	10	4	.....	.....	320	285	85	.....	.....
Wentworth's L'e'n.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield, town.....	28	46	30	62	6	85	1	.....	6	.....	56	49	87	.....	.....
Whitefield, special.....	137	128	167	170	25	281	31	18	.....	.....	288	264	91	.....	.....
Total.....	3,167	3,049	2,856	2,706	418	4,828	316	57	47	2	4,862	4,361	89	1,558	8

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. IV.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Berlin	1	\$40.00	21	\$42.05	4	1	12	3	1
Carroll			7	31.00	1	1			
Clarksville	1	28.00	4	22.00	1				
Colebrook, town			11	28.00	1	5	5		
Colebrook, special			4	41.00			4	4	
Columbia	1	16.00	9	15.89	2	6	1		
Dalton			6	26.26	3	2			
Dummer			4	27.00	1		1	3	
Errol			3	20.00		2			
Gorham			10	30.00	1		2		
Jefferson			9	28.00	2				
Lancaster, town dist.			11	27.00	1	7	3		
Lancaster, special dist.			8	45.00	1		6		
Milan			9	30.07			3		
Northumberland			11	40.16	1	2			
Pittsburg	1	32.00	8	24.00	3	9			
Randolph			2	28.00	1				
Shelburne			2	28.00	2				
Stark			6	33.50			3		
Stewartstown, town			12	14.66	5	15	2	2	
Stewartstown*	1	100.00	1	36.00			1	2	
Stratford			9	40.00			8	3	1
Wentworth's Location									
Whitefield, town dist.			6	24.86	3	6			
Whitefield, special dist			8	35.00			2	2	
Total	5	\$43.20	181	\$30.69	33	56	53	19	2

* West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. V.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Berlin	\$9,255.00	\$14,746.79	\$1,321.00	\$681.45			\$422.14		\$26,426.38
Carroll	1,725.00	300.00	175.00	67.65			26.80	\$28.00	2,322.45
Clarksville	412.50	200.00	50.00	218.48			37.50		918.48
Colebrook, town ..	1,212.67	800.00	200.00	199.00		\$333.53	221.23		2,966.43
Colebrook, special	1,554.83	2,400.00	400.00	227.00		380.47		756.05	5,718.35
Columbia	952.50	247.50		100.65		217.00			1,517.65
Dalton	480.00	370.00	150.00	78.65		312.00	71.82	80.23	1,542.70
Dummer	420.00	380.00		37.40		92.00	32.25	48.60	1,010.25
Errol	532.50	167.50		25.30					725.30
Gorham	1,815.00	2,185.00		217.80		1,055.00	70.00		5,342.80
Jefferson	1,417.50	1,803.02	250.00	126.50		335.00	151.40		4,083.42
Lancaster, town ..	1,654.66	858.68	291.95	121.55	\$5.19		74.22	99.42	3,105.67
Lancaster, special	3,772.74	5,800.00	708.05	245.30			169.68	355.37	11,051.14
Milan	1,162.50	537.50	200.00	127.05		348.00	130.50		2,505.55
Northumberland ..	2,460.00	1,000.00	800.00	222.75		765.00	127.74		5,375.49
Pittsburg	1,852.50	500.00		81.40			33.10		2,467.00
Randolph	285.00	100.00		7.70		41.31	28.45		462.46
Shelburne	480.00		17.43	26.95			38.40		562.78
Stark	907.50	500.00		79.75		250.00	68.40		1,805.65
Stewartstown* ..	740.00	600.00		138.60			38.00		1,516.60
Stewartstown † ..	475.00	550.00		50.05					1,075.05
Stratford	1,440.00	1,900.00	500.00	171.60		601.32	154.00	248.40	5,015.32
Wentworth's L'c'n ..									
Whitefield, town ..	564.65			65.80		210.85	41.76	16.98	900.04
Whitefield, special	1,601.00	1,500.00	281.00	160.05		498.15	102.60	581.50	4,724.30
Total	\$37,173.05	\$37,445.99	\$5,344.43	\$3,478.43	\$5.19	\$5,439.63	\$2,039.99	\$2,214.55	\$93,141.26

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. VI.--COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Berlin.....	\$1,325.25	\$765.63	\$2,090.88	\$13,463.82	\$1,500.00	\$200.00	\$390.00	\$4,872.21	\$22,521.91
Carroll.....	122.00	40.00	162.00	1,685.75	.....	60.00	12.00	239.30	2,159.65
Clarksville.....	25.44	3.00	28.44	761.25	.....	.....	.....	112.00	901.69
Colebrook*	164.44	10.00	174.44	1,496.50	.....	120.00	.....	125.00	1,915.94
Colebrook†.....	236.17	85.96	322.13	2,736.00	.....	.....	41.00	1,188.15	4,287.28
Columbia.....	123.00	18.00	141.00	831.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....	1,047.00
Dalton.....	69.51	75.00	144.51	1,160.50	.....	75.00	10.00	33.28	1,423.29
Dummer.....	7.26	3.59	10.85	500.00	.....	50.00	.....	35.00	595.85
Errol.....	24.00	12.00	36.00	550.00	.....	54.00	.....	.....	640.00
Gorham.....	265.50	35.75	301.25	3,738.50	.....	115.00	.....	277.09	4,431.84
Jefferson.....	245.28	48.30	293.58	2,495.00	.....	125.00	.....	200.00	3,113.58
Lancaster*	56.55	88.10	144.65	2,116.00	.....	120.00	10.00	532.57	2,923.22
Lancaster†.....	391.90	357.71	749.61	5,770.01	.....	.....	10.00	1,331.57	7,861.19
Milan.....	85.00	98.36	183.36	1,875.00	.....	100.00	.....	482.24	2,640.60
Northumberland.....	344.12	138.86	482.98	4,610.00	.....	106.00	6.20	754.91	5,960.09
Pittsburg.....	67.04	26.78	93.82	1,325.00	.....	102.00	.....	118.18	1,639.00
Randolph.....	4.00	2.00	6.00	252.00	.....	4.00	.....	14.00	276.00
Shelburne.....	12.00	5.43	17.43	358.75	.....	20.00	3.00	154.97	554.15
Stark.....	111.98	30.00	141.98	1,407.00	.....	76.00	5.00	259.04	1,889.02
Stewartstown*	196.00	54.00	250.00	960.66	.....	128.35	10.00	236.00	1,585.01
Stewartstown†.....	139.33	35.00	174.33	1,224.00	.....	30.00	8.00	126.00	1,562.33
Stratford.....	496.23	.....	496.23	3,542.09	.....	75.00	.....	962.73	5,076.05
Wentworth's L'n.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield*.....	95.69	.....	95.69	1,118.96	.....	75.00	10.00	197.14	1,496.79
Whitefield†.....	262.28	135.00	397.28	4,684.00	.....	.....	30.00	1,279.38	6,306.66
Total.....	\$4,869.97	\$2,068.47	\$6,938.44	\$58,666.79	\$1,500.00	\$1,710.35	\$545.20	\$13,531.36	\$82,892.14

* Town district.

† Special district.

‡ West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Berlin	\$1,462.81		\$2,441.66	\$22,521.91	\$26,426.38	\$4.87	\$23.98	\$2.13
Carroll				2,159.65	2,159.65	3.50	19.27	1.44
Clarksville			31.50	901.69	933.19	4.72	12.52	.39
Colebrook, town			152.66	1,915.94	2,068.60	6.68	11.26	1.02
Colebrook, special	5,000.00	\$356.07	352.71	4,287.28	9,996.06	9.82	21.54	1.62
Columbia				1,047.00	1,047.00	4.15	9.18	1.23
Dalton			9.75	1,423.29	1,433.04	6.13	14.68	1.48
Dummer			50.00	595.85	645.85	3.88	13.85	.25
Errol			200.00	640.00	840.00	3.16	16.00	.90
Gorham		200.00	911.16	4,431.84	5,543.00	4.83	9.50	.64
Jefferson		155.00	450.00	3,113.58	3,718.58	7.43	13.54	1.27
Lancaster, town			245.64	2,923.22	3,168.86	5.53	15.80	.78
Lancaster, special		1,225.38		7,861.19	9,086.57	8.37	19.55	1.86
Milan			89.11	2,640.60	2,729.71	4.38	14.50	1.00
Northumberland		20.00	241.80	5,960.09	6,221.89	3.63	16.32	1.32
Pittsburg			44.89	1,639.00	1,683.89	3.32	12.32	.70
Randolph				276.00	276.00	3.24	13.14	.28
Shelburne				554.15	554.15	2.40	16.79	.52
Stark			94.34	1,889.02	1,983.36	3.95	15.80	1.18
Stewartstown*		159.00	10.00	1,585.01	1,754.01	5.52	10.58	1.66
Stewartstown†				1,562.33	1,562.33	6.02	18.39	2.05
Stratford		608.42	354.55	5,076.05	6,039.02	9.07	15.86	1.55
Wentworth's Lot						4.25		
Whitefield, town				1,496.79	1,496.79	2.95	26.72	1.70
Whitefield, special		699.00		6,390.66	7,089.66	6.32	22.16	1.37
Total	\$6,462.81	\$3,422.87	\$5,679.77	\$82,892.14	\$98,457.59	\$5.12	\$17.04	\$1.42

* Town district.

† West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. I.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alexandria	9	.....	7	2	22	21	21.80
Ashland, town district	12	.....	.....	.....	21	21	21.00
Ashland, special district	8	6	.....	.....	36	21	29.00
Bath, town district	6	.....	3	2	30	20	28.00
Bath, special district	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Benton	3	.....	3	1	30	20	25.00
Bethlehem, town district	9	.....	4	1	30	*10	27.66
Bethlehem, special district	3	3	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Bridgewater	4	.....	1	.....	27	*10	22.35
Bristol, town district	5	.....	3	2	26	*11	20.20
Bristol, special district	5	5	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Campton	10	2	3	3	23	22	21.80
Canaan, town district	10	.....	2	1	30	30	30.00
Canaan, special district	3	3	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Dorchester	6	.....	.....	4	21	21	21.00
Easton	12	.....	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Ellsworth	1	.....	1	.....	20	20	20.00
Enfield, town district	10	2	6	.....	28	*17	24.10
Enfield, special district	3	3	.....	.....	36	34	35.33
Franconia	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Grafton	9	.....	3	.....	25	22	24.66
Groton	4	.....	2	.....	33	28	29.75
Hanover, town district	10	.....	4	2	29	*18	21.80
Hanover, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Haverhill, town district	15	15	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Haverhill, Woodsville district ..	6	6	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hebron	2	.....	.....	.....	27	27	27.00
Holderness	8	.....	5	3	28	20	24.00
Landaff	5	.....	2	.....	27	21	25.40
Lebanon, town district	11	11	2	.....	35	20	32.90
Lebanon, special district	11	11	.....	.....	36	*12	36.00
Lebanon, West Lebanon district ..	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lincoln	3	2	.....	.....	38	28	34.66
Lisbon, town district	7	.....	2	3	30	28	28.57
Lisbon, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district	1	.....	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Littleton	22	14	4	.....	38	27	34.50
Lymau	5	.....	2	.....	32	20	28.40
Lyme	11	1	3	.....	29	*19	28.10
Monroe	5	.....	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Orange	3	.....	2	.....	24	*12	20.00
Orford	6	.....	.....	.....	32	31	31.83
Piermont	8	8	2	.....	32	*6	26.37
Plymouth	10	10	2	.....	36	33	35.70
Rumney	6	2	.....	.....	32	30	31.66
Thornton	7	.....	3	1	34	*9	28.71
Warren	9	.....	2	1	31	20	23.44
Waterville † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	8	2	2	1	26	20	24.62
Woodstock	4	2	.....	1	34	21	29.75
Total	312	115	78	28	.....	.....	29.00

* Scholars conveyed. † No schools.

TABLE No. II.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alexandria	9	.....	.....	9	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00
Ashland, town district	2	.....	.....	2	1,200.00	200.00
Ashland, special district	3	.....	.....	8	21,000.00	500.00
Bath, town district	7	.....	.....	7	4,600.00	400.00
Bath, special district	1	.....	.....	3	3,300.00	200.00
Benton	3	.....	.....	3	1,500.00	100.00
Bethlehem, town district	9	.....	.....	10	6,000.00	300.00
Bethlehem, special district	1	.....	.....	5	5,000.00	100.00
Bridgewater	6	.....	.....	6	1,800.00	50.00
Bristol, town district	5	.....	.....	5	1,100.00	400.00
Bristol, special district	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Campton	12	.....	.....	12	6,000.00	50.00
Canaan, town district	12	1	.....	12	5,000.00	300.00
Canaan, special district	2	1	.....	4	3,000.00	500.00
Dorchester	6	.....	.....	6	2,500.00	25.00
Easton	3	.....	.....	3	1,000.00	200.00
Ellsworth	2	1	.....	2	500.00	25.00
Enfield, town district	10	1	.....	11	6,350.00	200.00
Enfield, special district	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Franconia	3	2	.....	5	4,600.00	100.00
Grafton	10	.....	.....	10	5,200.00	100.00
Groton	4	.....	.....	4	1,500.00	50.00
Hanover, town district	13	.....	.....	13	3,000.00	1,000.00
Hanover, special district	1	.....	.....	8	24,500.00	500.00
Haverhill, town district	11	.....	.....	16	16,000.00	400.00
Haverhill, Woodsville district	1	.....	.....	9	30,000.00	200.00
Hebron	2	.....	.....	2	700.00	25.00
Holderness	9	.....	.....	8	2,400.00	200.00
Landaff	6	.....	.....	6	2,200.00	50.00
Lebanon, town district	12	.....	.....	14	7,000.00	150.00
Lebanon, special district	2	.....	.....	14	22,000.00	600.00
Lebanon, West Lebanon district	1	.....	.....	4	13,000.00	50.00
Lincoln	2	.....	.....	3	400.00	50.00
Lisbon, town district	8	.....	.....	8	4,000.00	400.00
Lisbon, special district	1	.....	.....	5	31,000.00	250.00
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district	1	.....	.....	2	1,000.00	50.00
Littleton	14	.....	.....	30	60,750.00	650.00
Lyman	6	.....	.....	6	1,500.00	100.00
Lyme	11	.....	.....	12	2,700.00	.....
Monroe	7	3	.....	8	3,000.00	150.00
Orange	5	.....	.....	5	1,000.00	.....
Orford	4	.....	.....	6	6,000.00	.....
Piermont	9	.....	.....	10	4,800.00	200.00
Plymouth	8	.....	.....	30	140,000.00	6,342.00
Rumney	5	.....	.....	6	4,500.00	150.00
Thornton	7	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	50.00
Warren	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Waterville* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	9	.....	.....	10	2,500.00	160.00
Woodstock	4	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	100.00
Total	279	10	.....	391	\$475,100.00	\$16,627.00

* No schools.

† One schoolhouse not owned by town.

‡ Including State Normal School.

TABLE No. III.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alexandria .	43	41	43	41	6	72	6	...	6	6	96	84	82	...	...
Ashland* . . .	13	12	14	12	4	21	1	...	...	6	32	21	93	...	...
Ashland† . . .	78	116	133	121	27	221	6	...	10	17	201	181	91	...	...
Bath*	56	41	52	40	11	81	...	...	11	...	92	62	67	...	...
Bath†	33	30	34	30	1	60	3	...	5	...	60	54	89	...	...
Benton	28	9	24	26	1	47	2	...	...	...	40	37	92	...	...
Bethlehem* . .	86	88	77	75	5	146	1	...	17	...	117	100	86	4	...
Bethlehem† . .	33	36	43	53	8	72	16	8	...	...	78	68	90	...	...
Bridgewater . .	22	20	23	24	3	41	3	...	1	3	47	40	86	...	...
Bristol*	39	33	41	33	1	70	3	...	1	4	48	41	82	...	...
Bristol†	73	71	88	96	13	155	16	1	1	3	161	146	90	...	16
Campton	85	67	84	66	17	127	6	...	11	2	121	113	93	...	5
Canaan*	88	79	100	95	7	185	3	...	...	...	195	160	82	...	...
Canaan†	49	38	48	48	14	81	1	...	2	1	59	51	87	...	...
Dorchester . .	36	26	43	33	7	68	1	...	...	...	71	65	93	...	...
Easton	25	16	34	16	3	45	2	...	...	...	33	29	87	...	...
Ellsworth . . .	14	10	15	10	...	24	1	...	...	...	24	21	98	...	...
Enfield*	85	91	110	110	34	184	2	...	...	1	165	143	86	...	...
Enfield† . . . .	...	...	54	69	8	114	1	...	1	...	90	76	84	...	...
Frankonia . . .	45	50	42	50	2	87	3	6	...	...	84	74	90	...	...
Grafton	60	61	78	84	19	130	13	...	...	...	127	115	90	...	...
Groton	25	27	37	45	4	75	3	...	...	...	50	44	88	...	...
Hanover*	71	65	68	66	7	126	1	...	5	4	100	82	82	...	...
Hanover† . . . .	...	...	117	124	25	179	37	7	...	...	211	198	93	...	...
Haverhill* . . .	176	193	193	204	30	343	24	5	...	...	324	288	89	...	...
Haverhill† . . .	153	146	186	172	19	292	47	9	...	...	310	290	93	2	...
Hebron	13	25	15	25	3	35	2	...	...	1	33	30	90	...	...
Holderness . . .	54	43	71	62	8	114	11	...	4	2	108	101	90	...	...
Landaff	49	39	54	59	10	101	2	...	4	1	89	75	85	...	...
Lebanon*	149	150	165	159	34	283	7	...	25	...	240	211	88	...	...
Lebanon† . . . .	...	...	276	254	25	489	16	...	...	...	517	477	92	...	...
Lebanon‡	77	70	78	71	8	134	7	...	...	...	125	109	87	...	3
Lincoln	49	46	69	49	4	113	1	...	5	...	82	72	90	4	...
Lisbon	54	58	51	51	11	89	2	...	15	1	66	60	90	...	...
Lisbon*	109	119	146	173	4	266	49	30	...	...	281	251	89	...	...
Lisbon‡	11	10	15	11	...	24	2	...	1	3	21	20	93	...	...
Littleton	347	396	409	429	20	721	97	10	...	...	713	641	89	...	2
Lyman	55	46	60	45	5	99	1	...	...	...	74	65	87	...	...
Lyme	97	101	117	115	12	10	210	...	3	...	141	124	87	...	...
Monroe . . . . .	...	...	65	62	9	115	3	...	1	3	84	76	92	...	...
Orange	14	21	16	21	3	32	2	...	...	...	35	29	83	...	...
Orford	82	89	86	94	11	166	3	...	4	7	150	129	86	...	...
Piermont	69	75	65	74	12	121	6	...	5	...	113	100	88	...	...
Plymouth	157	146	228	200	29	319	80	65	...	...	373	339	90	...	...
Rumney	74	61	80	70	11	133	6	...	14	1	125	118	94	...	...
Thornton	50	43	60	54	12	98	4	...	3	2	85	76	88	...	...
Warren	76	76	88	81	15	152	2	...	2	1	135	120	88	...	...
Waterville* . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westworth . . .	57	49	67	59	6	115	5	...	1	5	102	84	83	...	...
Woodstock . . .	...	...	73	55	11	117	...	...	11	...	90	80	88	...	...
Total	3,059	3,029	4,135	4,016	539	6,892	720	141	169	74	6,708	5,970	89	10	26

* Town district.

† Special district.

‡ Woodsville district.

§ West Lebanon district.

§ Sugar Hill district.

¶ No schools.

TABLE No. IV.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alexandria.....	1	\$24.00	8	\$23.95	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland, town district..	.....	.....	2	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland, special district	1	32.00	2	38.00	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Bath, town district .....	.....	.....	6	27.75	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Bath, special district...	1	55.55	12	30.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Benton.....	.....	.....	4	30.00	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Bethlehem, town dist..	2	44.00	7	26.33	2	4	2	1	2
Bethlehem, special dist	1	.....	3	36.00	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Bridgewater.....	* 1	22.00	3	21.74	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Bristol, town district...	.....	.....	5	23.80	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Bristol, special district.	.....	.....	5	40.40	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Campton.....	1	20.00	9	22.80	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Canaan, town district...	.....	.....	10	25.80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canaan, special district	1	57.33	2	32.00	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dorchester.....	.....	.....	6	21.75	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Easton.....	.....	.....	2	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	.....	.....	1	26.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Enfield, town district...	1	24.00	9	26.00	1	9	5	6	.....
Enfield, special district.	1	56.00	2	36.00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Franconia.....	.....	.....	3	42.00	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Grafton.....	1	33.00	8	27.17	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Groton.....	.....	.....	4	22.89	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Hanover, town district.	1	20.00	10	20.96	5	5	5	.....	.....
Hanover, special dist...	.....	.....	4	43.00	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Haverhill, town district	1	32.00	14	29.50	2	1	4	2	2
Haverhill*.....	.....	.....	6	40.00	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Hebron.....	.....	.....	2	28.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Holderness.....	.....	.....	8	29.75	3	1	1	3	.....
Landaff.....	1	26.00	5	24.53	4	8	.....	1	1
Lebanon, town district.	4	26.67	9	26.67	1	2	1	.....	.....
Lebanon, special dist...	1	60.00	10	35.40	.....	.....	2	1	1
Lebanon†.....	.....	.....	3	42.66	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	3	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon, town district...	.....	.....	7	24.84	2	5	1	1	.....
Lisbon, special district..	.....	.....	4	34.40	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Lisbon, Sugar Hill dist.	.....	.....	1	40.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Littleton.....	.....	.....	22	35.91	8	3	15	1	.....
Lyman.....	.....	.....	5	25.76	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Lyme.....	.....	.....	11	26.16	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	5	23.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	3	22.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orford.....	.....	.....	6	32.66	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Piermont.....	.....	.....	8	26.24	3	7	1	1	.....
Plymouth.....	.....	.....	10	49.10	1	3	8	5	.....
Rumney.....	.....	.....	6	30.66	.....	1	3	1	1
Thornton.....	.....	.....	7	25.71	2	1	1	2	1
Warren.....	1	28.00	8	26.44	1	9	.....	.....	1
Waterville‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	.....	.....	8	24.50	3	4	2	.....	1
Woodstock.....	.....	.....	4	33.00	1	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	20	\$35.03	300	\$29.73	58	95	80	35	13

*Woodsville district.

† West Lebanon district.

‡ No schools.

TABLE No. V.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alexandria	\$742.50	\$200.00		\$67.65	\$18.00	\$173.87	\$151.90	\$65.50	\$1,419.42
Ashland, town..	137.35	300.00		20.90			15.07		473.32
Ashland, special	1,278.00	1,610.00		129.25		122.96	120.50		3,260.71
Bath, town.....	751.87	1,000.00	\$200.00	99.55	13.70		76.68		2,141.80
Bath, special....	794.31	700.00		45.10	11.30		63.32	73.08	1,687.11
Benton	367.50	200.00		28.60			28.00	28.00	652.10
Bethlehem*	1,281.00	1,480.00	300.00	146.85			113.67		3,321.52
Bethlehem, spec.	1,006.50	1,888.00	200.00	50.60			87.59	252.00	3,484.60
Bridgewater	390.00			23.10		64.00	49.20		526.30
Bristol, town....	527.52	300.00		27.83			32.40		887.75
Bristol, special..	2,509.98	1,000.00	192.63	111.31			129.00	34.50	3,978.08
Campton	1,380.00	300.00	150.00	81.40			167.75		2,079.15
Canaan, town....	1,086.34	800.00		95.70			180.09	23.25	2,185.38
Canaan, special.	736.01	450.00		55.00			121.96	10.00	1,372.97
Dorchester	270.00	400.00		31.90		156.00	55.83		913.73
Easton	382.50	63.00		24.20			31.80		501.50
Ellsworth	48.00	27.00		11.55		82.00	14.40		182.95
Enfield, town....	1,476.36	1,350.00		126.09	127.00		147.38	7.50	3,234.33
Enfield, special.	768.14	400.00		85.19	17.80		66.16		1,337.29
Franconia	1,068.00	300.00	200.00	46.75	3.00				1,617.75
Grafton	1,149.00	50.00	50.00	103.95		246.00	120.57	8.50	1,719.02
Groton	315.00			45.10		289.00	114.98		764.08
Hanover, town..	1,370.00	500.00	226.52	58.55	24.76		83.16		2,262.99
Hanover, special	2,301.60	1,900.00	400.00	140.00	75.00		175.00	662.16	5,653.76
Haverhill, town.	2,627.00	2,223.00	446.00	227.64	736.00		214.00	124.07	6,597.71
Haverhill†	1,807.00	4,767.31	291.00	167.20	73.19		180.53	414.25	7,700.48
Hebron	330.00	50.00		23.65			56.56		460.21
Holderness.....	1,042.50	500.00	250.00	68.20			117.60	70.00	2,048.30
Landaff	648.00	200.00		56.65	48.13		65.10		1,017.88
Lebanon, town..	3,293.11	3,200.00		145.61		280.00	133.10		7,051.82
Lebanon, special	3,865.72	5,500.00		331.71		420.00	303.23	462.00	10,882.66
Lebanon, West ..	821.17	3,030.00		70.48			62.43	1,138.76	5,122.84
Lincoln	1,432.50	300.00		62.70				62.20	1,857.40
Lisbon, town....	1,185.14	677.00	500.00	72.60			75.00	202.11	2,711.94
Lisbon, special..	2,358.24	4,352.37	601.51	184.80			139.28	1,052.03	8,688.23
Lisbon†	371.62	55.54		15.40			41.10		483.66
Littleton	6,097.50	6,902.05	800.00	149.90			542.70	1,188.74	15,981.34
Lyman	495.00	300.00		58.85		152.00	122.37	130.70	1,258.92
Lyme	1,560.00	701.15	575.34	138.60	161.03	297.00	96.67		3,529.79
Monroe	742.50	200.00		65.45	60.15	113.00	89.00		1,270.10
Orange	180.00	120.00		28.00		75.00			403.00
Orford	1,117.50	1,100.00		107.80	111.66	368.00	125.03	34.00	2,963.99
Piermont	960.00	300.00		91.30	131.00	303.00	105.00	10.00	1,900.30
Plymouth	3,060.00	8,600.00		194.70			219.00	1,749.00	13,822.70
Rumney	1,357.50	400.00	150.00	92.40			110.40	22.65	2,152.95
Thornton	562.50	450.00		56.65		146.00	78.75	65.80	1,359.70
Warren	1,110.00	301.00		98.45	147.00	224.00	106.20	13.00	1,999.65
Waterville‡									
Wentworth.....	660.00	400.00	100.00	81.40	14.40	145.00	124.95		1,525.75
Woodstock	735.00	250.00		74.25	35.00		66.10	30.00	1,190.35
Total.....	\$60,547.98	\$60,097.56	\$5,633.06	\$4,620.51	\$1,808.12	\$3,656.83	\$5,321.02	\$7,933.80	\$149,619.28

* Town district.

† Woodsville district.

‡ Sugar Hill district.

§ No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Tuant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Alexandria	\$40.54	\$8.00	\$48.54	\$1,185.00	.....	\$90.00	\$6.00	\$91.18	\$1,420.72
Ashland, town..	21.85	13.30	35.15	396.00	.....	30.00	.....	2 20	463.35
Ashland, special	153.46	118.00	271.46	2,300.00	\$125 00	.....	50.00	46.82	2,793.28
Bath, town	20.00	23.54	43.54	1,165.50	.....	96.00	.....	175.52	1,480.56
Bath, special....	27.28	45.80	73.08	943.50	.....	.....	.....	239.78	1,256.36
Benton.....	41.01	7.72	48.73	390.00	.....	26.50	.....	134.76	599.99
Bethlehem, town	117.33	65.82	183.15	1,835.00	.....	132.00	.....	240.75	2,390.90
Bethlehem, spec.	200.15	28.61	228.76	2,010.00	.....	60.00	.....	130.63	2,429.39
Bridgewater	31.22	17.02	48.24	493.70	.....	30.23	.....	69.15	647.32
Bristol, town	33.00	25.00	58.00	619.50	.....	45.00	.....	71.10	793.60
Bristol, special..	106.80	85.89	192.69	2,284.00	.....	30.00	.....	998.53	3,505.22
Campton	117.19	46.65	163.84	1,479.08	.....	98.00	.....	38.00	1,778.92
Canaan, town	242.00	.....	242.00	1,950.00	.....	60.00	20.00	50.00	2,322.00
Canaan, special..	53.57	58.80	112.37	1,062.00	.....	24.00	10.00	276.97	1,485.34
Dorchester	22.20	21.00	43.20	876.36	.....	38.00	5.00	121.85	1,084.41
Easton .....	.....	42.06	42.06	207.00	.....	23.25	4.00	40.95	317.26
Ellsworth .....	.....	4.17	4.17	132.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	142.67
Enfield, town	86.50	29.72	116.22	1,598.10	.....	90.00	10.00	294.53	2,108.85
Enfield, special..	50.00	60.22	110.22	1,120.50	.....	39.00	5 00	173.48	1,448.20
Franconia	200 00	50.00	250.00	1,134.00	.....	20.00	5.00	.....	1,409.00
Grafton.....	84.31	6.59	90.90	1,462.50	.....	75.89	16.50	53.26	1,699.05
Groton	50.45	14.99	65.44	673.50	.....	30.90	6.50	34.82	811.16
Hanover, town..	213.86	12.66	226.52	456.92	.....	130.00	9.00	691.04	1,513.48
Hanover, special	300.00	100.00	400.00	3,591.85	.....	120 00	.....	1,252.51	5,364.36
Haverhill, town..	75.00	268.32	343.32	4,118.02	.....	.....	.....	1,502.93	5,964.27
Haverhill*.....	250.00	168.95	418.95	3,980.16	.....	.....	19.20	1,076.84	5,495.15
Hebron	11.28	19.88	31.16	378.00	.....	9.00	.....	22.87	441.03
Holderness	136.37	65.45	201.82	1,403.00	.....	77.80	18.00	178.00	1,878.62
Landaff	27.65	29.68	57.33	770.00	.....	40.00	6.00	115.32	988.65
Lebanon, town	220.16	102.28	322.44	1,883.70	233.34	150 00	11.00	513 80	3,114.28
Lebanon, special	696.82	156.58	853.40	6,882.26	420.00	150.00	12.50	1,832.24	10,150.40
Lebanon, West..	100.00	150.00	250.00	1,852.00	.....	75.00	8.00	643.20	2,828.20
Lincoln	87.77	15.00	102.77	882.13	.....	15.00	.....	171.91	1,171.81
Lisbon, town .....	.....	64.94	64.94	1,242.00	.....	100.80	.....	830.25	2,237.99
Lisbon, special..	450.00	151.51	601.51	4,144.50	.....	25 00	10.00	1,094.53	5,875.54
Lisbon*	30.55	7.35	37.90	340.00	.....	5 00	.....	47.00	429.90
Littleton.	714.19	387.25	1,101.44	11,372.70	.....	.....	67.75	2,201.40	14,743.29
Lyman	35.15	35.59	70.74	941.00	.....	33.00	2.00	147 07	1,193.81
Lyme	257.18	36.87	294.05	2,071.50	.....	75.00	6.75	476.62	2,923.92
Monroe	127.42	12.00	139.42	815.00	.....	43 00	.....	298.95	1,296.37
Orange.....	16.47	4.20	20.67	342.00	.....	21.00	2.25	126.45	512.37
Orford .....	.....	208.05	208.05	1,547.00	.....	129.00	14.44	952.50	2,850.99
Piermont	54.00	72.01	126.01	1,383.00	.....	97.00	.....	188.23	1,794.24
Plymouth.....	660.85	625.70	1,284.55	6,496.00	.....	170.00	15.00	7,078.84	15,044.39
Rumney	87.66	71.51	159.17	1,335.20	.....	99.48	7.00	490.38	2,091.23
Thornton	125.44	38.58	164.02	1,244.08	.....	60 92	6.65	322.03	1,797.70
Warren	51.53	31.18	82.71	1,420.30	.....	80.00	5.00	149 25	1,737.26
Waterville †.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	79.50	45.59	125.09	1,208.20	.....	47.00	8.00	260.67	1,648.96
Woodstock	58.60	25.30	83.90	764 00	.....	30.00	.....	193 16	1,071.06
Total	\$6,566.31	\$3,677.33	\$10,243.64	\$88,188.26	\$778.34	\$2,827.77	\$366.54	\$26,142.27	\$128,546.82

*Woodsville district.

† Sugar Hill district.

‡ No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Alexandria.....				\$1,420.72	\$1,420.72	\$4.46	\$14.79	\$0.50
Ashland, town.....				463.35	463.35	5.71	21.06	1.59
Ashland, special.....	\$30.00	\$486.40	\$84.16	2,793.28	3,393.84	5.34	13.89	1.35
Bath, town.....				1,480.56	1,480.56	8.44	16.10	.47
Bath, special.....		310.00		1,256.36	1,566.36	8.90	20.93	1.20
Benton.....				599.99	599.99	4.60	14.99	1.21
Bethlehem*.....			252.42	2,390.90	2,643.32	5.69	20.42	1.56
Bethlehem, spec.....		200.00	10.00	2,429.39	2,639.39	7.62	31.14	2.93
Bridgewater.....				647.32	647.32	3.39	13.77	1.02
Bristol, town.....			127.81	793.60	921.41	6.11	16.53	1.20
Bristol, special.....			111.96	3,505.22	3,617.18	5.43	21.77	1.20
Campton.....			95.18	1,778.92	1,874.10	4.31	14.70	1.35
Canaan, town.....				2,322.00	2,322.00	5.28	11.90	1.24
Canaan, special.....				1,485.34	1,485.34	4.90	25.18	1.90
Dorchester.....			12.50	1,084.41	1,096.91	5.34	15.27	.61
Easton.....	15.59		12.87	317.26	345.72	3.15	9.61	1.27
Ellsworth.....				142.67	142.67	3.02	5.94	.17
Enfield, town.....			29.24	2,108.85	2,138.09	3.58	12.78	.70
Enfield, special.....			125.39	1,448.20	1,573.59	6.86	16.07	1.22
Franconia.....	1,254.00			1,409.00	2,668.00	3.86	16.77	2.97
Grafton.....			318.55	1,699.05	2,017.60	4.34	13.38	.71
Groton.....			55.19	811.16	866.35	3.50	16.22	1.30
Hanover, town.....			100.77	1,513.48	1,614.25	6.00	15.13	2.26
Hanover, spec.....			315.00	5,364.36	5,679.36	4.61	25.42	1.90
Haverhill, town.....			709.91	5,964.27	6,674.18	6.36	18.40	1.06
Haverhill†.....		1,733.75		5,495.15	7,228.90	9.91	17.72	1.35
Hebron.....				441.03	441.03	4.61	13.36	.94
Holderness.....			175.00	1,878.62	2,053.62	4.10	17.39	1.87
Landaff.....				988.65	988.65	4.76	11.10	.64
Lebanon, town.....		478.05	166.72	3,114.28	3,759.05	7.76	12.97	1.34
Lebanon, spec.....	174.22	1,153.28		10,150.40	11,477.90	6.65	19.63	1.65
Lebanon, West.....		2,111.53	6.50	2,828.20	4,946.23	10.16	22.60	2.00
Lincoln.....				1,171.81	1,171.81	4.87	14.28	1.24
Lisbon, town.....		319.00		2,237.99	2,556.99	6.72	33.90	.98
Lisbon, special.....		2,952.02		5,875.54	8,827.56	8.77	20.90	2.14
Lisbon‡.....				429.90	429.90	2.17	20.47	1.80
Littleton.....		942.92	1,042.22	14,743.29	16,728.43	8.22	20.67	1.55
Lyman.....			219.56	1,193.81	1,413.37	5.38	16.13	.95
Lyme.....			285.00	2,923.92	3,208.92	4.66	20.73	2.08
Monroe.....				1,296.37	1,296.37	3.07	15.43	1.65
Orange.....				512.37	512.37	4.33	14.64	.59
Orford.....			250.00	2,850.99	3,100.99	5.26	19.00	1.39
Piermont.....				1,794.24	1,794.24	3.42	15.87	1.11
Plymouth.....		4,112.49	279.98	15,044.39	19,436.86	16.03	40.33	3.44
Rumney.....			243.55	2,091.23	2,334.78	6.91	16.72	1.27
Thornton.....			81.54	1,797.70	1,879.24	5.68	21.15	1.93
Warren.....				1,737.26	1,737.26	3.60	12.86	.61
Waterville \$.....								
Wentworth.....			350.00	1,648.96	1,998.96	5.62	16.16	1.22
Woodstock.....				1,071.06	1,071.06	3.67	11.89	.94
Total.....	\$1,473.81	\$14,799.44	\$5,461.02	\$128,546.82	\$150,281.09	\$5.24	\$19.16	\$1.52

* Town district. † Woodsville district. ‡ Sugar Hill district. \$ No schools.

TABLE No. I.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Amherst	10	2	5	1	32	27	31.50
Antrim	10	7	4	1	33	31	32.00
Bedford	9	.....	2	1	31	*11	28.00
Bennington	4	3	1	.....	35	24	31.50
Brookline	4	1	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Deering	5	.....	5	.....	23	23	23.00
Francestown	5	2	3	.....	30	30	30.00
Goffstown, town district	11	.....	5	3	33	*11	26.73
Goffstown, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Greenfield	5	.....	2	1	34	27	30.00
Greenville	4	4	.....	.....	31	31	31.00
Hancock	6	2	.....	.....	30	25	27.18
Hillsborough, town district	12	.....	5	4	31	20	25.59
Hillsborough Bridge, special	6	6	.....	.....	36	35	35.50
Hollis	5	2	2	.....	34	30	30.80
Hudson	8	8	1	.....	32	28	31.50
Litchfield	3	.....	2	1	30	29	29.66
Lyndeborough	5	.....	2	1	29	27	28.80
Manchester	119	114	2	.....	38	38	38.00
Mason	5	.....	.....	2	29	26	27.80
Merrimack	9	2	2	.....	35	35	35.00
Milford	16	11	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Mount Vernon	3	1	.....	.....	32	*10	32.00
Nashua	72	66	4	.....	36	36	36.00
New Boston	8	2	2	.....	30	30	30.00
New Ipswich	6	.....	1	.....	36	24	34.00
Pelham	5	.....	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Peterborough	12	7	2	.....	36	32	33.46
Sharon	2	.....	.....	1	20	18	19.00
Temple	3	.....	1	.....	31	*10	25.00
Weare	13	.....	3	2	31	*6	24.00
Wilton	11	5	2	.....	36	30	31.63
Windsor	1	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25.00
Total	401	249	59	18	.....	.....	33.45

*Children conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Amherst	10			12	\$ 15,000.00	\$500.00
Antrim	7			12	15,175.00	200.00
Bedford	10			10	5,000.00	500.00
Bennington	3			4	3,500.00	125.00
Brookline	4			4	3,500.00	200.00
Deering	9			9	3,000.00	75.00
Francestown	8	2		9	4,000.00	190.00
Goffstown, town district..	10			11	6,000.00	150.00
Goffstown, special district	1			6	12,000.00	200.00
Greenfield	4			5	6,000.00	300.00
Greenville	3		1	6	12,000.00	300.00
Hancock	8			9	5,000.00	100.00
Hillsborough, town	16	1		16	10,000.00	800.00
Hillsboro' Bridge, special	1			7	25,000.00	.....
Hollis	6			10	10,000.00	500.00
Hudson	7			11	16,000.00	250.00
Litchfield	4	1		4	1,500.00	88.00
Lyndeborough	9	1		9	2,400.00	200.00
Manchester	25		1	140	759,056.00	37,049.00
Mason	6			6	3,000.00	350.00
Merrimack	10			12	12,950.00	200.00
Milford	10			24	50,000.00	500.00
Mont Vernon	5			9	8,000.00	500.00
Nashua	20		1	98	387,433.00	32,000.00
New Boston	10			13	7,600.00	150.00
New Ipswich	7			8	4,500.00	250.00
Pelham	6			6	6,023.00	1,200.00
Peterborough	7			14	25,200.00	1,350.00
Sharon	2			2	500.00	15.00
Temple	5			5	3,000.00	.....
Weare	15			18	10,400.00	250.00
Wilton	8	1		13	30,000.00	.....
Windsor	1			1	350.00	50.00
Total	257	6	3	523	\$1,481,087.00	\$78,542.00

TABLE No. III.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Amherst			100	78	8	164	6				151	140	92		
Antrim	118	116	148	140	17	244	27	5			256	237	92		
Bedford	96	85	113	88	14	187			7	3	159	141	88	5	1
Bennington	59	70	78	55	10	121	2		4	2	105	92	87		
Brookline	53	52	55	50	13	92			5		83	70	92		
Deering	26	28	36	31	1	66			1	1	45	43	94		
Francestown	62	56	56	52	5	102	1			20	90	83	91		1
Goffstown*	69	44	84	63	9	135	3		9	1	108	94	87	8	1
Goffstown†	98	97	106	102	12	176	20				180	172	94		
Greenfield	60	45	60	45	4	101			4		95	89	93		
Greenville	159	188	61	52	13	100			8	2	89	81	91	234	1
Hancock	67	55	83	63	20	121	5		8		105	83	76		
Hillsborough*	65	57	83	68	18	128	5			8	112	100	89		
Hillsboro' Bridge†	111	112	145	157	24	260	18	10			262	250	95		
Hollis	89	72	88	72	10	133	17			1	120	109	89		
Hudson	118	101	118	104	17	201	4		21	1	187	156	83		
Litchfield	17	18	18	18	4	32			2	2	31	27	87		
Lyndeborough	55	33	52	31	10	69	4		4	5	70	64	95		
Manchester	5,707	5,871	2,795	2,743	458	4,770	310	31			4,817	4,412	91	5,000‡	35
Mason	36	23	46	40	4	82					78	66	85	1	
Merrimack	96	80	96	80	17	159			1	4	137	119	87	3	
Milford	335	320	381	370	36	658	57	26			683	599	86		
Mont Vernon	34	46	34	46	10	60	10				56	52	92		
Nashua	2,638	2,811	1,733	1,776	177	3,224	108	30			2,499	2,283	91	1,900‡	
New Boston			83	91	17	138	19				140	123	87		
New Ipswich			76	73	11	138					117	96	82		
Pelham	79	81	68	65	20	113			9	6	61	55	90		
Peterborough	180	188	195	202	31	343	23	6			321	289	91		
Sharon	17	10	17	11	2	26					24	21	87		
Temple			18	34	3	49					42	38	95		
Weare	106	112	115	124	17	217	5		7	3	176	148	84		
Wilton	169	168	178	181	16	328	15	4			320	276	86		
Windsor	4	5	2	4		6				1	5	5	100		
Total	10,723	10,944	7,321	7,109	1,028	12,743	659	112	90	60	11,724	10,613	90	7,151	39

* Town district.

† Special district.

‡ Estimated.

TABLE No. IV.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Amherst.....	9	\$28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Antrim.....	10	31.80	.....	.....	3	1	1
Bedford.....	9	28.27	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Bennington.....	4	32.00	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Brookline.....	4	31.00	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Deering.....	5	24.00	2	2	1	.....	.....
Francestown.....	5	26.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goffstown, town dist.	11	27.00	5	1	1	1	.....
Goffstown, spec. dist.	4	40.00	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Greenfield.....	5	29.60	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Greenville.....	4	39.00	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hancock.....	6	30.00	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Hillsborough, town.	12	24.50	3	6	1	.....	.....
Hillsboro' Bridge*	6	38.56	.....	.....	2	3	2
Hollis.....	5	36.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hudson.....	8	32.75	.....	2	3	1	.....
Litchfield.....	3	30.33	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lyndeborough.....	5	28.80	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	12	\$125.83	117	54.64	5	.....	13	94	3
Mason.....	5	29.60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack.....	9	30.00	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Milford.....	16	40.88	.....	.....	2	2	1
Mont Vernon.....	3	28.00	2	1	1	1	.....
Nashua.....	1	87.50	71	45.22	4	.....	10	41	10
New Boston.....	1	32.00	7	27.90	2	.....	2	.....	.....
New Ipswich.....	6	32.67	2	.....	3	2	.....
Pelham.....	5	32.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Peterborough.....	1	52.00	11	30.99	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	2	26.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Temple.....	3	29.33	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Weare.....	13	30.79	4	4	4	1	.....
Wilton.....	11	33.72	3	.....	5	.....	.....
Windsor.....	1	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15	\$112.09	395	\$41.02	42	30	62	156	20

*Special district.

TABLE No. V.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Amherst	\$2,100.00	\$2,600.00	.....	\$102.30	\$531.61	.....	\$212.20	.....	\$5,549.11
Antrim	2,445 00	1,811.00	\$250.00	166.65	55.00	\$409.00	116.00	\$285.85	5,538.50
Bedford	2,430 00	.....	89.32	104.50	.....	.....	.....	47.00	2,670.82
Bennington	750.00	150.00	.....	68.20	.....	184.00	117.60	10.00	1,279.80
Brookline	727.50	100.00	75.00	65.45	.....	83.00	91.30	.....	1,142.25
Deering	690.00	100.00	.....	42.90	141.67	.....	118.25	8.50	1,101.32
Franeestown	900.00	150.00	73.56	66.55	.....	.....	96.00	48.49	1,334.60
Goffstown, town	2,638.82	400.00	166.45	90.20	.....	.....	155.24	15.00	3,465.71
Goffstown, spec.	1,835.55	1,000.00	180.00	113.20	.....	.....	131.91	270.95	3,531.71
Greenfield	714.00	400.00	75.00	59.40	28.71	.....	96.60	342.24	1,715.95
Greenville	2,085.00	115.00	.....	89.65	.....	.....	147.00	.....	2,436.65
Hancock	1,185.00	665.00	.....	72.60	.....	.....	122.20	4.50	2,049.30
Hillsboro', town	1,068.26	1,300.00	700.00	78 10	.....	.....	119.06	.46	3,265.88
Hillsboro' Brdg*	2,483.74	1,500.00	470.00	152.35	.....	.....	276.84	196.25	5,079.18
Hollis	1,620.00	320.00	128.53	90.75	460.35	.....	173 07	30.00	2,822.70
Hudson	1,806.00	1,000.00	270.92	133.65	.....	150.00	228 77	11.00	3,600.34
Litchfield	847.50	100.00	.....	34 65	.....	.....	46.20	.....	1,028.35
Lyndeborough.. ..	787.50	462.50	103.50	55.55	27.02	.....	103.30	.....	1,550.37
Manchester	95,460.00	42,151.59	.....	3,165 80	.....	.....	.....	3,670.00	144,417.39
Mason	682.50	1.00	.....	40.70	704.37	.....	135 00	1.56	1,565.13
Merrimack	2,022.00	550.00	.....	116.23	501.80	.....	140.80	1.50	3,332.33
Milford	6,452.50	8,547.50	.....	406.45	.....	.....	359.30	708.57	16,474.32
Mont Vernon	787.50	464.00	.....	64.35	600.00	.....	30.00	.....	1,945.85
Nashua	34,896.00	32,896.54	.....	1,309.55	.....	.....	1,425.69	942.00	71,469.78
New Boston	2,482.50	.....	275.32	103.95	700.00	.....	186 09	.....	3,747.86
New Ipswich	1,500.00	.....	.....	97.90	432.66	.....	103.20	.....	2,133.76
Pelham	1,290.00	760.00	75.00	78.65	.....	.....	202.80	.....	2,346.45
Peterborough	5,310.00	830.00	450 00	213 40	.....	.....	339.05	119.00	7,321.45
Sharon	165.00	135.00	15.00	15 40	.....	.....	12.00	.....	342.40
Temple	517.50	82.50	.....	39.05	.....	.....	70.20	.....	709.25
Weare	2,940.00	200.00	114.43	130 35	147.31	.....	212.60	42.75	3,787.44
Wilton	3,270 00	2,730.00	.....	198.00	458.00	.....	245.80	75.99	6,977.79
Windsor	75.00	75.00	.....	3.85	.....	.....	4.40	.....	158.25
Total	\$184,964.37	\$101,596.63	\$3,517.03	\$7,570.38	\$4,791.50	\$826.00	\$5,824.47	\$6,831.61	\$315,921.99

* Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Amherst	\$432.39		\$432.39	\$3,266.22		\$117.00		\$936.22	\$4,751.83
Antrim	201.36	\$135.84	337.20	4,025.75		157.50	\$4.00	973.55	5,498.00
Bedford	39.61	49.71	89.32	1,727.20		117.60		335.04	2,269.16
Bennington	50.50	21.47	71.97	1,024.20		34.00	5.00	153.76	1,288.93
Brookline	57.41	13.21	70.62	923.00		65.80	9.00	150.99	1,219.41
Deering	19.71	39.85	59.56	683.00		77.88	3.00	212.87	1,036.31
Fracestown	40.00	33.56	73.56	970.00		94.00		357.29	1,494.85
Goffstown, town	110.00	56.45	166.45	2,055.50		90.00	5.50	377.86	2,635.31
Goffstown, spec.	120.00	60.00	180.00	2,612.85		38.65	4.40	468.19	3,304.09
Greenfield	25.00	34.18	59.18	1,089.00		60.00		128.53	1,336.71
Greenville	101.18	45.95	147.13	1,073.50		60.00		500.22	1,780.85
Hancock	63.69	58.72	122.41	1,249.50		97.00	6.00	243.42	1,718.33
Hillsborough* ..	145.00	49.86	194.86	1,921.75		170.00		474.85	2,761.46
Hillsboro' Bdge†	300.00	237.97	537.97	3,732.50		75.00	10.00	83.97	4,439.44
Hollis	108.53	20.00	128.53	2,035.35		120.00	3.00	65.29	2,352.17
Hudson	197.60	73.32	270.92	2,112.40	\$275.00	90.00		2,049.47	4,797.79
Litchfield	30.14	45.20	75.34	683.00		25.00		64.40	847.74
Lyndeborough..	37.50	21.81	58.81	1,003.00		91.81		211.00	1,364.62
Manchester	4,866.83	1,622.28	6,489.11	97,319.13	2,300.00	370.00	1,000.00	36,969.15	144,447.39
Mason	40.61	19.43	60.04	909.30		50.00		34.95	1,144.29
Merrimack	131.04	243.36	374.40	2,303.50		165.00		368.72	3,211.62
Milford	232.42	493.33	725.75	9,744.49		300.00	15.00	2,773.02	13,558.26
Mont Vernon...	20.36	13.99	34.35	777.00		50.00		294.70	1,156.05
Nashua	2,593.47	3,206.15	5,799.62	44,878.45	2,000.00	100.00	900.00	11,920.48	65,598.55
New Boston	249.12	26.20	275.32	2,514.80		157.50		781.62	3,729.24
New Ipswich	37.90	53.58	91.48	1,747.00		100.00		227.17	2,165.65
Pelham		49.72	49.72	1,320.00		100.00		207.97	1,677.69
Peterborough...	188.31	234.36	422.67	5,235.87				1,133.23	6,791.77
Sharon	10.00	12.00	22.00	254.00		8.00		38.00	322.00
Temple		21.30	21.30	522.00		33.00		165.95	742.25
Weare	46.05	68.38	114.43	2,617.00		141.00	13.50	397.49	3,283.42
Wilton	144.20	155.53	299.73	4,570.19		150.00	4.00	1,616.07	6,639.99
Windsor	8.23	2.00	10.23	125.00		9.00		4.00	148.23
Total	\$10,648.16	\$7,218.21	\$17,866.37	\$207,115.45	\$4,575.00	\$3,314.74	\$1,982.40	\$64,719.44	\$299,573.40

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings, sites and furniture.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school as- sessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and sup- plies.
Amherst.....			\$312.12	\$4,751.83	\$5,063.95	\$5.63	\$31.46	\$2.86
Antrim.....				5,498.00	5,498.00	7.05	21.47	1.31
Bedford.....				2,269.16	2,269.16	3.86	14.23	.56
Bennington.....		165.20		1,288.93	1,454.13	4.02	12.27	.68
Brookline.....		160.13		1,219.41	1,379.54	3.55	14.69	.85
Deering.....				1,036.31	1,036.31	3.41	23.03	1.32
Francestown.....				1,494.85	1,494.85	3.75	16.60	.81
Goffstown, town.....		150.00		2,695.31	2,845.31	5.20	25.00	1.54
Goffstown, spec.....		500.32		3,304.09	3,804.41	5.56	18.35	1.00
Greenfield.....		50.00		1,336.71	1,386.71	4.64	14.07	.62
Greenville.....	\$9,306.82	76.25		1,780.85	11,163.92	3.30	20.00	1.65
Hancock.....		150.00		1,718.33	1,868.33	3.82	16.36	1.16
Hillsborough*.....				2,761.46	2,761.46	7.54	24.61	1.73
Hillsboro' Br'dg'†.....			300.00	4,439.44	4,739.44	5.54	16.94	2.00
Hollis.....		4,820.48		2,352.17	7,172.65	3.06	19.60	1.08
Hudson.....		171.94		4,797.79	4,969.73	3.87	25.65	1.44
Litchfield.....	2.75	68.70		847.74	919.19	4.12	27.54	2.43
Lyndeborough.....		144.58		1,364.62	1,509.20	3.73	19.49	.84
Manchester.....	11,031.43			144,447.39	155,478.82	5.49	29.98	1.35
Mason.....				1,144.29	1,144.29	3.06	14.69	.77
Merrimack.....		240.26		3,211.62	3,451.88	4.14	23.44	2.73
Milford.....		\$600.00	2,882.67	13,558.26	17,040.93	6.33	19.81	1.06
Mont Vernon.....				1,156.05	1,156.05	2.87	20.64	.61
Nashua.....	72,949.63		5,739.23	65,598.55	144,287.41	4.66	26.24	2.32
New Boston.....		165.27		3,729.24	3,894.51	3.88	26.64	1.95
New Ipswich.....				2,165.65	2,165.65	3.45	18.51	.76
Pelham.....		92.44		1,677.69	1,770.13	3.69	27.50	.81
Peterborough.....		173.23		6,791.77	6,965.00	4.58	21.14	1.32
Sharon.....				322.00	322.00	3.76	13.41	.91
Temple.....				742.25	742.25	3.35	17.67	.50
Weare.....		291.09		3,283.42†	3,574.51	4.70	18.63	.65
Wilton.....		215.58		6,639.99	6,855.57	6.13	20.76	.93
Windsor.....				148.23	148.23	3.68	29.64	2.04
Total.....	\$93,290.63	\$600.00	\$16,869.49	\$299,573.40	\$410,333.52	\$4.40	\$25.55	\$1.52

*Town district.

†Special district.

TABLE No. I.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Allenstown.....	3	2	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Andover.....	9	4	.....	.....	33	26	30.88
Boscawen, town district.....	5	2	1	1	38	*19	29.00
Boscawen, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Bow.....	7	.....	1	1	31	30	30.14
Bradford.....	8	2	3	1	30	20	28.25
Canterbury.....	7	.....	1	.....	30	28	29.28
Chichester.....	6	.....	4	.....	31	31	31.00
Concord, town district.....	12	.....	2	.....	33	*11	31.27
Concord, Union district.....	54	54	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Concord, Penacook district.....	7	7	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Danbury.....	8	.....	3	.....	24	21	23.12
Dunbarton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	31	30	30.25
Epsom.....	6	.....	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Franklin.....	19	15	3	.....	36	33	34.84
Henniker.....	8	2	4	.....	35	29	30.50
Hill.....	5	2	2	.....	27	22	25.20
Hooksett.....	9	2	2	.....	33	32	33.00
Hopkinton.....	8	4	1	.....	31	*11	30.00
London.....	10	.....	4	.....	35	25	29.20
Newbury.....	5	.....	3	.....	22	*12	20.00
New London.....	5	.....	.....	1	30	26	28.80
Northfield.....	5	.....	.....	.....	30	24	27.00
Pembroke.....	9	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Pittsfield.....	11	6	2	1	33	24	29.18
Salisbury.....	5	.....	1	1	32	26	29.28
Sutton.....	8	2	4	.....	32	20	29.62
Warner.....	12	3	3	2	30	20	28.50
Webster.....	7	.....	4	2	28	*8	25.00
Wilnot.....	5	.....	3	.....	28	24	26.20
Total.....	271	115	53	10	.....	.....	27.45

*Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Allentown	12	.....	.....	4	\$9,000.00	\$2,000.00
Andover.....	10	.....	.....	12	6,500.00	350.00
Boscawen, town	6	.....	.....	7	4,500.00	15.00
Boscawen, special	1	.....	.....	4	11,000.00	1,000.00
Bow	8	.....	.....	8	5,000.00	200.00
Bradford	9	.....	.....	10	3,175.00	100.00
Canterbury	9	.....	.....	9	4,500.00	50.00
Chichester	7	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	50.00
Concord, town district ..	13	.....	.....	14	11,000.00	200.00
Concord, Union district ..	17	2	.....	78	465,000.00	5,000.00
Concord, Penacook dist ..	2	.....	.....	10	19,000.00	500.00
Danbury	8	.....	.....	8	2,400.00	.....
Dunbarton	7	.....	.....	7	2,500.00	100.00
Epsom	7	.....	.....	7	3,000.00	100.00
Franklin	10	.....	.....	27	78,500.00	1,300.00
Henniker.....	10	.....	.....	14	15,025.00	525.00
Hill	4	.....	.....	5	1,800.00	275.00
Hooksett	8	.....	.....	9	12,600.00	2,500.00
Hopkinton	15	.....	.....	18	13,000.00	350.00
London	11	.....	.....	12	7,750.00	125.00
Newbury	9	2	.....	9	3,500.00	250.00
New London	7	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	.....
Northfield.....	8	.....	.....	8	3,500.00	300.00
Pembroke	7	.....	.....	10	8,500.00	500.00
Pittsfield	10	2	.....	13	21,200.00	350.00
Salisbury	7	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	50.00
Sutton	9	.....	.....	10	4,000.00	400.00
Warner.....	16	1	.....	17	1,000.00	350.00
Webster	7	.....	.....	7	4,500.00	50.00
Wilnot.....	7	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	.....
Total.....	251	7	.....	365	\$732,540.00	\$16,990.00

TABLE No. III.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Allentown.....	...	...	55	40	7	85	3	...	3	3	66	58	87	160	...
Andover.....	99	114	152	95	15	220	12	...	...	40	201	177	83	...	...
Boscawen, town	44	44	49	40	3	86	...	...	6	1	82	72	87	...	...
Boscawen, spec.	81	93	86	83	6	163	...	...	9	1	146	129	89	...	...
Bow.....	70	60	59	57	15	96	5	...	3	3	79	70	88	...	...
Bradford.....	71	61	86	67	17	130	6	...	8	2	122	111	90	...	...
Canterbury.....	64	62	66	58	11	113	...	...	9	2	100	86	86	...	10
Chichester.....	...	...	49	48	8	85	4	...	2	3	97	79	80	...	...
Concord, town.	164	129	142	105	23	220	4	...	9	...	197	168	85	...	46
Concord, Union	1,387	1,408	1,401	1,445	318	2,241	287	64	...	...	2,611	2,395	90	553	37
Concord*.....	169	170	167	167	17	305	12	2	18	...	290	269	92	...	...
Danbury.....	82	72	78	77	3	143	9	...	4	7	144	132	91	...	...
Dunbarton.....	22	48	34	50	11	69	4	...	4	1	69	60	87	...	...
Epsom.....	68	51	70	45	4	103	8	...	3	3	101	86	84	...	...
Franklin.....	580	544	427	403	90	687	53	13	...	...	712	657	92	400	109
Henniker.....	107	77	135	109	10	200	25	2	...	...	197	181	92	...	...
Hill.....	46	46	49	54	4	93	6	...	4	1	81	69	85	...	...
Hooksett.....	147	156	112	129	20	219	2	...	8	4	236	202	84	54	...
Hopkinton.....	129	116	137	130	10	233	24	...	...	...	220	193	89	...	...
Loudon.....	75	65	73	75	20	120	8	...	2	...	118	103	86	...	...
Newbury.....	39	41	46	44	6	83	1	...	4	1	77	66	85	...	...
New London...	47	42	57	57	18	95	1	...	...	22	85	75	88	...	...
Northfield.....	62	51	55	37	1	90	1	...	2	...	75	68	91	...	...
Pembroke.....	295	259	153	134	27	259	1	...	5	18	258	227	87	240	...
Pittsfield.....	...	...	226	221	25	324	38	9	...	...	407	365	89	...	4
Salisbury.....	24	38	33	33	8	54	4	...	...	3	44	35	71	...	...
Sutton.....	59	50	65	58	9	109	5	...	5	2	105	94	89	...	...
Warner.....	89	85	152	134	26	177	83	26	...	...	270	238	88	...	...
Webster.....	36	43	39	46	3	81	1	...	4	1	75	72	87	...	...
Wilmot.....	46	49	43	45	11	74	3	...	1	9	88	85	96	...	...
Total.....	4,112	3,974	4,296	4,086	746	7,026	610	116	109	127	7,353	6,622	90	1,407	206

* Penacook district.

TABLE No. IV.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Allenstown.....			3	\$40.00		1			
Andover.....			9	27.89	1	3	2	1	1
Boscawen, town..			5	27.00	1	1	2	2	1
Boscawen, special			4	42.00			1	1	1
Bow.....	1	\$28.00	6	28.67			1		
Bradford.....	1	40.00	7	25.12	1	3			
Canterbury.....	1	28.00	6	26.66	4	3			
Chichester.....			6	29.00	1				
Concord, town...			12	30.33			2		
Concord, Union..			54	50.00	10	9	8	41	3
Concord, Pen'cook			7	38.86			3	3	
Danbury.....	1	36.00	7	24.00	1	7	1		
Dunbarton.....			4	32.33				1	1
Epsom.....			6	28.77					
Franklin.....	1	64.00	19	38.32	5		11	6	
Henniker.....			8	29.00	2	1	2		
Hill.....			5	30.40	2		1		1
Hooksett.....	1	32.00	8	35.00			1		2
Hopkinton.....			7	32.26	1	3	1	1	
London.....			10	27.86	4	4	1		
Newbury.....	1	32.00	4	25.66	1	2			
New London.....			5	30.40	3		1		
Northfield.....			5	26.00			2		
Pembroke.....			9	34.08	2	2	2		
Pittsfield.....	1	58.00	10	35.60	1	1			
Salisbury.....			5	26.54	2	4		1	1
Sutton.....	1	27.00	8	27.00	4	2	5		1
Warner.....			12	27.00	3	4	1		
Webster.....			7	24.33	1	2			
Wilnot.....			5	23.20	2	4		1	
Total.....	9	\$38.33	263	\$34.42	52	56	48	58	12

TABLE No. V.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Allenstown . . .	\$2,032.50	\$1,626.00		\$51.15		\$100.00	\$92.50		\$3,902.15
Andover	1,845.00	1,500.00	\$165.81	144.10			90.45	\$19.95	3,765.31
Boscawen*	795.20	150.00	125.00	55.55	\$75.00		55.61		1,256.36
Boscawen, spec . .	1,477.12	900.00		100.10			52.00		2,529.22
Bow	1,447.50			61.05			150.40		1,658.95
Bradford	1,807.50			96.25			174.00	112.33	2,190.08
Canterbury	1,777.50			89.10			73.69		1,940.29
Chichester	1,290.00	300.00		66.00			92.60		1,748.60
Concord, town . .	2,865.00	800.00	244.91	124.85			130.80	174.98	4,340.54
Concord, Union . .	44,439.36	27,522.28	3,289.11	1,518.55			1,627.02	3,255.76	81,652.08
Concord †	2,448.10	3,657.00	209.22	205.70			111.73	77.53	6,709.28
Danbury	1,020.00	100.00		88.00		246.00	102.20		1,556.20
Dunbarton	1,327.50		111.79	49.50			109.46		1,598.25
Epsom	1,365.00	250.00		74.25			118.12	18.50	1,825.87
Franklin	11,190.00	5,851.30		458.70				540.20	18,040.20
Henniker	2,797.50	1,102.50		127.05			166.40	54.00	4,247.45
Hill	552.00	500.00	76.00	50.95		119.00			1,306.95
Hooksett	2,700.00	150.00		146.30			195.50		3,191.80
Hopkinton	3,630.00	450.00		151.80			237.86	27.00	4,496.66
Loudon	1,776.00	250.00	200.00	86.35	94.00		193.40	102.04	2,701.79
Newbury	1,192.50	7.50	38.29	46.75	35.00		93.23	44.80	1,458.07
New London . . .	1,296.00		154.27	99.00			124.80		1,674.07
Northfield	912.94	200.00	30.00				66.94		1,209.88
Pembroke	4,567.50	600.00		153.45		250.00	236.48	127.93	5,935.36
Pittsfield	4,125.00	1,875.00		239.25		250.00	230.71	460.33	7,180.29
Salisbury	982.50		65.67	41.25			62.14		1,151.56
Sutton	1,170.00	220.00	130.00	79.75	97.50		116.95	10.50	1,824.70
Warner	2,865.00	400.00		130.35	138.16		196.95		3,730.46
Webster	1,260.00	100.00		45.10			100.00		1,505.10
Wilmot	900.00	100.00		48.40			85.20	99.84	1,233.44
Total	\$107,854.23	\$48,611.58	\$4,810.07	\$4,637.60	\$439.66	\$965.00	\$5,087.14	\$5,125.69	\$177,560.96

* Town district.

† Penacook district.

TABLE No. VI.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Tuant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Allenstown.....	\$7.32	\$53.41	\$60.73	\$1,080.00	\$130.55	.....	\$37.00	\$907.98	\$2,216.26
Andover.....	114.42	51.39	165.81	2,068.70	.....	\$85.00	18.00	363.97	2,701.48
Boscawen, town..	72.69	20.46	93.15	1,099.50	.....	60.00	5.00	85.45	1,343.10
Boscawen, special.	200.00	175.00	375.00	1,512.00	.....	.....	.....	365.18	2,252.18
Bow.....	77.87	20.49	98.36	1,510.00	.....	80.00	.....	93.05	1,781.41
Bradford.....	211.02	22.75	233.77	1,559.00	.....	83.00	5.00	38.95	1,919.72
Canterbury.....	47.77	22.33	70.10	1,380.30	.....	75.00	11.50	342.00	1,878.90
Chichester.....	43.22	48.24	91.46	1,224.00	.....	65.00	10.00	161.06	1,551.52
Concord, town....	201.96	35.89	237.85	2,811.62	.....	200.00	.....	966.72	4,216.19
Concord, Union...	3,324.06	2,747.17	6,071.23	42,943.37	2,000.00	225.00	500.00	16,364.68	68,104.28
Concord, Penacook	355.98	185.99	541.97	3,209.74	300.08	25.00	.....	1,482.98	5,559.77
Danbury.....	96.36	26.40	122.76	1,212.84	.....	50.00	8.00	70.39	1,463.99
Dunbarton.....	50.00	61.79	111.79	976.00	.....	78.00	.....	274.59	1,440.38
Epsom.....	74.96	45.41	120.37	1,350.00	.....	50.00	15.00	213.42	1,748.79
Franklin.....	411.57	381.95	793.52	10,007.51	958.34	.....	.....	3,776.35	15,535.72
Henniker.....	182.35	87.01	269.36	3,400.00	.....	116.48	14.25	1,040.00	4,840.09
Hill.....	10.65	65.35	76.00	913.25	.....	45.00	6.00	208.36	1,248.61
Hooksett.....	124.50	53.08	177.58	2,552.00	.....	75.00	30.00	121.02	2,955.60
Hopkinton.....	306.73	172.52	479.25	2,827.00	.....	175.00	25.00	1,330.64	4,836.89
London.....	200.00	19.43	219.43	1,909.50	.....	100.00	3.00	276.80	2,508.73
Newbury.....	16.70	21.59	38.29	711.00	.....	36.65	6.00	371.00	1,162.94
New London.....	112.07	42.17	154.24	1,184.00	.....	75.00	.....	234.93	1,648.17
Northfield.....	55.00	25.00	80.00	862.50	.....	60.00	10.00	96.77	1,109.27
Pembroke.....	200.00	264.12	464.12	2,760.00	493.05	.....	.....	457.95	4,175.12
Pittsfield.....	277.01	230.69	507.70	4,673.14	500.00	50.00	.....	988.54	6,719.38
Salisbury.....	47.15	18.52	65.67	746.10	.....	75.00	5.00	281.72	1,173.49
Sutton.....	63.00	70.64	133.64	1,521.00	.....	97.40	.....	277.43	2,029.47
Warner.....	124.00	84.40	208.40	2,188.00	.....	120.00	7.00	737.50	3,260.90
Webster.....	7.25	15.00	22.25	1,061.00	.....	69.00	.....	62.00	1,214.25
Wilmot.....	118.32	.....	118.32	836.00	.....	50.00	.....	168.39	1,172.71
Total.....	\$7,133.93	\$5,068.19	\$12,202.12	\$102,089.07	\$4,382.02	\$2,220.53	\$715.75	\$32,159.82	\$153,769.31

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Allenstown				\$2,216.26	\$2,216.26	\$3.63	\$33.58	\$0.92
Andover				2,701.48	2,701.48	7.09	13.44	.82
Boscawen, town dist.				1,343.10	1,343.10	4.69	16.37	1.13
Boscawen, special				2,252.18	2,252.18	5.73	15.42	2.56
Bow			\$30.00	1,781.41	1,811.41	2.47	22.54	1.24
Bradford			90.41	1,919.72	2,010.13	4.02	15.73	1.91
Canterbury				1,878.90	1,878.90	3.95	18.78	.71
Chichester			125.00	1,551.52	1,676.52	4.48	15.99	.94
Concord, town dist.			205.63	4,216.19	4,421.82	4.40	21.40	1.20
Concord, Union dist.	\$10,802.90	\$2,065.00	3,992.11	68,104.28	84,964.29	7.13	26.07	2.32
Concord, Penacook		983.00		5,559.77	6,542.77	9.62	19.17	1.87
Danbury	257.23		27.50	1,463.99	1,748.72	4.77	10.16	.85
Dunbarton			32.84	1,440.38	1,473.22	4.41	20.87	1.63
Epsom				1,748.79	1,748.79	4.31	17.31	1.19
Franklin				15,535.72	15,535.72	6.64	21.82	1.11
Henniker			228.06	4,840.09	5,068.15	5.01	24.57	1.36
Hill				1,248.61	1,248.61	5.28	15.41	.93
Hooksett			141.93	2,955.60	3,097.53	3.83	12.52	.75
Hopkiinton		1,279.00		4,836.89	6,115.89	4.17	21.98	2.17
London			150.00	2,508.73	2,658.73	4.44	21.26	1.85
Newbury			180.00	1,162.94	1,342.94	3.32	15.11	.49
New London				1,648.17	1,648.17	4.99	19.39	1.81
Northfield			37.77	1,109.27	1,147.04	3.93	14.79	1.06
Pembroke			182.27	4,175.12	4,357.39	4.08	16.18	1.79
Pittsfield				6,719.38	6,719.38	5.35	16.50	1.25
Salisbury			250.00	1,173.49	1,423.49	3.31	26.67	1.49
Sutton			140.00	2,029.47	2,169.47	4.52	19.32	1.28
Warner			449.21	3,260.90	3,710.11	4.56	12.07	.77
Webster				1,214.25	1,214.25	4.43	16.19	.29
Wilnot				1,172.71	1,172.71	4.73	13.32	1.34
Total	\$11,060.13	\$4,327.00	\$6,262.73	\$153,769.31	\$175,419.17	\$4.77	\$20.91	\$1.65

TABLE No. I.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Atkinson.....	5	.....	1	.....	31	30	30.32
Auburn.....	8	.....	2	.....	32	*12	27.31
Brentwood.....	3	.....	.....	.....	31	31	31.00
Candia.....	10	.....	4	1	22	*11	20.90
Chester.....	7	1	.....	.....	31	29	30.28
Danville.....	3	2	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Deerfield.....	11	.....	2	1	28	26	26.18
Derry, town district.....	16	9	.....	.....	37	34	36.12
Derry, special district.....	2	2	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
East Kingston.....	4	.....	1	1	34	22	31.00
Epping.....	9	9	1	.....	33	*15	27.50
Exeter.....	14	14	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Fremont.....	5	.....	.....	.....	30	*14	27.50
Greenland.....	2	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hampstead.....	7	7	1	.....	35	35	35.00
Hampton.....	4	4	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Hampton Falls.....	3	.....	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Kensington.....	3	.....	.....	.....	32	32	32.00
Kingston.....	5	5	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Londonderry.....	9	.....	.....	.....	33	28	30.11
Newcastle.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Newfields.....	4	3	.....	.....	31	31	31.00
Newington.....	2	2	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Newmarket.....	10	10	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Newton.....	5	1	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
North Hampton.....	3	3	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Northwood.....	8	4	2	.....	30	28	29.62
Nottingham.....	8	.....	5	3	27	*13	23.62
Plaistow.....	6	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Portsmouth.....	38	36	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Raymond.....	7	3	1	.....	34	*12	23.71
Rye.....	4	.....	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Salem.....	12	12	1	.....	35	32	33.66
Sandown.....	2	2	.....	.....	34	32	33.20
Seabrook.....	8	.....	1	.....	34	31	33.25
South Hampton.....	3	.....	2	1	35	*15	27.33
Stratham.....	4	4	1	.....	36	24	35.00
Windham.....	7	.....	2	7	29	25	26.57
Total.....	263	137	28	16	.....	.....	32.76

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Atkinson	5			5	\$2,000.00	\$50.00
Auburn	8			8	2,700.00	150.00
Brentwood	4			4	2,300.00	30.00
Candia	11			11	4,250.00	300.00
Chester	7			8	3,000.00	150.00
Danville	3			4	2,200.00	200.00
Deerfield	13			13	4,500.00	100.00
Derry, town district	11			18	27,000.00	500.00
Derry, special district	1			2	5,000.00	100.00
East Kingston	4			4	4,200.00	260.00
Epping	9			12	9,500.00	200.00
Exeter	9			18	33,000.00	1,000.00
Fremont	5			5	3,000.00	150.00
Greenland	4			4	8,000.00	125.00
Hampstead	8			9		
Hampton	4			6	10,000.00	300.00
Hampton Falls	4			4	2,500.00	50.00
Kensington	3			3	2,000.00	150.00
Kingston	5			5	3,500.00	60.00
Londonderry	9			9	6,800.00	400.00
Newcastle	2			2	1,800.00	75.00
Newfields	3			4	4,100.00	300.00
Newington	1			2		
Newmarket	8			14	6,000.00	500.00
Newton	4			5	2,725.00	50.00
North Hampton	2			4	8,000.00	
Northwood	6			8	3,900.00	200.00
Nottingham	11			11	6,000.00	50.00
Plaistow	5			6	6,000.00	300.00
Portsmouth	11		1	49	*102,500.00	1,700.00
Raymond	9			10	4,900.00	
Rye	4			4	11,000.00	600.00
Salem	9			13	17,000.00	500.00
Sandown	4	1		6	590.00	75.00
Seabrook	6			8	6,000.00	300.00
South Hampton	4			4	4,000.00	
Stratham	4			4	5,500.00	200.00
Windham	7			7	5,600.00	50.00
Total	227	1	1	313	\$331,065.00	\$9,175.00

* Does not include new high school.

TABLE No. III.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Atkinson	44	38	42	38	10	70	1	2	20	66	60	90	...	...	...
Auburn	51	59	51	59	6	103	1	...	4	93	82	88	1	...	...
Brentwood	51	37	42	36	11	67	...	...	14	69	60	86	...	...	...
Candia .....	...	...	81	97	19	156	3	...	...	162	130	86	...	...	...
Chester	60	73	71	81	14	132	6	...	10	124	106	85	...	1	...
Danville	45	49	46	46	8	82	2	...	...	82	69	84	...	...	...
Deerfield	98	113	97	111	10	190	8	3	8	164	144	91	...	...	...
Derry, town dist	291	279	313	288	36	565	...	...	64	504	443	87	...	...	...
Derry, spec. dist	35	37	35	37	9	63	...	...	16	62	56	90	...	...	...
East Kingston..	42	32	41	31	2	69	1	...	3	69	53	92	...	3	...
Epping	146	137	97	89	11	170	5	2	...	153	134	87	43	...	...
Exeter	486	524	514	353	129	715	23	7	...	715	669	94	...	202	...
Fremont .....	...	...	71	63	20	114	...	...	12	110	105	95	3	...	...
Greenland	37	39	34	36	8	62	...	8	...	58	51	88	...	4	...
Hampstead .....	...	...	84	78	9	143	10	1	...	139	117	87	...	...	...
Hampton	70	73	113	117	19	183	28	30	...	184	167	91	...	7	...
Hampton Falls.	34	32	28	27	...	55	...	...	3	50	45	90	...	...	...
Kensington	40	35	37	33	27	43	...	...	9	51	42	82	...	...	...
Kingston	90	75	92	72	28	136	...	...	37	141	127	89	...	...	...
Londonderry ...	124	118	150	137	20	266	1	12	...	201	169	84	1	2	...
Newcastle .....	...	...	33	14	9	37	1	3	...	37	33	87	...	...	...
Newfields	58	43	56	41	7	89	1	5	...	97	84	85	...	...	...
Newington .....	...	...	36	25	6	55	...	10	...	49	40	82	...	...	...
Newmarket	295	338	270	274	37	494	13	3	...	422	378	89	91	...	...
Newton	97	71	92	81	19	148	6	...	1	139	126	90	...	1	...
North Hampton	43	29	47	33	6	73	1	16	...	71	65	91	...	...	...
Northwood	92	93	94	103	23	173	1	...	46	137	118	86	...	...	...
Nottingham	39	42	48	49	14	81	2	1	...	75	67	88	...	...	...
Plaistow	84	78	96	95	21	167	3	...	4	132	114	87	5	5	...
Portsmouth	908	1,019	860	959	153	1,536	130	65	...	1,649	1,502	91	376	...	...
Raymond	94	116	90	110	21	178	1	...	8	154	130	87	...	...	...
Rye	80	70	77	68	14	130	1	29	3	121	105	87	...	...	...
Salem	141	145	160	131	19	271	1	11	3	256	225	87	...	...	...
Sandown	36	32	30	26	1	54	1	1	2	51	42	82	...	...	...
Seabrook	140	146	135	138	16	256	1	5	...	234	191	81	...	...	...
South Hampton	19	12	22	16	5	32	1	...	4	24	21	90	...	...	...
Stratham	54	68	54	68	27	89	6	3	22	98	87	88	...	...	...
Windham	60	55	62	44	13	92	1	...	7	97	85	88	...	...	...
Total	3,984	4,107	4,301	4,104	807	7,339	259	106	104	311	7,040	6,242	88	520	225

TABLE No. IV.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Atkinson.....			5	\$28.80	3		1	1	
Auburn.....	1	\$32.00	7	24.33	7		1	1	
Brentwood.....			3	30.00					
Candia.....	1	26.00	9	28.00	1	5			
Chester.....	1	24.00	6	29.23	1	2			
Danville.....			3	33.33	1		2		
Deerfield.....			11	26.00	2	3	2	1	
Derry, town dist.	1	54.00	15	33.50	1		3	3	1
Derry, special dist.			2	37.50			2		
East Kingston.....			4	27.50					
Epping.....	2	36.00	6	30.00	5		1		1
Exeter.....	1	88.00	14	42.29			1		2
Fremont.....			5	32.00					
Greenland.....			2	41.00			2		
Hampstead.....	1	88.00	7	35.00	1		2	4	2
Hampton.....			4	34.00			1		
Hampton Falls.....			3	30.00					
Kensington.....			3	27.00					
Kingston.....			5	31.60				1	
Londonderry.....	2	29.50	7	35.42	1	5	2	1	
Newcastle.....			2	30.00		1	1		
Newfields.....			4	36.00			2	2	
Newington.....			2	30.00	1		1	1	
Newmarket.....			10	36.40			1	3	
Newton.....			5	33.73	1		1	1	1
North Hampton.....			3	44.00	1		1	1	
Northwood.....			8	29.75	1	1	1		
Nottingham.....			8	27.50	3				
Plaistow.....			6	31.33	1	1	3	1	
Portsmouth.....	2	120.00	38	48.43	2		5	25	2
Raymond.....	1	41.33	7	29.62		3	1		
Rye.....			4	44.00				1	
Salem.....			12	33.93	1	1	4	2	
Sandown.....			2	30.00	2				
Seabrook.....	3	33.33	5	29.60		1	1		
South Hampton.....			3	26.00					
Stratham.....			4	37.00	1		3		
Windham.....			7	30.28			3		
Total.....	16	\$51.52	251	\$34.69	27	33	46	49	12

TABLE No. V.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Atkinson	\$720.00	\$700.00		\$47.30			\$114.20	\$5.00	\$1,586.50
Auburn	1,297.50	150.00	\$69.12	60.50			112.89		1,690.01
Brentwood	915.00			53.30			88.53		1,057.43
Candia	1,635.00	678.29		112.20			151.80	95.34	2,672.63
Chester	1,417.50	216.50	137.47	86.90			157.31	15.00	2,030.68
Danville	615.00	235.00		58.85		\$114.00	28.20		1,051.05
Deerfield	1,755.00		150.00	110.55	\$208.74		108.70		2,332.99
Derry, town dist..	4,188.15	3,000.00	505.36	345.12	100.00		303.71	80.18	8,522.52
Derry, special dist	650.43	225.00	75.00	38.50	20.00		58.85		1,067.78
East Kingston....	640.00	125.00		45.10	131.20		87.60	147.21	1,176.11
Epping	2,205.00	800.00		153.45	100.00	250.00	207.60		3,716.05
Exeter	7,980.00	3,460.00	1,000.00	453.20			493.53	300.25	13,686.98
Fremont	666.00	300.00		84.37		220.00	110.17	16.75	1,397.29
Greenland	1,425.00	900.00		50.05	35.00		75.00		2,485.65
Hampstead	1,192.50	800.00		85.25	48.48	280.00	118.94		2,525.17
Hampton	2,317.50	845.00	422.23	103.95			77.00	289.26	4,054.94
Hampton Falls....	862.50		44.64	36.85			78.60		1,022.59
Kensington....	720.00	260.00		37.95			106.00		1,123.95
Kingston	960.00	550.00		109.45	75.60	299.00	121.99		2,116.04
Londonberry	2,212.50	1,000.00		163.35	23.53		217.20	22.25	3,638.83
Newcastle	1,132.50	100.00		26.40				10.00	1,268.90
Newfields	690.00	425.00	100.00	61.60			54.80	210.26	1,541.66
Newington	870.00			39.05			74.70		983.75
Newmarket	3,922.50	5,000.00		279.95		325.00	140.75	110.00	9,778.20
Newton	797.50	500.00		96.80		251.00	139.80		1,785.10
North Hampton...	2,302.50	290.00		57.20					2,649.70
Northwood	1,815.00	200.00	58.90	134.75	81.00		127.36		2,417.01
Nottingham	1,042.50	550.00	100.00	53.35			105.50	21.65	1,873.00
Plaistow	952.50	800.00	100.00	96.80		204.00	153.80		2,307.10
Portsmouth	34,012.50	*103,208.49	2,664.62	926.75	70.00		899.80	3,756.62	*145,538.78
Raymond	1,687.50	300.00		125.40			167.80		2,280.70
Rye	2,502.00			95.15			157.20	31.75	2,786.10
Salem	1,578.00	3,000.00		187.55	36.90	869.60	300.00	365.46	6,336.91
Sandown	480.00	100.00	50.00	32.45		268.00	41.53	15.00	986.98
Seabrook	847.50	752.50	300.00	154.00		664.00	94.80	21.96	2,834.76
South Hampton...	540.00	40.00	40.00	27.50			44.30		691.80
Stratham	1,395.00		70.94	63.25			47.00	13.50	1,589.69
Windham	1,210.00	197.50	100.00	66.00	97.85		138.97		1,810.32
Total	\$92,152.08	\$129,708.28	\$5,988.28	\$4,760.74	\$1,028.30	\$3,744.00	\$5,506.53	\$5,527.44	\$248,415.65

* Includes receipts from sale of high school bonds.

TABLE No. VI.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Atkinson	\$100.67	\$20.25	\$120.92	\$1,084.50		\$30.00		\$117.01	\$1,352.43
Auburn		53.37	53.37	1,412.20		80.00		273.27	1,818.84
Brentwood	20.02	5.99	26.01	702.25		36.00	\$5.00	147.93	917.19
Candia	45.00	66.66	111.66	1,594.50		85.60	9.00	21.17	1,821.33
Chester	104.53	32.94	137.47	1,533.50		100.00		280.80	2,060.77
Danville	21.54	57.46	79.00	750.00		30.00	5.00	175.46	1,039.46
Deerfield	92.50	14.96	107.46	1,872.00		73.00	15.00	153.00	2,220.46
Derry, town dist.	436.79	332.46	769.25	5,036.43		241.35	22.75	720.40	6,790.18
Derry, special...	101.12		101.12	865.00		25.00	2.00	128.00	1,124.12
East Kingston...	22.84	27.65	50.49	929.75		40.00	5.00		1,025.24
Epping	91.03	98.64	189.67	2,710.00	\$250.00	45.00	5.00	365.21	3,564.88
Exeter	547.04	551.06	1,098.10	8,776.04		250.00		2,666.33	12,790.47
Fremont	40.00	21.88	61.88	1,096.00		28.00	2.00	76.35	1,264.23
Greenland	83.06	49.60	132.66	912.00		45.00		594.37	1,684.03
Hampstead	188.75	69.52	258.27	2,066.50		67.23	14.78	322.80	2,729.58
Hampton	616.73	88.25	704.98	2,194.00		30.00		378.50	3,307.48
Hampton Falls ..	13.06	31.53	44.64	810.00		40.00		183.84	1,078.48
Kensington		48.41	48.41	670.00		25.00	3.00	92.00	838.41
Kingston	123.62	69.84	193.46	1,461.50		55.00		65.13	1,775.09
Londonderry	141.00	105.78	246.78	2,308.00		101.00	15.00	347.90	3,018.68
Newcastle		34.58	34.58	540.00		20.00	5.00	152.77	752.35
Newfields	90.00	49.00	139.00	1,116.00		50.00		204.60	1,509.60
Newington	27.23	5.08	32.31	687.00		14.00		46.36	779.67
Newmarket	98.00	338.91	436.91	5,164.29	325.00	50.00	10.00	429.75	6,415.95
Newton	115.42	20.00	135.42	1,442.00		60.00	4.00	206.32	1,847.74
North Hampton..	71.61	89.35	160.96	1,371.50		55.00		391.82	1,979.28
Northwood	40.50	18.40	58.90	1,749.50		75.00	12.50	114.74	2,010.64
Nottingham	66.00	35.00	101.00	1,395.00		75.00	10.00	195.18	1,776.18
Plaistow	53.35	44.19	97.54	1,679.19		55.00		218.83	2,050.56
Portsmouth	1,424.79	1,239.83	2,664.62	35,458.76	2,000.00			8,441.88	48,565.26
Raymond	83.04	63.87	146.91	1,605.00		73.73	8.00	122.90	1,956.54
Rye	246.80	64.91	311.71	1,758.00		70.00		410.90	2,500.61
Salem	121.38	233.64	355.02	3,420.50	375.00	98.00		1,488.02	5,736.54
Sandown	33.17	16.33	49.50	497.20		34.60	5.00	134.87	721.17
Seabrook	160.00	20.78	180.78	2,041.85		70.00	50.00	389.27	2,731.90
South Hampton..	19.92	3.99	23.91	536.90		22.00		49.57	632.38
Stratham		70.94	70.94	1,392.82		64.50		405.13	1,933.39
Widham	74.67	50.71	125.38	1,195.50		90.00		152.32	1,563.20
Total	\$5,515.18	\$4,145.81	\$9,660.99	\$101,835.18	\$2,950.00	\$2,403.41	\$208.03	\$20,673.70	\$137,731.31

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Atkinson				\$1,352.43	\$1,352.43	\$4.68	\$20.52	\$1.82
Auburn				1,818.84	1,818.84	3.97	19.55	.57
Brentwood			\$20.71	917.19	937.90	3.30	13.29	.37
Candia			28.31	1,821.33	1,849.64	5.96	11.24	.69
Chester			101.78	2,060.77	2,162.55	4.02	16.67	1.11
Danville				1,039.46	1,039.46	4.52	12.66	.96
Deerfield				2,220.46	2,220.46	4.19	13.53	.65
Derry, town dist	\$2,567.60			6,790.18	9,357.78	6.58	13.49	1.52
Derry, special			128.94	1,121.12	1,250.06	3.83	18.08	1.63
East Kingston				1,025.24	1,025.24	2.88	14.87	.73
Epping			55.53	3,564.88	3,620.41	4.21	23.30	1.24
Exeter		2,333.67		12,790.47	15,124.14	3.88	17.80	1.53
Fremont				1,264.23	1,264.23	3.94	11.49	.56
Greenland				1,684.03	1,684.03	6.06	29.03	2.29
Hampstead				2,729.58	2,729.58	4.30	19.63	1.86
Hampton			273.36	3,307.48	3,580.84	2.81	17.98	3.83
Hampton Falls				1,078.48	1,078.48	2.93	21.56	.89
Kensington			75.00	838.41	913.41	3.76	16.44	.94
Kingston				1,775.09	1,775.09	4.00	12.50	1.37
Londonderry			221.50	3,018.68	3,240.18	5.58	15.01	1.22
Newcastle			116.84	752.35	869.19	3.85	20.33	.93
Newfields			30.20	1,509.60	1,539.80	6.55	15.46	1.43
Newington			38.32	779.67	817.99	4.13	15.90	.66
Newmarket		1,047.78		6,415.95	7,698.51	6.75	15.22	1.03
Newton			60.48	1,847.74	1,908.22	3.17	13.29	.98
North Hampton				1,979.28	1,979.28	3.13	27.87	2.26
Northwood			88.42	2,010.64	2,099.06	4.48	14.67	.43
Nottingham			100.00	1,776.18	1,876.18	4.63	23.63	1.34
Plaistow	\$65.61		9.06	2,050.56	2,125.23	4.68	15.53	.74
Portsmouth	93,446.41		3,527.11	48,565.26	145,538.78	4.69	29.45	1.61
Raymond			71.56	1,956.54	2,028.10	4.13	12.69	.95
Rye			341.80	2,550.61	2,892.41	4.17	21.08	2.57
Salem	3,057.32			5,736.54	9,142.44	6.15	22.40	1.38
Sandown			28.00	721.17	749.17	3.57	14.14	.97
Seabrook				2,731.90	2,731.90	5.09	11.67	.77
South Hampton				632.38	632.38	2.78	26.18	.99
Stratham			142.72	1,933.39	2,076.11	3.56	19.72	.72
Windham			11.25	1,563.20	1,574.45	3.40	16.11	1.29
Total	\$96,569.34	\$5,949.05	\$6,054.25	\$137,731.31	\$246,303.95	\$4.32	\$19.56	\$1.37

TABLE No. I.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Barrington.....	12	.....	6	.....	29	27	28.08
Dover.....	36	32	.....	.....	37	*6	36.17
Durham.....	5	5	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Farmington, town district.....	5	.....	3	1	34	34	34.00
Farmington, special district.....	7	7	1	.....	37	36	36.55
Lee.....	3	.....	1	.....	34	34	34.00
Madbury.....	3	.....	1	.....	32	30	31.33
Middleton.....	4	.....	1	.....	22	*10	21.43
Milton.....	12	6	2	2	37	*12	33.75
New Durham.....	6	.....	2	2	24	23	23.83
Rochester.....	25	23	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Rollinsford.....	10	5	2	.....	36	20	34.10
Somersworth.....	21	19	.....	.....	37	36	36.31
Strafford.....	11	.....	6	.....	29	23	28.90
Total.....	160	97	26	5	.....	.....	33.79

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Barrington	12	.....	.....	12	\$7,000.00	\$50.00
Dover	20	.....	.....	42	145,000.00	2,000.00
Durham	4	1	.....	7	3,000.00	500.00
Farmington, town district	7	.....	.....	7	5,000.00	.....
Farmington, special dist.	4	.....	.....	8	28,000.00	950.00
Lee	3	.....	.....	3	3,000.00	200.00
Madbury	3	.....	.....	3	2,000.00	50.00
Middleton	4	.....	.....	4	1,000.00	100.00
Milton	10	.....	.....	14	12,000.00	300.00
New Durham	8	.....	.....	8	3,600.00	100.00
Rochester	11	1	.....	40	140,000.00	1,000.00
Rollinsford	5	.....	.....	10	10,000.00	5,000.00
Somersworth	6	.....	.....	27	100,000.00	1,000.00
Strafford	14	1	.....	14	4,500.00	175.00
Total	111	3	.....	199	\$461,100.00	\$11,425.00

TABLE No. III.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Barrington			108	106	19	190	5		5		178	140	78	.....	...
Dover	1,151	1,218	746	765	113	1,299	99	24			1,394	1,307	93	940	.....
Durham	76	66	71	64	11	124			23		117	103	88	.....	.....
Farmington *	31	33	31	33	4	57	3		2	4	51	45	87	.....	.....
Farmington †	100	123	145	146	13	220	58	12			275	246	89	.....	.....
Lee			31	28	2	55	2		2		47	36	76	.....	...
Madbury	38	23	38	23	7	52	2		4		43	33	77	.....	4
Middleton	40	23	41	26	2	63	2		1		60	49	80	.....	.....
Milton	137	126	143	147	35	247	8				227	191	80	.....	.....
New Durham	50	41	66	41	12	94	1		4	1	77	69	89	.....	.....
Rochester			594	583	35	1,141	1	7			1,122	1,019	90	252	.....
Rollinsford	148	143	152	127	27	248	4		4		242	221	91	10	.....
Somersworth	725	733	450	530	117	823	40	1			816	752	92	530	.....
Strafford	68	70	76	68	11	127	6		9	45	122	104	85	.....	.....
Total	2,564	2,599	2,692	2,687	408	4,740	231	44	54	50	4,771	4,315	90	1,732	4

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. IV.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Barrington	1	\$28.00	11	\$24.00	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Dover	2	90.00	34	44.82	.....	.....	13	13	.....
Durham .....	.....	.....	5	40.80	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Farmington, town .....	.....	.....	5	22.53	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Farmington, spec.	1	80.00	6	36.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lee	1	40.00	2	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madbury	1	32.00	2	26.00	.....	1	1	1	.....
Middleton	1	24.00	3	25.50	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Milton	2	60.00	10	30.00	3	.....	1	1	1
New Durham .....	.....	.....	6	28.00	2	1	1	.....	.....
Rochester .....	.....	.....	25	39.54	5	.....	23	1	1
Rollinsford	1	100.00	9	35.26	1	1	2	.....	2
Somersworth	1	80.00	20	46.12	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Strafford	1	24.00	10	24.40	1	4	1	.....	.....
Total	12	\$58.83	148	\$37.08	17	17	48	17	5

TABLE No. V.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Barrington	\$1,597.50	\$650.00	.....	\$148.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,396.00
Dover	25,248.00	4,505.96	\$1,750.00	856.35	.....	.....	\$1,388.95	\$888.00	34,637.26
Durham	2,145.00	600.00	160.00	80.30	.....	\$175.00	92.00	35.00	3,287.30
Farmington*	934.00	150.00	139.04	55.39	.....	.....	72.10	744.64	2,005.17
Farmington†	3,017.68	1,000.00	.....	161.86	.....	.....	210.70	2,464.10	6,854.34
Lee	816.00	.....	27.41	40.71	.....	.....	73.00	361.42	1,348.54
Madbury	997.50	.....	.....	30.25	\$11.40	.....	49.50	.....	1,088.65
Middleton	307.50	.....	.....	33.00	20.00	161.00	84.00	.....	605.50
Milton	2,685.00	.....	500.00	173.80	1,607.17	.....	161.17	.....	5,127.14
New Durham	652.50	221.06	.....	55.00	180.00	.....	50.60	25.50	1,184.66
Rochester	15,232.50	.....	7,267.50	690.80	.....	.....	1,007.47	210.00	24,408.27
Rollinsford	4,125.00	934.00	.....	198.83	.....	.....	128.90	188.72	5,575.45
Somersworth	10,942.50	7,057.50	.....	543.95	35.30	.....	501.38	40.00	19,120.63
Strafford	1,680.00	350.00	.....	110.00	60.00	.....	156.01	.....	2,356.01
Total	\$70,410.68	\$15,468.52	\$9,843.95	\$3,178.74	\$1,913.87	\$336.00	\$3,975.78	\$4,957.38	\$110,084.92

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Tuant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Barrington.....	\$108.79	\$22.42	\$131.21	\$1,972.00	.....	\$105.00	\$12.00	\$155.00	\$2,375.21
Dover	1,107.12	799.35	1,906.47	23,324.65	\$1,485.00	110.00	500.00	7,546.54	34,872.66
Durham	79.16	93.26	172.42	2,058.27	350.00	45.00	.....	80.79	2,706.48
Farmington* ...	123.57	15.47	139.04	957.00	.....	125.00	10.00	109.75	1,340.79
Farmington† ...	419.60	206.40	626.00	5,163.34	.....	257.97	35.00	1,506.50	7,588.81
Lee	27.14	.....	27.14	816.00	.....	60.00	.....	120.85	1,023.99
Madbury	50.96	11.63	62.59	673.50	.....	45.00	.....	57.84	838.93
Middleton	63.88	17.51	81.39	488.00	.....	34.00	8.00	21.50	632.89
Milton	371.64	130.12	501.76	3,486.00	.....	170.00	10.00	1,669.11	5,836.87
New Durham ...	6.00	10.24	16.24	921.00	.....	51.29	.....	20.63	1,009.16
Rochester	831.48	554.51	1,385.99	14,498.81	1,400.00	25.00	45.00	7,389.67	24,744.47
Rollinsford	223.98	175.04	404.02	3,203.70	.....	100.00	30.00	1,284.91	5,022.63
Somersworth ...	717.04	462.91	1,179.95	13,147.00	100.00	.....	150.00	4,532.28	19,109.23
Strafford	118.61	23.55	142.16	1,750.00	.....	80.00	10.00	298.69	2,280.85
Total	\$4,253.97	\$2,522.41	\$6,776.38	\$72,459.27	\$3,335.00	\$1,208.26	\$810.00	\$24,794.06	\$109,382.97

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued.*—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Barrington			\$145.08	\$2,375.21	\$2,520.29	\$4.81	\$13.34	\$0.73
Dover	\$35,866.40		2,099.71	34,872.66	72,838.77	4.14	25.01	1.36
Durham			72.12	2,706.48	2,778.60	4.83	23.13	1.47
Farmington*			240.00	1,340.79	1,580.79	4.07	26.29	2.72
Farmington†			337.98	7,588.81	7,926.79	5.25	27.59	2.27
Lee				1,023.99	1,023.99	3.54	21.79	.58
Madbury				838.93	838.93	3.01	19.51	1.45
Middleton			433.65	632.89	1,066.54	4.06	10.55	1.35
Milton				5,836.87	5,836.87	4.08	25.71	2.21
New Durham				1,009.16	1,009.16	3.95	13.10	.21
Rochester		\$6,000.00	411.41	24,744.47	31,155.88	5.37	22.05	1.23
Rollinsford			195.42	5,022.63	5,218.05	5.18	20.75	1.66
Somersworth				19,109.23	19,109.23	5.25	23.41	1.44
Strafford				2,280.85	2,280.85	4.35	18.69	1.16
Total	\$35,866.40	\$6,000.00	\$3,935.37	\$109,382.97	\$155,184.74	\$4.42	\$22.92	\$2.06

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. 1.--SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Acworth.....	6	.....	3	1	25	*17	23.18
Charlestown.....	10	6	1	.....	34	*14	30.70
Claremont.....	26	22	1	.....	36	*11	34.38
Cornish.....	12	.....	7	1	30	*10	22.66
Croydon.....	3	.....	2	1	30	*19	25.66
Goshen.....	5	.....	3	1	24	*10	21.30
Grantham.....	3	2	.....	.....	27	27	27.00
Langdon.....	2	2	1	.....	30	*10	28.50
Lempster.....	4	.....	1	.....	31	26	29.75
Newport.....	13	8	.....	.....	36	32	35.50
Plainfield.....	10	.....	7	.....	31	20	27.30
Springfield.....	7	.....	3	1	24	23	23.85
Sunapee.....	7	3	1	.....	33	28	32.00
Unity.....	7	.....	3	.....	28	20	24.85
Washington.....	7	.....	3	3	25	20	22.57
Total.....	122	43	36	8	.....	.....	28.86

* Scholars received the required twenty weeks.

TABLE No. II.--SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Acworth.....	12	1	.....	13	\$4,000.00	\$250.00
Charlestown.....	7	1	.....	11	8,500.00	.....
Claremont.....	16	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Cornish.....	13	.....	.....	13	5,250.00	150.00
Croydon.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	35.00
Goshen.....	5	.....	.....	5	600.00	100.00
Grantham.....	2	.....	.....	3	1,500.00	.....
Langdon.....	5	1	.....	5	1,500.00	100.00
Lempster.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	150.00
Newport.....	9	1	.....	18	48,000.00	1,000.00
Plainfield.....	14	.....	.....	15	3,000.00	50.00
Springfield.....	9	.....	.....	9	1,450.00	124.00
Sunapee.....	7	.....	.....	10	11,000.00	175.00
Unity.....	7	.....	.....	7	4,200.00	255.00
Washington.....	9	.....	.....	10	3,000.00	.....
Total.....	125	4	.....	160	\$95,600.00	\$2,164.00

TABLE No. III.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Acworth.....	43	28	52	50	5	92	5	.....	.....	.....	75	66	88	.....	.....
Charlestown....	107	111	130	119	11	222	16	.....	1	1	231	199	86	.....	.....
Claremont.....	579	608	515	513	95	842	91	8	.....	.....	933	856	91	279	10
Cornish.....	80	70	106	79	19	163	3	.....	.....	.....	137	123	90	.....	.....
Croydon.....	32	18	38	20	1	55	2	.....	.....	.....	46	41	89	.....	3
Goshen.....	27	14	36	24	4	55	1	.....	.....	.....	49	41	84	.....	.....
Grantham.....	40	36	41	40	3	77	1	.....	.....	2	61	55	90	.....	2
Langdon.....	33	30	24	21	8	35	2	.....	.....	1	42	40	95	.....	.....
Lempster.....	33	20	46	32	5	61	12	.....	2	.....	54	48	89	.....	.....
Newport.....	304	294	299	286	24	489	72	6	.....	.....	472	414	88	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	80	97	78	95	8	158	7	.....	.....	21	133	117	87	.....	.....
Springfield.....	45	44	62	45	10	92	5	.....	2	2	86	71	82	.....	3
Sunapee.....	111	162	111	102	24	181	8	.....	4	2	177	151	85	.....	.....
Unity.....	61	51	70	50	7	108	5	.....	.....	.....	82	73	89	.....	.....
Washington....	22	25	39	40	3	71	5	.....	.....	3	74	68	91	.....	.....
Total	1,597	1,548	1,647	1,516	227	2,701	235	14	9	33	2,652	2,363	89	279	18

TABLE No. IV.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of schools having men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of schools having women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Acworth.....	.....	.....	6	\$23.66	4	9	.....	.....	1
Charlestown.....	.....	.....	10	35.20	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Claremont.....	1	\$33.33	25	40.16	4	3	13	2	1
Cornish.....	1	34.00	12	27.00	2	3	2	.....	.....
Croydon.....	.....	.....	3	16.66	1	3	1	1	.....
Goshen.....	.....	.....	5	22.22	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Grantham.....	.....	.....	3	28.00	1	2	.....	1	.....
Langdon ¹	1	37.00	2	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lempster.....	.....	.....	4	24.00	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Newport.....	1	23.00	12	33.33	.....	4	4	4	.....
Plainfield.....	.....	.....	10	23.33	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	.....	.....	7	22.13	4	4	.....	1	.....
Sunapee.....	.....	.....	8	31.08	1	4	2	1	.....
Unity.....	.....	.....	7	22.78	5	11	1	1	2
Washington.....	3	21.33	11	19.71	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	\$40.73	125	\$26.35	31	69	24	11	5

TABLE No. V.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Acworth.....	\$735.00	\$240.00		\$69.03		\$109.00	\$88.10		\$1,241.13
Charlestown...	1,938.00	1,712.00	\$300.00	147.40	\$11.66	175.00	185.75	\$1,182.58	5,652.39
Claremont...	7,710.00	9,978.00		604.45	5,394.00	700.00	321.60	547.17	25,255.22
Cornish.....	1,447.50	400.00	238.91	96.80			142.18	54.60	2,379.99
Croydon.....	540.00			39.60	55.50		91.20	6.00	732.30
Goshen.....	435.00	200.00		29.15			70.00		734.15
Grantham....	412.50			43.45	7.20	139.00	61.60	33.09	702.84
Langdon.....	522.00	104.00	59.80	20.35		50.00	73.20		829.35
Lempster.....	405.00	175.00	70.54	44.55	49.58	142.00	74.60	49.00	1,010.27
Newport.....	5,023.00	3,172.00		313.50	94.00		378.94	186.50	9,172.94
Plainfield....	1,470.00	20.00	141.89	133.85	80.24		132.92	93.74	2,072.64
Springfield...	450.00	250.00		60.50		234.00	108.88	14.75	1,118.13
Sunapee.....	1,386.00	1,000.00		124.85			172.00	36.00	2,718.85
Unity.....	547.50	100.00		74.25	176.06	248.00	125.70		1,271.51
Washington..	750.00	50.00	25.00	47.85	86.85		102.48	24.00	1,086.18
Total	\$23,776.50	\$17,401.00	\$836.14	\$1,849.53	\$5,955.09	\$1,797.00	\$2,129.15	\$2,233.43	\$55,977.89

TABLE No. VI.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

TOWNS.	Text-books and supplies.			Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Books.	Supplies.	Total.						
Acworth	\$10.20	\$34.50	\$44.70	\$867.00	.....	\$60.00	\$7.00	.....	\$978.70
Charlestown....	124.32	93.00	217.32	2,822.73	\$262.53	.....	9.55	\$1,094.78	4,406.91
Claremont	533.28	549.70	1,082.98	13,878.57	1,383.33	50.00	24.00	4,793.15	21,212.03
Cornish	175.00	63.91	238.91	1,731.40	.....	108.00	10.00	262.68	2,350.99
Croydon	102.28	10.11	112.39	391.50	.....	36.00	5.00	96.63	641.52
Goshen	9.03	1.40	10.43	540.00	.....	30.00	4.50	1.75	586.68
Grantham	56.43	14.75	71.18	567.00	.....	30.00	10.00	56.92	735.10
Langdon	39.80	20.00	59.80	410.00	100.00	18.00	.....	170.08	757.88
Lempster	33.72	36.82	70.54	714.00	.....	50.00	5.00	5.17	844.71
Newport	618.40	271.54	889.94	6,036.02	.....	200.00	40.00	2,877.99	10,043.95
Plainfield	101.31	40.58	141.89	1,646.00	.....	100.00	.....	335.04	2,222.93
Springfield	26.18	40.28	66.46	952.50	.....	35.00	5.50	69.76	1,129.22
Sunapee	194.71	83.18	277.89	1,863.40	.....	55.00	9.00	552.70	2,757.99
Unity	193.29	9.26	202.55	972.25	.....	36.00	6.00	105.58	1,322.38
Washington	1.80	21.68	23.48	818.50	.....	37.50	5.00	42.67	927.15
Total	\$2,219.75	\$1,290.71	\$3,510.46	\$34,210.87	\$1,745.86	\$845.50	\$140.55	\$10,461.90	\$50,918.14

TABLE No. VI.—*Continued*.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1905.)

EXPENDITURES.

TOWNS.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Current expenses.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.	Average per pupil for books and supplies.
Acworth			\$113.96	\$978.70	\$1,092.66	\$3.21	\$13.04	\$0.59
Charlestown				4,406.91	4,406.91	4.56	19.07	.94
Claremont		\$2,688.00	642.40	21,212.03	24,542.43	4.07	22.73	1.16
Cornish			190.00	2,350.99	2,541.08	3.01	17.16	1.73
Croydon			86.80	641.52	728.32	2.65	13.94	2.44
Goshen			50.00	586.68	636.68	4.48	11.96	.21
Grantham	\$17.69			735.10	752.79	2.87	12.05	1.16
Langdon			53.00	757.88	810.88	3.67	18.04	1.42
Lempster			110.31	844.71	955.02	3.61	15.64	1.30
Newport	863.17			10,043.95	10,907.12	5.60	21.28	1.88
Plainfield			103.50	2,222.92	2,326.42	2.98	16.71	1.07
Springfield			33.00	1,129.22	1,162.22	3.51	13.13	.77
Sunapee		1,600.00	125.90	2,757.99	4,482.99	3.40	15.58	1.57
Unity			83.37	1,322.38	1,405.75	3.34	16.12	2.47
Washington				927.15	927.15	3.33	12.53	.31
Total	\$880.86	\$4,288.00	\$1,591.43	\$50,918.14	\$57,678.43	\$3.61	\$19.19	\$1.32

APPENDIX B.
STATISTICAL TABLES.
1906.

TABLE No. I.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alton.....	10	6	3	2	36	*11	25.30
Barnstead.....	11	.....	3	4	39	*17	27.62
Belmont.....	10	5	3	.....	34	*18	32.09
Center Harbor.....	5	12	12	.....	31	28	28.40
Gilford.....	8	.....	6	.....	34	22	24.62
Gilmanton.....	12	.....	3	5	31	29	29.91
Laconia.....	28	25	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Meredith, town district.....	9	.....	4	3	22	22	22.00
Meredith, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	35	33	33.50
New Hampton.....	7	.....	4	3	22	*12	20.71
Sanbornton.....	9	.....	3	.....	28	*16	27.53
Tilton, town district.....	4	.....	.....	.....	39	35	36.50
Tilton, Union district.....	8	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Total.....	125	50	32	17	.....	.....	30.10

*Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alton	9	.....	.....	11	\$8,600.00	\$400.00
Barnstead	13	.....	.....	13	5,000.00	200.00
Belmont	7	.....	.....	11	9,000.00	150.00
Center Harbor	4	.....	.....	5	2,300.00	50.00
Gilford	10	1	.....	10	4,200.00	100.00
Gilmanton	17	.....	.....	17	4,700.00	200.00
Laconia	10	1	.....	33	130,000.00	3,000.00
Meredith, town district..	11	.....	.....	11	3,800.00	300.00
Meredith, special district	1	.....	.....	4	10,000.00	500.00
New Hampton	12	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	200.00
Sanbornton	13	.....	.....	.....	6,700.00	310.00
Tilton, town district....	4	.....	.....	4	4,000.00	200.00
Tilton, Union district....	1	.....	.....	8	2,500.00	500.00
Total	112	2	.....	127	\$185,800.00	\$6,110.00

TABLE No. III.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alton	111	97	106	108	...	196	18	5	...	...	201	181	90	...	...
Barnstead	68	80	91	84	11	161	3	...	16	2	132	120	90	...	...
Belmont	111	135	136	141	3	274	...	...	...	7	232	204	87	...	...
Center Harbor....	45	37	46	42	...	88	...	...	6	2	66	58	92	...	...
Gilford.....	51	64	55	54	...	105	4	...	12	1	90	80	88	...	...
Gilmanton	97	91	101	89	...	184	6	...	...	15	181	140	77	...	...
Laconia.....	688	758	628	698	5	1,215	106	24	...	...	1,125	1,081	96	225	...
Meredith, town....	70	47	69	46	1	113	2	...	...	12	85	75	88	...	...
Meredith, special.	65	80	68	84	...	148	4	...	...	5	131	119	92	...	...
New Hampton.....	68	48	65	59	3	116	5	...	2	28	92	86	92	...	...
Sanbornton.....	104	66	102	74	...	169	6	...	6	12	137	120	87	...	...
Tilton, town.....	64	59	61	57	3	112	3	...	...	18	104	92	88	...	...
Tilton, Union.....	119	154	142	153	...	290	5	...	...	37	246	223	90	...	...
Total	1,661	1,716	1,670	1,689	26	3,171	162	29	42	139	2,822	2,579	91	227	....

TABLE No. IV.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alton			15	\$30.82	4	1	4	1	...
Barnstead			15	26.58	2	...	1	1	...
Belmont	1	\$64.00	11	31.00	1	9	2	...	...
Center Harbor			5	28.40	1	1	1	...	...
Gilford			8	24.94	2	4	1	...	...
Gilmanton			18	21.68	3	4	3	...	...
Laconia			28	41.96	...	...	14	1	...
Meredith, town district ..	1	28.00	8	28.00	1	1	1	...	...
Meredith, special district	1	80.00	4	35.00	...	...	2	...	1
New Hampton	1	32.00	8	26.00	2	7	1	...	...
Sanbornton	1	24.00	14	24.44	3	...	...	2	...
Tilton, town district			4	36.33	1	1	...	...	...
Tilton, Union district	1	93.34	7	40.00	...	...	5	...	...
Total	6	\$53.72	145	\$30.39	22	28	35	5	1

TABLE No. V.—BELKNAP COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alton.....	\$2,032.50	\$1,701.00	\$525.39	\$109.45	.....	\$300.00	\$226.60	\$163.50	\$5,058.44
Barnstead.....	1,815.00	185.00	100.00	108.35	\$138.19	.....	166.50	11.20	2,524.24
Belmont.....	1,875.00	1,200.00	.....	162.25	.....	.....	209.00	.....	3,446.25
Center Harbor..	930.00	14.00	.....	45.65	.....	.....	82.20	9.80	1,081.65
Gilford.....	1,335.00	250.00	.....	74.80	33.60	.....	68.96	.....	1,762.36
Gilmanton.....	1,597.50	300.00	250.00	117.70	.....	.....	214.88	30.00	2,510.08
Laconia.....	15,397.50	8,344.60	.....	757.90	.....	.....	.....	942.94	25,442.94
Meredith, town.	1,524.49	520.00	.....	88.00	31.00	.....	138.10	.....	2,301.59
Meredith, spec..	1,283.69	1,227.00	.....	76.45	.....	.....	72.64	31.50	2,691.28
New Hampton..	1,117.50	500.00	.....	90.20	.....	120.43	122.60	.....	1,950.73
Sanbornton ..	1,552.50	100.00	.....	108.90	77.71	.....	176.08	27.66	2,042.85
Tilton, town....	1,603.27	500.00	.....	66.55	.....	.....	29.40	37.26	2,236.48
Tilton, Union ..	2,484.23	3,707.06	500.00	181.50	.....	.....	118.34	285.18	7,276.31
Total	\$34,548.18	\$18,548.66	\$1,375.39	\$1,987.70	\$280.50	\$420.43	\$1,625.30	\$1,530.04	\$60,325.20

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Alton	\$399.23	\$40.00	\$126.16	\$2,663.99	\$300.00	\$95.00		\$80.00
Barnstead	138.51			2,244.00		125.00	\$20.00	68.00
Belmont	152.81		63.49	2,984.10		117.50	25.65	67.25
Center Harbor	63.80		27.85	923.50		35.00	3.00	81.00
Gilford	82.37		32.68	711.00		75.00	10.00	70.40
Gilmanton	142.95		30.00	1,950.25		90.00		102.50
Laconia	924.13	87.21	663.02	15,693.64	1,200.00	90.00	360.00	621.18
Meredith, town	130.76		79.31	1,284.00		120.00		100.00
Meredith, spec.. ..	157.85	25.00	56.00	2,046.97		60.00	10.00	
New Hampton	17.28		15.00	1,133.00		90.00	10.00	50.00
Sanbornton	172.90		28.40	1,715.50		113.00		35.00
Tilton, town	100.00		41.79	961.00		65.00		
Tilton, Union.. ..	165.08	12.14	128.46	3,501.05			10.00	
Total	\$2,647.67	\$164.35	\$1,292.16	\$37,812.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,075.50	\$448.65	\$1,275.33

BELKNAP COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
.....	\$90.00	\$137.86	\$100.08	\$4,032.32	.....	.....	\$74.59	\$4,106.91	\$5.08	\$20.06
.....	.....	98.63	35.64	2,729.78	.....	.....	.....	2,729.78	4.21	20.68
.....	30.00	173.00	113.83	3,727.63	.....	.....	74.80	3,802.43	5.88	16.07
.....	12.39	44.09	33.90	1,224.44	.....	.....	57.07	1,281.51	3.40	18.55
.....	7.50	104.75	184.26	1,277.96	.....	.....	91.32	1,369.28	3.67	14.19
.....	.....	100.00	40.00	2,455.70	.....	.....	261.38	2,717.08	3.92	13.56
\$262.50	1,190.01	1,952.33	1,661.42	24,705.44	\$7,161.67	\$4,950.00	1,000.00	37,817.11	5.29	21.96
.....	.....	40.75	63.23	1,818.05	.....	.....	400.00	2,218.05	4.69	21.38
.....	144.50	197.21	145.74	2,843.27	.....	.....	300.00	3,143.27	6.12	21.70
.....	.....	23.25	13.50	1,352.03	.....	.....	.....	1,352.03	4.97	14.69
.....	.....	96.93	34.75	2,196.48	.....	.....	91.89	2,288.37	4.37	16.02
.....	18.00	48.25	65.74	1,319.78	.....	.....	127.26	1,447.04	4.49	12.69
.....	368.01	442.48	505.75	5,132.97	1,000.00	600.00	859.62	7,592.59	6.75	20.86
\$280.50	\$1,862.41	\$3,459.44	\$2,997.84	\$54,815.85	\$8,161.67	\$5,550.00	\$3,337.93	\$71,865.45	\$4.83	\$19.21

TABLE No. I.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Albany	4	.....	1	1	26	20	22.75
Bartlett, town district	6	.....	1	.....	30	20	28.16
Bartlett, special district	4	4	.....	.....	33	33	33.00
Brookfield	3	.....	2	.....	30	24	27.00
Chatham	4	.....	4	.....	31	25	27.00
Conway	19	13	1	.....	31	28	30.86
Eaton	5	.....	4	.....	22	20	21.68
Effingham	6	.....	1	.....	30	*15	27.23
Freedom	5	2	.....	1	31	29	30.40
Hart's Location	1	.....	.....	.....	24	24	24.00
Jackson, town district	5	5	4	1	28	23	25.80
Jackson, special district	2	2	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Madison	6	.....	1	1	24	*10	24.00
Moultonborough	8	.....	1	.....	23	23	23.00
Ossipee	11	.....	3	.....	27	27	27.00
Sandwich	7	.....	1	.....	25	25	25.00
Tamworth	10	.....	3	.....	26	26	26.00
Tuftonborough	5	.....	2	.....	28	28	28.00
Wakefield	12	6	5	.....	34	33	33.08
Wolfeborough	14	8	2	.....	36	*8	36.00
Total	137	40	36	4	.....	.....	27.41

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Albany	4	.....	.....	4	\$3,000.00	\$500.00
Bartlett, town district...	6	.....	.....	6	3,500.00	500.00
Bartlett, special district.	1	.....	.....	4	5,800.00	150.00
Brookfield.....	3	.....	.....	3	1,600.00	75.00
Chatham.....	5	.....	.....	5	2,500.00	60.00
Conway.....	15	.....	.....	23	20,000.00	200.00
Eaton.....	7	.....	.....	7	5,000.00	100.00
Effingham.....	7	.....	.....	7	3,900.00	200.00
Freedom.....	5	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	100.00
Hart's Location.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, town district ..	5	.....	.....	5	3,500.00	.....
Jackson, special district.	1	.....	.....	2	1,800.00	110.00
Madison.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	500.00
Moultonborough.....	8	.....	.....	8	3,500.00	50.00
Ossipee.....	12	.....	.....	12	12,000.00	1,000.00
Sandwich.....	8	.....	.....	9	3,500.00	100.00
Tamworth.....	11	.....	.....	12	5,000.00	200.00
Tuftonborough.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....
Wakefield.....	12	.....	.....	15	12,500.00	600.00
Wolfeborough	10	.....	.....	15	18,000.00	600.00
Total	131	.....	.....	149	\$116,100.00	\$5,045.00

TABLE No. III.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Albany	28	22	29	22	.....	49	2	.....	.....	.....	35	31	88	.....	.....
Bartlett, town....	73	49	73	49	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	93	73	.....	6
Bartlett, special..	66	67	75	83	3	152	3	.....	5	.....	126	118	93	.....	.....
Brookfield.....	23	24	23	24	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	33	81	.....	.....
Chatham	9	27	17	25	.....	37	5	.....	.....	.....	42	34	80	.....	.....
Conway	280	260	283	280	4	544	15	.....	5	3	490	447	91	1	2
Eaton	36	34	35	36	1	69	1	.....	.....	.....	58	51	87	.....	.....
Effingham	73	40	76	41	2	113	2	.....	.....	3	107	91	85	.....	2
Freedom	41	38	42	38	.....	79	1	.....	.....	1	68	58	85	.....	6
Hart's Location..	2	2	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, town....	22	23	22	23	4	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	36	85	.....	.....
Jackson, special..	22	28	25	40	.....	62	3	.....	5	.....	55	51	92	.....	.....
Madison	61	44	59	42	2	96	3	.....	2	.....	101	90	88	.....	4
Moultonborough.	73	80	74	78	.....	148	4	.....	1	4	148	137	91	.....	.....
Ossipee	150	132	149	142	6	275	10	.....	3	.....	285	255	89	.....	.....
Sandwich	53	50	68	71	3	129	7	.....	2	6	99	85	86	.....	.....
Tamworth	107	85	102	86	3	177	8	.....	1	.....	173	154	89	.....	.....
Tuftonborough...	47	38	45	38	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	74	88	.....	.....
Wakefield	155	126	171	136	2	299	6	.....	20	.....	251	225	89	.....	.....
Wolfeborough ...	276	140	150	141	.....	289	2	.....	.....	.....	249	225	88	.....	70
Total	1,597	1,309	1,520	1,397	31	2,813	73	.....	44	17	2,576	2,292	89	1	90

TABLE No. IV.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Albany			7	\$28.00	1	6			
Bartlett, town.....			9	18.00	2	9	1	1	2
Bartlett, special...	1	\$52.00	4	34.50			3	1	
Brookfield.....			5	29.44	1	3			
Chatham			4	28.00		3	1		
Conway	2	48.00	23	32.00	2		5	3	
Eaton	1	24.00	5	24.00		4			
Effingham.....	4	27.45	5	27.00	3	2	2		1
Freedom			3	21.60	1	3			
Hart's Location.....			1	14.00					
Jackson, town.....			3	22.00	2	1	1		
Jackson, special...			3	38.00					
Madison	1	28.00	5	28.00	1	4			2
Moultonborough.....			8	28.00		7			
Ossipee	3	36.00	8	30.00		6	1	1	
Sandwich			11	28.00	1	6	2		
Tamworth.....			13	28.00	1	12		1	
Tuftonborough...	1	32.00	6	30.00	2	3	1		
Wakefield.....	2	46.00	17	32.68	4		5	1	1
Wolfeborough.....	2	52.00	14	32.30	2	2	2	2	1
Total.....	17	\$38.38	154	\$27.67	23	71	25	10	7

TABLE No. V.—CARROLL COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Albany.....	\$277.50	\$300.00	\$50.00	\$29.15	.....	\$85.28	\$52.85	\$33.15	\$827.93
Bartlett, town ..	274.60	400.00	100.00	61.05	.....	.....	170.07	.....	1,005.72
Bartlett, special.	782.90	825.00	.....	74.25	.....	.....	.....	291.85	1,974.00
Brookfield.....	397.50	.....	50.00	31.90	.....	127.98	64.80	.....	672.18
Chatham.....	322.50	277.50	50.00	29.15	.....	102.11	27.00	27.40	835.66
Conway.....	3,157.50	3,430.00	.....	328.90	\$9.40	1,088.97	218.70	41.30	8,274.77
Eaton.....	330.00	425.00	75.00	37.95	.....	.....	40.20	7.60	915.75
Effingham.....	637.50	300.00	50.00	66.55	15.10	196.40	76.40	23.75	1,365.70
Freedom.....	668.00	250.00	.....	47.85	.....	170.29	105.00	.....	1,241.14
Hart's Location.	82.50	.....	.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.80
Jackson, town ..	478.88	.....	.....	24.75	18.00	.....	18.75	.....	540.38
Jackson, special.	398.62	250.00	90.88	35.75	.....	.....	11.31	35.50	822.06
Madison.....	570.00	486.00	75.00	57.20	.....	177.00	99.00	4.71	1,468.91
Moultonborough	1,185.00	315.00	.....	90.75	115.50	275.01	.....	.....	1,981.26
Ossipee.....	1,747.50	1,150.00	250.00	155.10	.....	.....	157.43	25.00	3,485.03
Sandwich.....	1,312.50	410.00	.....	82.50	.....	120.07	87.60	.....	2,012.67
Tamworth.....	1,350.00	300.00	200.00	107.25	.....	229.29	126.00	11.00	2,323.54
Tuftonborough..	757.50	200.00	100.00	50.05	.....	131.25	131.84	700.00	2,070.64
Wakefield.....	2,737.50	2,000.00	.....	197.45	104.00	250.00	218.60	281.97	5,789.52
Wolfeborough ..	3,787.50	750.00	.....	176.65	258.00	468.75	188.67	2,800.00	8,429.47
Total	\$21,255.50	\$12,068.50	\$1,000.88	\$1,687.40	\$520.00	\$3,422.40	\$1,794.22	\$4,283.23	\$46,122.13

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Albany.....	\$38.16	.....	\$24.28	\$637.00	.....	\$30.00	\$8.00	\$71.10
Bartlett, town..	.....	.....	.....	745.00	.....	51.00	10.00	45.25
Bartlett, special	81.20	.....	87.47	1,282.87	.....	.....	10.00	.....
Brookfield.....	30.00	.....	23.54	599.50	.....	26.00	.....	.....
Chatham.....	48.40	\$3.10	.....	726.60	.....	22.00	.....	79.00
Conway.....	286.47	8.75	103.04	5,235.20	.....	200.00	18.00	831.71
Eaton.....	31.00	.....	1.07	636.70	.....	43.00	.....	57.00
Effingham.....	29.37	.....	29.37	1,046.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Freedom.....	67.01	.....	16.11	860.50	.....	45.00	.....	287.00
Hart's Location.	.....	.....	.....	84.00	.....	5.00	.....	28.00
Jackson, town..	31.83	.....	2.32	703.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Jackson, special	70.89	17.00	2.99	600.00	.....	13.00	2.00	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	43.60	1,002.00	.....	51.00	5.00	114.70
Moultonborough	75.00	.....	40.00	1,325.00	.....	70.00	.....	135.00
Ossipee.....	150.00	74.25	100.75	2,208.30	.....	160.00	25.00	74.50
Sandwich.....	83.81	9.04	32.02	1,229.50	.....	105.00	3.72	156.50
Tamworth.....	200.00	39.28	40.00	1,925.80	.....	105.00	5.00	192.00
Tuftonborough.	92.63	.....	22.00	1,157.80	\$262.50	60.00	6.00	295.25
Wakefield.....	76.12	87.10	90.95	3,686.50	500.00	166.00	5.00	323.00
Wolfeborough..	258.82	71.25	114.08	4,589.50	937.50	.....	25.00	272.00
Total	\$1,650.71	\$309.77	\$773.59	\$30,280.47	\$1,700.00	\$1,237.00	\$122.72	\$2,962.01

CARROLL COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
.....	.....	\$11.75	\$31.57	\$851.86	.....	.....	.....	\$851.86	\$3.74	\$24.33
.....	\$35.75	84.35	434.44	1,405.79	.....	\$10.26	.....	1,405.79	3.29	11.71
\$40.00	66.00	102.75	73.64	1,743.93	.....	.....	.....	1,754.19	6.59	13.84
.....	2.50	23.95	.....	705.49	.....	.....	\$100.00	805.49	3.39	17.63
.....	.....	26.00	8.00	913.10	.....	.....	.....	913.10	4.10	22.27
110.00	230.00	468.68	241.50	7,733.35	.....	.....	224.14	7,957.49	6.30	15.80
.....	.....	27.00	24.00	819.77	.....	.....	65.00	884.77	5.86	14.13
.....	.....	55.25	12.07	1,232.06	.....	.....	.....	1,232.06	4.35	11.51
.....	.....	64.44	17.18	1,357.24	.....	.....	50.00	1,407.24	3.85	19.96
.....	.....	.....	9.00	128.32	.....	.....	.....	128.32	4.55	32.08
.....	4.00	36.17	56.40	856.40	.....	.....	.....	856.40	4.87	20.39
.....	17.00	25.00	.....	747.88	.....	.....	17.00	764.88	2.84	13.59
.....	.....	14.75	99.86	1,330.91	.....	.....	10.50	1,341.41	5.32	13.17
.....	12.00	50.00	25.00	1,732.00	.....	.....	25.00	1,757.00	3.53	11.70
.....	.....	157.87	23.15	2,973.82	.....	.....	287.42	3,261.24	4.89	10.43
.....	.....	42.12	111.98	1,773.69	.....	.....	101.21	1,874.90	3.34	17.90
.....	5.00	113.54	.....	2,625.62	.....	.....	100.00	2,725.62	3.68	15.17
.....	15.00	50.00	15.00	1,975.88	.....	.....	.....	1,975.86	1.41	23.80
.....	99.65	221.83	127.42	5,383.57	\$3,500.00	.....	610.49	9,494.06	6.12	21.44
67.50	427.41	522.76	123.01	7,408.86	.....	.....	.....	7,408.86	3.37	29.72
\$217.50	\$914.31	\$2,098.21	\$1,433.25	\$43,699.54	\$3,500.00	\$10.26	\$1,590.76	\$48,800.56	\$4.27	\$16.96

TABLE No. I.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alstead.....	7	7	3	.....	30	*10	30.00
Chesterfield.....	5	4	1	1	32	*11	30.40
Dublin.....	4	4	2	.....	36	*12	36.00
Fitzwilliam.....	6	6	1	.....	35	*13	33.33
Gilsum.....	3	.....	3	1	28	*14	28.30
Harrisville.....	4	2	1	.....	33	33	33.00
Hinsdale.....	10	7	2	.....	36	34	34.40
Jaffrey.....	11	6	2	.....	31	30	30.00
Keene.....	38	38	2	1	36	35	35.97
Marlborough.....	7	7	1	.....	35	34	34.14
Marlow.....	4	.....	1	.....	28	19	20.15
Nelson.....	2	2	1	.....	28	26	27.00
Richmond.....	5	.....	.....	1	29	28	28.80
Rindge.....	6	5	1	.....	30	28	28.81
Roxbury (no schools).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard.....	3	.....	1	.....	21	*19	20.00
Sullivan.....	3	.....	1	.....	29	26	28.00
Surry.....	3	.....	.....	.....	30	21	27.00
Swanzy.....	10	4	1	.....	32	30	31.54
Troy.....	5	5	2	.....	36	*12	33.50
Walpole.....	18	18	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Westmoreland.....	5	5	1	.....	34	*10	31.00
Winchester.....	16	9	4	2	36	*9	30.62
Total.....	175	129	31	6	.....	.....	32.54

* All pupils received at least 20 weeks schooling. † Epidemic of scarlet fever.

TABLE No. II.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alstead	9	1	.....	11	\$4,300.00	\$310.00
Chesterfield	4	.....	.....	9	5,000.00	200.00
Dublin	5	.....	.....	6	5,000.00	200.00
Fitzwilliam	8	.....	.....	10	8,600.00	100.00
Gilsum	4	.....	.....	5	3,000.00	20.00
Harrisville	3	.....	.....	4	4,000.00	100.00
Hinsdale	5	.....	.....	13	9,000.00	1,000.00
Jaffrey	10	2	.....	14	15,000.00	350.00
Keene	18	.....	.....	51	140,000.00	1,500.00
Marlborough	4	.....	.....	9	9,000.00	300.00
Marlow	6	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	150.00
Nelson	4	2	.....	4	3,000.00	.....
Richmond	5	.....	.....	5	1,500.00	200.00
Rindge	7	.....	.....	8	6,700.00	246.00
Roxbury	3	.....	.....	3	200.00	50.00
Stoddard	3	.....	.....	3	1,800.00	100.00
Sullivan	5	.....	.....	5	3,000.00	60.00
Surry	4	.....	.....	4	1,200.00	25.00
Swanzey	8	.....	.....	13	12,300.00	400.00
Troy	5	1	.....	9	13,500.00	300.00
Walpole	12	3	.....	26	25,000.00	700.00
Westmoreland	11	2	.....	12	4,750.00	250.00
Winchester	14	1	.....	22	6,000.00	500.00
Total	160	12	.....	253	\$283,850.00	\$7,061.00

TABLE No. III.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July, 15 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alstead	74	65	80	66	2	137	7	.....	.....	.....	108	97	89	.....	6
Chesterfield	77	72	77	72	...	145	4	.....	2	.....	129	114	88	1	.....
Dublin	35	27	31	22	1	50	2	.....	5	.....	53	47	89	.....	.....
Fitzwilliam	94	77	112	95	...	203	4	.....	1	.....	168	140	83	.....	.....
Gilsum	32	50	34	46	...	79	1	.....	.....	.....	64	58	90	.....	.....
Harrisville	56	59	72	84	2	154	.....	.....	3	.....	113	100	88	.....	.....
Hinsdale	182	207	186	199	.....	367	18	.....	.....	.....	349	316	90	.....	.....
Jaffrey	210	200	198	200	.....	380	18	.....	.....	.....	311	258	88	.....	.....
Keene	915	927	793	838	76	1,372	183	30	.....	.....	1,442	1,326	91	346	9
Marlborough	172	169	146	146	.....	292	.....	1	.....	.....	283	256	90	.....	.....
Marlow	38	35	47	42	.....	86	3	.....	.....	1	84	80	95	.....	.....
Nelson	19	19	22	19	2	38	1	.....	.....	.....	35	31	88	.....	.....
Richmond	48	51	57	58	.....	112	3	.....	1	.....	83	81	97	.....	.....
Rindge	56	60	57	49	2	101	3	.....	3	.....	92	81	87	.....	.....
Roxbury*	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoddard	29	35	34	29	.....	60	3	.....	.....	.....	52	44	85	.....	.....
Sullivan	26	25	31	29	.....	57	3	.....	2	.....	50	46	93	.....	.....
Surry	21	21	27	25	2	46	4	.....	3	.....	41	37	90	.....	.....
Swanzey	153	158	178	184	.....	356	6	.....	14	2	307	272	88	.....	.....
Troy	118	118	121	133	.....	245	9	.....	1	.....	221	202	91	.....	3
Walpole	290	307	326	351	14	629	34	7	†25	.....	605	536	88	.....	3
Westmoreland ..	75	60	83	65	1	138	9	.....	1	2	111	99	89	.....	.....
Winchester	219	179	237	195	1	399	32	.....	.....	.....	391	351	89	.....	.....
Total	2,942	2,885	2,949	2,947	103	5,446	347	38	61	5	5,092	4,572	89	347	29

*No schools. †Bellows Falls from North Walpole.

TABLE No. IV.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.							
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.
Alstead	1	\$36.00	6	\$29.28	3	1	2	1
Chesterfield	2	36.00	6	31.00	2			
Dublin			7	42.40		3		
Fitzwilliam	1	34.00	10	33.78	2	3	1	
Gilsum			4	29.00	2	2		
Harrisville			4	36.00			2	2
Hinsdale	1	60.00	9	29.77	2		2	1
Jaffrey			11	34.90			1	1
Keene			38	37.01	5		6	3
Marlborough			7	35.50	1		3	4
Marlow			8	28.00	2	1	1	1
Nelson			2	31.00				1
Richmond			10	29.60	2			2
Rindge			9	31.00	2	1	1	
Roxbury *								
Stoddard			5	27.65		3		
Sullivan			4	31.00	1			
Surry			3	27.33			1	1
Swanzey	1	52.00	10	34.60		2	1	6
Troy			8	36.50				
Walpole	1	94.12	17	37.53	2		9	4
Westmoreland	1	52.00	5	35.50	1		1	2
Winchester			19	33.72	1	3	1	
Total	8	\$52.02	202	\$32.82	28	19	32	27

* No schools.

TABLE No. V.—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alstead	\$1,327.50	\$438.29	\$110.07	\$89.10	\$127.88	\$114.50	\$100.68	\$68.57	\$2,376.59
Chesterfield	1,717.50	660.55	110.00	95.70	.....	.....	126.35	.....	2,710.10
Dublin	2,400.00	.....	.....	39.05	409.34	125.00	166.06	22.45	3,161.90
Fitzwilliam	1,432.00	867.50	200.00	109.45	.....	368.24	183.12	111.73	3,272.04
Gilsum	660.00	140.00	50.00	42.35	31.65	.....	47.60	80.00	1,051.60
Harrisville	1,035.00	365.00	.....	73.15	18.00	.....	141.14	23.50	1,655.79
Hinsdale	2,775.00	4,378.85	600.00	216.15	.....	.....	452.41	36.00	8,458.42
Jaffrey	3,112.50	1,550.00	200.00	244.75	200.00	.....	145.00	.....	5,452.25
Keene	20,302.50	8,990.00	3,500.00	914.10	18.00	.....	944.16	944.44	35,613.20
Marlborough	2,227.00	1,200.00	300.00	168.85	573.18	.....	183.87	62.00	4,714.90
Marlow	750.00	.....	13.32	48.95	87.15	.....	52.40	5.50	957.32
Nelson	405.00	95.00	.....	19.80	.....	.....	66.87	3.00	589.67
Richmond	817.50	200.00	125.00	59.40	.....	133.05	82.40	117.70	1,535.05
Rindge	1,792.50	26.63	101.54	84.15	.....	140.00	96.67	.35	2,241.89
Roxbury	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.00
Stoddard	510.00	.....	.....	34.10	.....	.....	118.80	.....	662.90
Sullivan	382.50	217.50	.....	36.85	.....	108.24	63.00	.....	808.09
Surry	510.00	50.00	.....	24.78	.....	.....	55.90	37.50	678.18
Swanzy	2,167.50	1,132.50	300.00	221.65	.....	.....	296.41	.....	4,118.06
Troy	1,597.50	800.00	250.00	163.35	24.00	646.59	183.08	2.45	3,671.97
Walpole	4,657.50	8,500.00	850.00	371.80	.....	1,201.39	368.40	20.45	15,969.54
Westmoreland ..	1,417.50	1,441.08	139.94	82.50	173.79	114.50	136.57	.....	3,475.88
Winchester	3,157.50	2,842.50	600.00	244.20	.....	.....	242.80	26.18	7,113.18
Total	\$55,379.00	\$33,865.46	\$7,449.87	\$3,384.18	\$1,662.99	\$2,951.51	\$4,258.69	\$1,561.82	\$110,513.52

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Alstead.....	\$55.00	\$5.00	\$50.07	\$1,236.43	\$160.33	\$59.00	.....	\$398.24
Chesterfield....	75.00	.....	37.00	1,707.00	.....	114.00	\$10.80	217.00
Dublin.....	60.94	.....	82.17	1,668.00	250.00	123.00	.....	83.75
Fitzwilliam....	123.95	21.51	55.00	1,931.00	335.00	75.00	4.25	297.79
Gilsum.....	.25	.....	18.90	775.00	.....	56.00	.....	169.30
Harrisville.....	62.71	.....	116.84	1,260.00	.....	87.00	.....	.....
Hinsdale.....	524.62	.....	293.29	4,963.67	.....	150.00	10.00	229.54
Jaffrey.....	118.00	.....	82.00	3,960.00	.....	86.00	4.15	340.00
Keene.....	1,498.99	203.50	2,060.00	21,336.06	1,278.99	240.00	.....	364.39
Marlborough....	187.00	32.00	113.00	3,241.00	.....	130.00	10.00	217.05
Marlow.....	13.32	.....	9.34	621.44	.....	70.00	.....	139.40
Nelson.....	.....	18.00	13.61	400.50	.....	25.00	.....	23.44
Richmond.....	88.13	.....	24.45	1,044.00	.....	96.50	6.00	262.32
Rindge.....	71.54	.....	30.00	1,230.00	280.00	76.80	.40	455.13
Roxbury*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	85.65
Stoddard.....	46.12	.....	50.49	433.25	.....	37.00	.....	27.00
Sullivan.....	30.00	15.74	.....	618.00	.....	36.00	2.25	84.34
Surry.....	8.60	2.40	15.87	576.00	.....	30.00	10.00	.....
Swanzy.....	187.63	.....	92.24	3,161.70	.....	150.00	.....	284.92
Troy.....	175.04	.....	94.00	2,531.00	335.00	90.00	3.00	267.75
Walpole.....	701.26	8.35	401.00	6,975.71	442.82	.....	.....	1,775.30
Westmoreland..	82.12	.....	57.82	1,421.50	179.41	45.00	.....	408.05
Winchester.....	550.24	.....	306.29	4,251.00	.....	266.50	.....	271.92
Total.....	\$4,665.46	\$306.50	\$3,943.38	\$65,342.26	\$3,261.55	\$2,063.80	\$60.85	\$6,402.28

* No schools.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
.....	\$46.40	\$68.50	\$377.43	\$2,456.40	.....	.....	\$29.72	\$2,486.12	\$3.16	\$22.74
.....	50.50	68.07	.....	2,279.37	.....	.....	328.00	2,607.37	3.53	16.89
.....	65.00	98.38	155.97	2,587.21	.....	.....	516.39	3,103.60	2.73	48.81
.....	43.05	162.77	160.62	3,214.94	.....	.....	.....	3,214.94	3.68	19.13
\$10.00	26.77	61.43	14.88	1,132.53	.....	.....	17.16	1,149.69	6.14	17.69
30.00	38.50	83.40	27.45	1,705.90	.....	.....	25.00	1,730.90	3.30	15.09
28.00	454.00	511.92	408.91	7,573.95	.....	.....	.....	7,573.95	6.98	21.70
.....	227.50	191.00	178.55	5,187.20	.....	.....	.....	5,187.20	4.32	16.71
571.40	2,125.75	1,948.10	1,954.29	33,521.47	.....	.....	.....	33,521.47	4.75	24.63
6.00	241.49	318.99	42.00	4,538.53	.....	.....	65.00	4,603.53	4.85	16.03
.....	13.90	37.95	36.32	941.67	.....	.....	.....	941.67	3.04	11.21
.....	.....	36.25	.....	516.80	.....	.....	.....	516.80	3.09	14.76
.....	22.50	42.02	22.33	1,608.25	.....	.....	.....	1,608.25	3.08	19.37
.....	32.90	67.90	135.80	2,380.47	.....	.....	.....	2,380.47	3.16	25.87
.....	.....	.....	38.85	145.50	.....	.....	.....	145.50	2.28	.....
.....	5.95	7.75	17.37	624.93	.....	.....	.....	624.93	2.36	12.02
.....	17.50	12.30	32.49	848.62	.....	.....	.....	848.62	4.39	16.97
.....	.....	23.00	4.76	670.63	.....	.....	.....	670.63	3.39	16.38
.....	131.45	259.80	.....	4,267.74	.....	.....	.....	4,267.74	3.47	13.90
94.50	301.13	178.37	126.47	4,196.26	.....	.....	.....	4,196.26	4.41	18.98
117.50	662.33	1,039.93	2,793.18	14,917.38	.....	\$172.51	1,103.28	16,193.17	8.41	24.65
40.00	59.20	100.50	964.89	3,358.49	.....	93.12	128.25	3,579.86	3.97	30.25
.....	382.25	265.08	453.98	6,747.26	.....	.....	.....	6,747.26	5.08	17.25
\$897.40	\$4,948.07	\$5,583.41	\$7,946.54	\$105,421.50	....	\$265.63	\$2,212.80	\$107,899.93	\$4.06	\$20.50

TABLE No. I.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Berlin	21	20	.....	.....	35	30	34.75
Carroll	7	2	.....	1	33	31	31.14
Clarksville	5	2	.....	.....	27	20	22.80
Colebrook, town district	11	.....	5	.....	30	23	28.45
Colebrook, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Columbia	10	.....	7	.....	26	*19	22.10
Dalton	6	.....	1	.....	30	27	29.00
Dummer	4	.....	4	.....	24	21	22.75
Errol	3	.....	3	.....	30	30	30.00
Gorham	10	7	.....	.....	35	30	33.60
Jefferson	11	4	1	.....	35	28	28.77
Lancaster, town district	11	.....	3	.....	34	32	32.91
Lancaster, special district	8	8	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Milan	8	.....	.....	.....	31	28	29.38
Northumberland	10	4	1	.....	36	20	33.20
Pittsburg	9	1	4	2	30	24	26.00
Randolph	2	.....	1	1	24	24	24.00
Shelburne	2	.....	1	.....	22	22	22.00
Stark	6	2	.....	.....	30	27	29.33
Stewartstown, town district	10	.....	6	2	22	20	21.00
Stewartstown †	2	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Stratford	9	9	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Wentworth's Location	1	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25.00
Whitefield, town district	5	.....	4	.....	36	*12	34.60
Whitefield, special district	8	8	.....	.....	34	32	33.75
Total	183	73	42	6	.....	.....	30.19

*Scholars conveyed.

† West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. II.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Berlin	7	1	.....	23	\$100,000.00	.....
Carroll	6	.....	.....	8	6,300.00	\$600.00
Clarksville	5	.....	.....	5	1,700.00	50.00
Colebrook, town district	12	.....	.....	12	10,000.00	1,000.00
Colebrook, special dist..	2	.....	.....	7	20,000.00	600.00
Columbia	10	.....	.....	10	2,350.00	500.00
Dalton	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	60.00
Dummer	4	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	75.00
Errol	3	.....	.....	4	3,000.00	350.00
Gorham	4	.....	.....	15	15,000.00	500.00
Jefferson	9	.....	.....	12	8,000.00	200.00
Lancaster, town district.	11	.....	.....	.....	8,800.00	250.00
Lancaster, special dist...	2	.....	.....	9	15,000.00	500.00
Milan	7	.....	.....	9	6,000.00	100.00
Northumberland	8	.....	.....	11	11,500.00	1,000.00
Pittsburg	8	.....	.....	9	4,400.00	360.00
Randolph	2	.....	.....	2	1,000.00	50.00
Shelburne	4	.....	.....	4	3,800.00	100.00
Stark	7	1	.....	8	3,000.00	400.00
Stewartstown, town dist.	13	1	.....	14	6,450.00	500.00
Stewartstown	1	.....	.....	2	2,000.00	100.00
Stratford	11	2	.....	15	8,500.00	500.00
Wentworth's Location ..	1	.....	.....	1	500.00	20.00
Whitefield, town district	7	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	100.00
Whitefield, special dist .	1	.....	.....	9	22,000.00	100.00
Total	151	5	.....	217	\$264,900.00	\$8,015.00

† West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. III.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	Parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Berlin.....	1,290	1,370	470	406	2	860	14	...	...	...	1876	848	91	1,600	...
Carroll.....	50	48	57	50	...	107	...	...	5	...	107	102	97	...	...
Clarksville.....	42	24	54	34	2	81	5	...	...	...	58	50	86	...	1
Colebrook, town.....	88	84	90	77	10	160	7	...	...	11	144	124	90	...	...
Colebrook, special.....	99	112	131	144	1	245	29	34	...	...	227	215	94	...	...
Columbia.....	78	73	67	73	3	134	3	...	5	...	110	97	88	...	...
Dalton.....	69	66	55	60	1	112	2	...	10	...	83	71	85	...	...
Dummer.....	31	25	31	25	2	51	3	...	...	...	43	34	78	...	...
Errol.....	21	16	21	19	3	34	3	...	...	...	34	32	94	...	...
Gorham.....	197	212	218	257	...	453	22	...	...	...	375	338	89	...	...
Jefferson.....	101	90	116	101	...	204	13	...	1	...	217	190	90	...	...
Lancaster, town.....	115	88	131	86	1	200	7	...	9	...	189	165	87	...	...
Lancaster, special.....	206	184	228	237	...	412	53	20	...	...	425	398	94	...	...
Milan.....	106	99	111	113	1	219	4	...	...	...	190	166	87	...	...
Northumberland.....	181	201	196	210	1	306	9	...	8	...	343	302	88	...	...
Pittsburg.....	79	61	86	67	...	147	6	...	...	...	144	112	78	...	...
Randolph.....	9	12	9	12	1	20	...	...	...	...	21	18	85	...	...
Shelburne.....	14	22	14	22	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	27	74	...	...
Stark.....	60	66	69	71	4	133	3	...	...	...	113	103	91	...	...
Stewartstown*.....	60	59	74	65	...	134	5	...	2	4	113	92	81	...	6
Stewartstown†.....	58	60	47	41	...	88	...	...	2	...	79	75	95	...	...
Stratford.....	177	151	170	150	...	312	8	4	...	...	320	309	96	...	...
Wentworth's L'en.....	13	11	19	15	...	30	4	...	...	...	33	19	59	...	...
Whitefield, town.....	29	43	33	44	...	75	2	...	6	...	73	65	89	...	...
Whitefield, special.....	137	129	155	165	...	281	29	15	...	...	278	247	89	...	...
Total	3,310	3,306	2,652	2,544	32	4,933	231	63	48	15	4,631	4,199	90	1,600	7

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district. ‡ Estimated. Registers lost in fire.

TABLE No. IV.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Berlin	1	\$40.00	21	\$43.24	5	2	14		1
Carroll			9	32.09	12	5			
Clarksville	3	26.66	6	23.42	4	5		1	
Colebrook, town			17	28.00	1	11	1		
Colebrook, special			4	41.00	1		4		
Columbia	2	16.00	15	16.00	5	1	1		
Dalton	3	28.00	12	27.00	4	4			
Dummer			7	28.00	1				
Errol			3	20.00	1	2	1		
Gorham			12	34.00	1		1	1	
Jefferson			11	22.66				3	
Lancaster, town dist.			11	28.66		4	5		
Lancaster, special dist.			8	45.50	1		6		
Milan			13	30.75	1		3		1
Northumberland			17	33.28	1	1	2	3	2
Pittsburg	1	26.00	8	23.50	1	7			
Randolph			2	30.00					
Shelburne			4	34.00					
Stark			7	32.61		1	3		
Stewartstown, town	1	28.00	10	20.20	8	6			
Stewartstown*			2	56.57			1		
Stratford	1	48.00	8	42.00			6	2	1
Wentworth's Location			4	28.00					
Whitefield, town dist.	1	26.00	10	28.26	2	3			
Whitefield, special dist.			8	35.00			2	2	
Total	13	\$29.83	229	\$31.36	39	47	50	12	5

* West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. V.—COOS COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Berlin.....	\$9,255.00	\$13,792.25		\$628.10			\$560.53		\$24,235.88
Carroll.....	1,725.00		\$250.00	69.30			46.20	\$537.77	2,628.27
Clarksville....	412.50	100.00	50.00	39.60		\$141.88	46.00	5.00	794.98
Colebrook, town..	887.80	800.00	200.00	73.19			55.00		2,015.99
Colebrook, special	1,879.70	3,870.00	200.00	155.06			115.60	421.00	6,641.36
Columbia.....	952.50	547.50		84.70		165.01			1,749.71
Dalton.....	480.00	520.00		74.25		215.54		48.67	1,338.46
Dummer.....	420.00	500.00		31.35		57.21		52.40	1,060.96
Errol.....	532.50	167.50		22.00					722.00
Gorham.....	1,815.00	3,185.00		254.65		1,788.05	82.00	42.00	7,166.70
Jefferson.....	1,417.50	752.50	225.00	126.50		442.75	174.43		3,138.68
Lancaster, town..	1,986.65	858.60	299.96	123.20	\$78.40		65.17	64.16	3,476.14
Lancaster, special	3,563.35	4,605.10	700.04	237.05	140.60		116.88	394.35	9,757.37
Milan.....	1,162.50	637.50	200.00	127.05		358.74	121.66		2,607.45
Northumberland	2,460.00	500.00	800.00	238.70		708.81	120.60		4,828.11
Pittsburg.....	1,852.50			114.95			85.20	410.46	2,463.11
Randolph.....	285.00	100.00		11.55			32.45		429.00
Shelburne.....	480.00			25.30			36.00		541.30
Stark.....	907.50	400.00		75.90		221.10	94.60		1,699.10
Stewartstown*...	740.00	550.00		87.45		403.00			1,780.45
Stewartstown †...	475.00	11.50		61.05		243.00			790.55
Stratford.....	1,440.00	2,300.00	500.00	173.80		932.71		98.00	5,444.51
Wentworth's L'n	157.50	7.00						104.62	269.12
Whitefield, town	705.80	100.00		68.08	1.00	201.05	41.75		1,117.68
Whitefield, special	1,671.75	2,300.00	211.05	161.27	3.00	476.55	99.00	543.00	5,465.62
Total.....	\$37,665.05	\$36,604.45	\$3,636.05	\$3,064.05	\$223.00	\$6,355.40	\$1,893.07	\$2,721.43	\$92,162.50

* Town district. † West Stewartstown district.

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Berlin	\$1,636.10	\$62.75	\$409.98	\$12,948.37	\$1,500.00	\$200.00	\$273.50	\$72.00
Carroll	142.00	18.67	47.46	1,732.86		60.00	15.00	48.00
Clarksville	24.79		4.14	903.00		20.00		
Colebrook, town..	105.29		19.67	1,462.70			125.00	15.00
Colebrook, special	442.89	186.68	178.11	3,086.00			36.00	
Columbia	14.00		5.00	880.00		75.00		
Dalton		13.32	41.59	1,030.50		65.00	5.00	
Dummer				558.00		30.00	4.00	15.00
Errol	30.00		10.00	630.00		45.00		
Gorham	687.25		52.47	4,245.50		129.00		399.25
Jefferson	225.00			2,578.30		115.00	26.65	150.00
Lancaster, town..	247.88		81.61	2,506.75		125.00	10.00	119.20
Lancaster, special	398.21	146.48	349.91	6,051.18		115.00	10.00	
Milan	90.00		110.00	1,800.00		100.00		136.00
Northumberland.	251.85	10.25	121.94	4,033.00		114.50		463.20
Pittsburg	70.01		91.00	1,383.10		80.00		102.45
Randolph	8.89		3.60	336.00		6.00		
Shelburne				374.00				115.00
Stark	200.00		33.97	1,435.15		82.69	7.00	
Stewartstown*...	40.00		10.00	1,125.00		126.20	11.00	50.00
Stewartstown†...	12.25		123.42	1,018.25		30.00		20.50
Stratford	500.00		179.56	3,539.23		75.00	5.00	673.50
Wentworth's Lo'n			25.85	165.00			5.00	6.00
Whitefield, town.	65.48		26.78	1,306.50		75.00	10.00	85.01
Whitefield, special	166.40	10.00	166.75	4,993.18			30.00	
Total	\$5,358.29	\$448.15	\$2,092.81	\$60,122.47	\$1,500.00	\$1,668.39	\$573.15	\$2,470.11

* Town district.

† West Stewartstown district.

COOS COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
\$374.03	\$1,035.15	\$1,788.05	\$1,740.78	\$22,040.71	\$1,350.00	.....	\$2,195.17	\$25,585.88	\$4.31	\$25.17
50.00	39.80	99.50	90.52	2,343.81	.....	.....	.....	2,343.81	4.01	21.90
.....	.....	16.75	20.31	988.99	.....	.....	.....	988.99	2.81	17.04
.....	.....	150.12	304.66	2,191.44	.....	.....	145.79	2,337.23	3.51	15.21
.....	180.00	641.33	116.01	4,867.02	2,500.00	\$432.42	166.30	7,965.74	10.38	21.44
.....	39.50	45.50	332.00	1,391.00	.....	.....	.....	1,391.00	5.22	12.64
.....	8.00	73.50	40.13	1,277.04	.....	.....	.....	1,277.04	5.99	15.38
.....	16.00	30.00	.....	653.00	.....	.....	.....	653.00	4.64	15.18
.....	.....	.....	.....	715.00	.....	.....	75.00	790.00	2.59	21.03
56.75	381.40	420.19	190.92	6,562.73	.....	229.00	740.81	7,532.54	5.14	17.50
.....	65.00	162.67	132.91	3,455.53	.....	.....	566.99	4,022.52	5.73	15.92
.....	.....	153.71	243.60	3,487.75	.....	.....	217.60	3,705.35	6.75	18.13
45.00	447.55	683.53	494.45	8,741.31	.....	301.13	239.70	9,282.14	7.41	20.56
.....	43.96	103.50	34.09	2,417.55	.....	.....	100.00	2,517.55	4.61	12.72
20.00	165.00	204.27	264.30	5,648.31	.....	.....	430.27	6,078.58	7.92	16.46
.....	39.60	90.43	227.58	2,084.17	.....	.....	30.57	2,114.74	2.17	14.54
.....	7.00	8.50	8.00	377.99	.....	.....	.....	377.99	2.94	17.99
.....	.....	20.00	.....	509.00	.....	.....	.....	509.00	1.48	14.13
.....	26.40	75.80	.....	1,861.01	.....	.....	201.00	2,062.10	3.16	16.46
.....	.....	66.50	6.00	1,434.70	.....	9.00	65.00	1,508.70	4.70	12.68
30.00	30.00	78.20	3.00	1,345.62	.....	71.55	45.44	1,462.61	7.02	17.03
.....	144.50	117.10	213.65	5,447.54	.....	.....	103.87	5,551.41	9.72	17.02
.....	.....	9.50	.....	212.25	.....	.....	74.25	286.50	3.35	6.43
.....	.....	105.70	59.42	1,733.89	.....	.....	.....	1,733.89	4.20	23.75
.....	370.00	450.00	315.70	6,502.03	.....	700.00	.....	7,202.03	9.23	23.39
\$575.78	\$3,038.86	\$5,603.35	\$4,838.03	\$88,289.30	\$3,850.00	\$1,743.10	\$5,397.85	\$99,280.34	\$5.16	\$19.06

TABLE No. I.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Alexandria	9	.....	4	3	25	23	25.05
Ashland, town district	3	.....	3	.....	20	20	20.00
Ashland, special district	6	1	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Bath, town district	6	.....	5	.....	30	21	27.50
Bath, special district	3	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Benton	3	.....	2	.....	30	25	26.66
Bethlehem, town district	8	.....	3	1	30	20	27.77
Bethlehem, special district	3	3	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Bridgewater	3	.....	2	1	24	*17	21.66
Bristol, town district	3	.....	3	2	25	*12	23.75
Bristol, special district	3	5	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Campton	9	.....	.....	.....	24	23	23.88
Canaan, town district	9	.....	1	.....	28	26	27.00
Canaan, special district	12	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Dorchester	6	.....	3	.....	23	22	22.83
Easton	12	.....	1	.....	31	29	30.00
Ellsworth	1	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20.00
Enfield	11	11	4	.....	36	27	29.73
Franconia	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Grafton	10	.....	3	1	27	27	27.00
Groton	4	.....	3	.....	30	28	29.50
Hanover, town district	9	.....	4	2	28	24	26.66
Hanover, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Haverhill, town district	15	15	1	.....	32	32	32.00
Haverhill, Woodsville district ..	6	6	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hebron	2	.....	.....	.....	29	29	29.00
Holderness	7	.....	2	1	27	27	27.00
Landaff	5	.....	1	1	30	20	27.00
Lebanon, town district	12	12	2	2	36	36	36.00
Lebanon, special district	13	13	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lebanon, West Lebanon district ..	3	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lincoln	4	3	1	.....	38	31	35.27
Lisbon, town district	7	.....	4	1	32	28	30.42
Lisbon, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district	1	.....	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Littleton	21	13	2	.....	36	26	35.52
Lyman	5	.....	3	.....	31	28	29.80
Lyme	11	1	3	.....	30	20	29.90
Monroe	5	.....	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Orange	3	.....	1	1	22	22	22.00
Orford	6	6	.....	.....	33	32	32.83
Piermont	7	7	3	.....	30	25	28.57
Plymouth	10	10	3	.....	35	33	34.07
Rumney	6	2	.....	.....	31	31	31.00
Thornton	7	.....	5	2	30	22	24.85
Warren	9	4	1	.....	25	20	23.44
Waterville† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	7	2	1	1	27	12	26.85
Woodstock	4	2	.....	1	34	23	31.25
Total	303	134	75	20	.....	.....	30.72

* Scholars conveyed. † No schools.

TABLE No. II.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Alexandria	9	.....	.....	9	\$3,000.00	\$100.00
Ashland, town district	3	.....	.....	3	2,000.00	200.00
Ashland, special district	1	.....	.....	6	20,000.00	500.00
Bath, town district	7	.....	.....	8	4,700.00	400.00
Bath, special district	1	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	200.00
Benton	3	.....	.....	3	1,500.00	100.00
Bethlehem, town district	9	.....	.....	10	6,000.00	300.00
Bethlehem, special district	1	.....	.....	4	5,000.00	150.00
Bridgewater	7	.....	.....	7	2,000.00	250.00
Bristol, town district	5	.....	.....	5	1,500.00	400.00
Bristol, special district	1	.....	.....	5	20,000.00	300.00
Campton	12	.....	.....	12	5,000.00	150.00
Canaan, town district	12	.....	.....	12	5,000.00	300.00
Canaan, special district	1	.....	.....	3	3,500.00	100.00
Dorchester	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	200.00
Easton	3	.....	.....	3	1,500.00	100.00
Ellsworth	1	.....	.....	1	550.00	30.00
Enfield	10	.....	.....	13	5,500.00	100.00
Franconia	2	.....	.....	5	4,600.00	250.00
Grafton	10	.....	.....	10	5,500.00	100.00
Groton	4	.....	.....	4	1,000.00	50.00
Hanover, town district	11	1	.....	11	3,000.00	1,000.00
Hanover, special district	1	.....	.....	8	24,500.00	500.00
Haverhill, town district	11	.....	.....	18	15,000.00	450.00
Haverhill, Woodsville district	1	.....	.....	9	29,800.00	200.00
Hebron	2	.....	.....	2	700.00	25.00
Holderness	9	.....	.....	9	2,600.00	200.00
Landaff	6	1	.....	6	2,100.00	50.00
Lebanon, town district	10	.....	.....	12	7,000.00	170.00
Lebanon, special district	3	.....	1	21	24,457.00	542.00
Lebanon, West Lebanon district	1	.....	.....	4	12,000.00	50.00
Lincoln	2	.....	1	5	5,500.00	100.00
Lisbon, town district	8	.....	.....	8	4,200.00	400.00
Lisbon, special district	1	.....	.....	5	31,000.00	350.00
Lisbon, Sugar Hill district	1	.....	.....	2	950.00	50.00
Littleton	14	.....	.....	24	60,750.00	700.00
Lyman	6	.....	.....	6	1,200.00	75.00
Lyme	11	2	.....	12	2,500.00	150.00
Monroe	7	3	.....	8	3,250.00	150.00
Orange	5	.....	.....	5	1,000.00	.....
Orford	4	.....	.....	6	6,000.00	.....
Piermont	9	1	.....	10	4,500.00	200.00
Plymouth	8	.....	.....	30	140,000.00	6,400.00
Rumney	5	.....	.....	6	4,500.00	250.00
Thornton	7	.....	.....	7	3,500.00	50.00
Warren	8	.....	.....	9	5,000.00	.....
Waterville, no schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	9	.....	.....	10	2,500.00	160.00
Woodstock	4	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	100.00
Total	272	8	2	390	\$504,657.00	\$16,602.00

TABLE No. III.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Alexandria .	46	30	59	50	3	97	9	.....	4	.....	105	95	90	.....	.....
Ashland* .	24	15	19	17	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	33	30	90	.....	.....
Ashland† .	111	108	138	123	1	255	5	.....	12	10	233	206	88	.....	.....
Bath* .	56	41	60	44	.....	100	4	.....	10	.....	86	79	92	.....	.....
Bath† .	30	26	30	26	.....	56	.....	.....	5	.....	50	41	82	.....	.....
Benton .	27	9	22	22	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	39	89	.....	.....
Bethlehem* .	89	97	72	78	2	146	2	.....	17	.....	104	89	85	3	.....
Bethlehem† .	34	26	57	49	.....	86	20	11	.....	.....	89	80	89	.....	.....
Bridgewater .	20	20	20	21	1	40	.....	.....	1	.....	30	28	90	.....	.....
Bristol* .	41	22	41	22	5	56	2	.....	6	.....	63	56	89	.....	.....
Bristol† .	90	81	93	83	1	165	10	2	.....	.....	151	137	91	.....	25
Campton .	88	73	73	61	2	126	6	.....	4	.....	124	116	93	.....	3
Canaan* .	72	90	88	97	2	179	4	.....	2	.....	183	152	82	.....	.....
Canaan† .	50	45	50	49	.....	92	7	.....	.....	2	68	64	93	.....	.....
Dorchester .	45	25	47	32	1	78	.....	.....	1	.....	68	56	83	.....	.....
Easton .	24	14	22	12	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	32	30	92	.....	.....
Ellsworth .	8	11	8	11	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16	84	.....	.....
Enfield .	148	165	162	167	2	322	5	.....	1	1	285	251	88	.....	.....
Franconia .	47	43	44	44	.....	86	2	.....	.....	.....	81	71	88	.....	1
Grafton .	57	62	73	75	4	133	11	.....	1	3	126	112	88	.....	.....
Groton .	31	29	33	36	3	64	2	.....	.....	.....	55	47	87	.....	.....
Hanover* .	61	67	53	63	1	119	1	.....	.....	3	100	87	87	.....	.....
Hanover† .	92	80	120	141	8	204	49	40	.....	.....	232	221	93	.....	.....
Haverhill* .	162	173	195	205	.....	378	23	10	.....	.....	326	292	86	.....	.....
Haverhill† .	157	137	184	177	.....	316	45	5	.....	.....	305	269	88	1	2
Hebron .	12	20	12	23	.....	31	4	.....	.....	2	32	24	91	.....	.....
Holderness .	58	47	57	56	1	110	2	.....	8	2	93	81	87	.....	.....
Landaff .	55	47	52	52	.....	104	.....	.....	1	.....	81	69	85	.....	.....
Lebanon* .	150	155	158	152	7	298	5	.....	30	1	244	217	88	.....	.....
Lebanon† .	197	203	295	297	15	515	62	36	.....	.....	514	476	92	.....	.....
Lebanon‡ .	84	64	75	70	1	129	15	.....	.....	.....	132	117	86	.....	.....
Lincoln .	56	39	76	58	.....	131	3	.....	.....	5	88	78	88	.....	.....
Lisbon* .	56	58	68	54	3	118	1	.....	13	2	76	65	85	.....	.....
Lisbon† .	115	114	140	155	.....	257	38	24	.....	.....	264	238	89	.....	.....
Lisbon§ .	15	12	13	9	.....	22	.....	.....	3	.....	16	15	94	.....	.....
Littleton .	347	405	421	443	3	788	73	17	.....	.....	747	686	91	.....	3
Lyman .	53	45	55	48	1	100	2	.....	2	.....	90	81	90	.....	.....
Lyme .	101	100	101	106	3	290	4	.....	4	.....	168	147	88	.....	.....
Monroe .	66	63	68	63	.....	129	2	.....	.....	.....	81	70	89	.....	5
Orange .	19	19	21	15	.....	32	4	.....	.....	.....	34	29	86	.....	.....
Orford .	81	73	85	94	2	169	8	.....	.....	.....	152	142	92	.....	.....
Piermont .	66	81	61	77	1	133	4	.....	6	.....	107	95	89	.....	.....
Plymouth .	157	132	241	217	1	386	71	62	.....	.....	394	352	89	.....	.....
Rumney .	73	62	87	73	.....	155	5	.....	16	2	121	114	94	.....	.....
Thornton .	56	45	71	51	1	114	7	.....	6	1	90	79	88	.....	.....
Warren .	66	75	79	82	1	154	6	.....	3	1	122	111	91	.....	.....
Waterville* .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth .	61	48	73	61	1	128	5	.....	1	5	107	86	80	.....	.....
Woodstock .	.....	.....	71	53	.....	123	1	.....	10	.....	106	95	89	.....	.....
Total . . .	3,563	3,405	4,144	4,019	79	7,553	531	207	159	48	6,850	6,137	89	6	41

* Town district.

† Special district.

‡ Woodsville district.

§ West Lebanon district.

¶ Sugar Hill district.

* No schools.

TABLE No. IV.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Alexandria.....	1	\$26.00	10	\$23.88	1	8	1	1	...
Ashland, town district..			3	29.33	1	3		1	...
Ashland, special district			6	40.00	1	.....	3		...
Bath, town district			6	21.33					...
Bath, special district...	1	55.55	1	36.00					1
Benton			7	30.00			1	2	...
Bethlehem, town dist..	1	46.66	7	28.71	2		2	2	...
Bethlehem, special dist			3	36.00			2	1	...
Bridgewater			5	24.00	2	2		3	...
Bristol, town district...	1	32.00	4	22.00	1	3			...
Bristol, special district.			5	43.33			2	2	...
Campton	1	25.00	8	26.50	1	4	3	3	...
Canaan, town district..			9	28.51		8			...
Canaan, special district			2	32.00			2	2	...
Dorchester	1	20.00	5	20.00	3	4			...
Easton			7	30.50	1	4		1	...
Ellsworth			1	18.00					...
Enfield	4	38.25	17	29.88			3	1	...
Franconia			3	44.33	1	1	2		...
Grafton.....	3	31.00	15	26.40	2	5			...
Groton.....			4	24.53		4			...
Hanover, town district.	1	28.00	18	25.00		3	1		...
Hanover, special dist..			4	46.50			2	2	...
Haverhill, town district			15	30.20	4	2	4	2	1
Haverhill*			6	41.33			4	1	...
Hebron			3	28.00	1	1		1	...
Holderness.....			9	30.00	3	3			...
Landaff.....	2	34.00	11	25.66	6	8			...
Lebanon, town district.	2	34.00	16	26.03	5	.....	2	1	...
Lebanon, special dist. ...	1	63.33	13	35.85			2		1
Lebanon†			3	42.66					...
Lincoln			4	34.66			2		1
Lisbon, town district			13	24.16	3	1	3		...
Lisbon, special district..			4	40.83	2		4		...
Lisbon, Sugar Hill dist.			2	32.00					...
Littleton			23	36.90	5	3	18		...
Lyman	1	38.00	6	28.53	3	2			...
Lyme	1	30.00	16	28.33	3	3			...
Monroe			5	23.00	1	.....			...
Orange			3	24.00	1	3			...
Orford	1	36.00	6	34.40					...
Piermont			13	26.42	4	6	1		...
Plymouth			13	45.54	3	3	12	2	...
Ramsey			9	28.50			2		1
Thornton			11	27.55	1	2	2	3	...
Warren	1	32.00	8	28.33	1	.....		2	1
Waterville†					1				...
Wentworth			8	26.00	2	3	1		...
Woodstock			4	31.50	1	.....			...
Total.....	23	\$35.61	374	\$30.66	65	89	81	33	6

* Woodsville district.

† West Lebanon district.

‡ No schools.

TABLE No. V.—GRAFTON COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Alexandria	\$742.00	\$100.00	.....	\$56.10	\$18.00	\$195.00	\$143.72	\$45.00	\$1,299.82
Ashland, town..	170.52	175.00	.....	17.60	.....	.....	13.04	.....	376.16
Ashland, special	1,599.48	1,610.00	.....	154.55	.....	152.96	122.56	.....	3,639.55
Bath, town.....	751.87	600.00	\$75.00	56.65	.....	179.12	63.27	.....	1,725.91
Bath, special...	514.83	650.00	75.00	37.95	10.16	80.24	43.32	67.54	1,479.04
Benton	367.50	132.50	62.26	27.50	.....	.....	41.50	260.96	922.22
Bethlehem*.....	1,231.00	1,230.00	250.00	92.95	.....	.....	110.32	251.76	3,216.03
Bethlehem, spec.	2,287.50	.....	200.00	47.85	.....	.....	86.68	360.00	2,982.03
Bridgewater	390.00	50.00	.....	28.05	.....	.....	45.00	.....	513.05
Bristol, town...	570.88	450.00	.....	27.83	.....	.....	36.08	.....	1,084.79
Bristol, special..	2,496.62	1,000.00	176.61	116.82	.....	.....	149.00	43.76	3,982.81
Campton	1,380.00	2,125.00	100.00	89.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,694.65
Canaan, town...	1,138.86	800.00	.....	132.25	.....	.....	219.19	.....	2,290.30
Canaan, special.	683.87	400.00	.....	48.95	.....	.....	131.63	88.80	1,353.25
Dorchester	270.00	300.00	.....	41.80	.....	256.21	62.18	44.25	974.44
Easton	382.50	.....	.....	27.50	24.00	.....	31.80	5.00	470.80
Ellsworth	60.00	190.00	.....	13.75	.....	139.63	18.75	.....	422.13
Enfield	2,460.00	1,840.00	.....	189.75	100.00	.....	282.68	45.57	4,918.00
Franconia.....	1,335.00	531.90	.....	53.90	9.00	180.00	75.00	167.00	2,351.80
Grafton	1,140.00	50.00	50.00	103.95	105.60	246.00	120.57	14.50	1,830.62
Groton	315.00	.....	.....	45.10	.....	103.52	34.40	26.00	524.02
Hanover, town..	1,233.00	360.60	200.00	78.65	26.10	.....	92.70	21.44	2,011.89
Hanover, special	2,877.00	1,340.00	415.00	128.70	61.82	.....	217.00	1,875.94	6,915.46
Haverhill, town.	2,425.00	2,190.00	412.50	224.15	650.00	.....	224.81	154.00	6,280.46
Haverhill†.....	1,927.34	4,008.26	.....	183.30	74.14	.....	104.14	427.75	6,815.03
Hebron	330.00	.....	.....	22.55	.....	.....	53.81	.....	406.36
Holderness.....	1,042.50	350.00	50.00	76.45	.....	.....	134.40	30.18	1,633.53
Landaff	810.00	.....	.....	61.90	39.85	.....	96.10	.....	1,010.85
Lebanon, town..	2,018.05	3,200.00	.....	191.95	.....	280.00	125.76	1,790.46	7,606.22
Lebanon, special	4,973.18	6,000.00	.....	277.75	.....	420.00	309.92	555.66	12,536.51
Lebanon, West ..	988.77	2,340.00	.....	81.95	.....	.....	61.62	5.00	3,477.34
Lincoln	1,432.50	300.00	.....	67.65	.....	.....	59.00	5.75	1,864.90
Lisbon, town...	1,253.64	25.35	.....	64.90	.....	.....	80.00	393.42	1,817.31
Lisbon, special..	2,152.00	4,027.00	499.00	158.95	.....	.....	203.46	1,270.98	8,311.39
Lisbon‡.....	540.00	11.85	.....	15.40	.....	.....	41.10	.....	608.35
Littleton	6,097.50	8,902.50	.....	455.40	.....	720.00	569.15	635.66	17,380.21
Lyman	495.00	200.00	.....	58.30	.....	149.16	139.77	198.95	1,223.18
Lyme	1,560.00	752.00	.....	129.25	161.03	.....	127.00	.....	2,729.28
Monroe	742.50	400.00	.....	72.05	64.47	132.64	80.00	.....	1,491.66
Orange	180.00	20.00	.....	20.35	.....	75.27	.....	160.78	456.40
Orford	1,117.50	1,100.00	.....	105.05	60.66	253.84	125.03	.....	2,764.08
Plymouth	960.00	600.00	.....	79.20	122.00	.....	91.20	10.00	1,862.40
Piermouth	3,825.00	8,759.06	841.94	199.65	.....	.....	223.30	2,626.19	16,475.14
Rumney	1,357.50	550.00	150.00	90.75	.....	.....	108.60	33.05	2,289.90
Thornton	562.50	450.00	.....	65.45	78.75	168.90	34.90	4.00	1,364.50
Warren	1,110.00	301.00	.....	94.60	173.57	215.73	130.40	.....	2,025.30
Waterville II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	660.00	400.00	100.00	78.10	114.00	145.21	114.00	.....	1,611.31
Woodstock	735.00	500.00	.....	76.45	35.00	.....	69.45	.....	1,415.90
Total.....	\$63,742.94	\$59,321.42	\$3,657.31	\$4,572.40	\$1,928.15	\$4,086.43	\$3,528.31	\$11,649.35	\$154,486.28

* Town district.

† Woodsville district.

‡ Sugar Hill district.

§ No schools.

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Traut officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Alexandria.....	\$24.02		\$34.21	\$1,373.00		\$90.00	\$6.00	
Ashland, town..	22.19		8.37	439.95		23.15		\$10.00
Ashland, special	134.18		154.70	2,091.00	\$125 00		50.00	
Bath, town.....	80.00		42.26	1,200.00		110.00		9.00
Bath, special....	50.30			824.00		115.00		
Benton.....	24.93		17.30	405.00		20.00		
Bethlehem, town	77.50	\$29.56	46.15	1,969.80		229.00		80.00
Bethlehem, spec.	109.20		42.97	2,102.50		50.00		
Bridgewater....	25.00		10.00	390.00		32.00	2.00	57.50
Bristol, town....	54.41		26.09	674.00		45.00		42.00
Bristol, special..	51.44		85.37	2,348.00		60.00		
Campton.....	100.00	10.00	34.00	1,241.50		95.10		
* Canaan, town...	231.86	55.00	26.00	1,732.50		60.00	18.00	151.50
Canaan, special.		10.00		1,226.00		8.00		
Dorchester.....			29.42	720.50		42.75	5.00	55.00
Easton.....	22.67		14.07	463.00		21.85		4.00
Ellsworth.....	12.00			130.00		12.27	3.00	20.00
Enfield.....	328.12		110.01	2,811.00	75.00	170.01	10.00	35.25
Franconia.....	263.21		100.00	1,391.10	180.00	20.00		357.30
Grafton.....	46.00		8.99	1,764.70		71.00	17.50	
Groton.....	47.50	20.00	6.47	718.00		35.61	12.00	
Hanover, town..	677.26			1,565.70		130.00	10.00	110.50
Hanover, special	300.00	75.00	35.00	3,915.25		220.00		
Haverhill, town.	272.11	100.00	200.00	3,945.32		100.00	16.50	57.83
Haverhill*.....	320.00		200.73	4,182.00		15.00	15.75	
Hebron.....	7.37		26.01	266.00		9.50	3.50	
Holderness.....	43.14		13.05	1,377.05		50.00	20.00	14.00
Landaff.....	89.47		20.22	914.00		46.00	8.00	
Lebanon, town..	359.93	19.00	117.02	2,721.56	606.66	150.00		119.92
Lebanon, special	609.22	44 01	281.33	7,136.14	799.98	150.00	12.00	
Lebanon, West..	120.31	25.90	105.90	1,952.00		75.00	8.00	
Lincoln.....	255.97	30.00	89.43	1,272.00		20.00	25.00	35.00
Lisbon, town....	20.52		41.54	1,350.00		74.50	2.50	95.00
Lisbon, special..	250.00	100.00	149.26	4,552.78		25 00	10.00	
Lisbon.....	8.00		4 50	272.00		4 00		
Littleton.....	499.27	265.51	190.45	10,352.50	1,440.00		55.75	475.75
Lynan.....	104.04	5.00	27.14	972.00		42.00	2.50	25.00
Lyme.....	237.85		13.91	2,190.00		105.00		152.30
Monroe.....	88.80		10.20	855.00		65.00		180.00
Orange.....	13.80		1.59	394.00		19.75	3.50	25.00
Orford.....	134.13	30.01		1,637.50		92.20	15.50	616.50
Piermont.....	25.00		33.62	1,384.80		93.00		431.85
Plymouth.....	252.78	204.80	579.76	7,849.40		170.00	15.00	21.10
Rumney.....	86.50	9.50	124.27	1,474.00		100.47	7.00	193.00
Thornton.....	47.92		38.59	1,145.75		50.25	1.50	127.40
Warren.....	106.71		20.40	1,530.00		90.00	5.00	
Waterville †.....								
Wentworth.....	71.94		48.07	1,270.00		60.00	10.00	130.00
Woodstock.....	89.22			1,021 50		47.00		69.50
Total.....	\$6,795.86	\$1,033.29	\$3,168.37	\$93,443.80	\$3,226.64	\$3,214.41	\$370.50	\$3,701.20

* Woodsville district.

† Sugar Hill district.

‡ No schools.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
.....	.....	\$44.00	\$41.15	\$1,612.38	.....	.....	.....	\$1,612.38	\$3.86	\$15.35
\$152.00	\$225.00	20.00	224.82	523.66	.....	.....	\$200.00	523.66	8.16	15.87
60.00	46.00	85.00	282.85	3,439.55	.....	.....	.....	3,639.55	5.51	14.76
.....	36.00	75.00	25.00	1,572.26	.....	.....	.....	1,572.26	5.69	18.28
.....	11.50	28.75	413.71	1,185.30	.....	\$310.00	.....	1,495.30	8.00	23.71
.....	78.85	226.15	60.80	921.19	.....	.....	.....	921.19	4.27	21.42
.....	137.50	175.00	26.00	2,797.81	.....	.....	143.09	2,940.90	5.60	26.90
.....	.....	14.00	4.01	2,643.17	.....	.....	.....	2,643.17	7.14	29.69
.....	.....	17.35	31.62	534.51	.....	.....	25.00	559.51	3.74	17.82
.....	216.00	297.44	321.26	890.47	.....	.....	85.48	975.95	6.87	14.13
40.00	.....	51.00	120.00	3,379.51	.....	.....	251.53	3,631.04	5.33	22.38
60.00	55.05	88.60	122.07	1,691.60	.....	.....	.....	1,691.60	4.83	13.64
.....	90.00	79.00	70.00	2,540.58	\$70.00	.....	.....	2,610.58	5.68	13.88
.....	9.00	7.00	2.30	1,543.00	.....	.....	50.00	1,593.00	4.56	22.69
.....	16.45	17.25	24.84	870.97	.....	.....	148.83	1,019.80	4.53	12.81
.....	.....	4.00	.....	584.13	.....	.....	23.15	607.28	2.75	18.26
.....	70.65	115.82	.....	181.27	.....	.....	17.60	198.87	3.76	9.54
.....	99.00	159.82	51.28	3,725.86	.....	.....	550.00	4,275.86	5.74	13.07
.....	.....	71.54	28.76	2,621.71	.....	59.27	.....	2,680.98	3.62	32.37
.....	.....	56.80	60.00	2,008.49	.....	.....	322.41	2,330.90	3.83	15.94
.....	.....	.....	.....	956.38	.....	.....	28.19	984.57	3.05	17.39
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,493.46	.....	.....	.....	2,493.46	5.07	24.93
.....	421.78	1,127.61	290.90	6,285.54	.....	.....	179.00	6,464.54	4.59	27.09
.....	250.00	41.00	234.91	5,217.67	.....	33.46	286.39	5,537.52	5.33	16.00
241.00	547.18	479.13	630.00	6,430.79	1,000.00	620.00	.....	8,050.79	11.34	21.08
.....	.....	14.00	4.04	330.42	.....	.....	118.30	448.72	3.91	10.32
.....	.....	84.50	155.87	1,757.61	25.00	.....	304.57	2,087.18	4.27	18.90
.....	7.00	77.50	53.94	1,216.13	.....	.....	.....	1,216.13	3.00	15.01
33.00	106.50	207.65	853.25	5,294.49	.....	844.61	103.27	6,242.37	7.57	21.70
275.00	546.53	520.98	1,182.77	11,555.97	24,457.46	158.67	592.60	36,764.70	6.86	22.48
127.50	193.50	297.19	137.41	3,042.71	.....	40.67	7.75	3,091.13	9.12	23.05
81.98	150.00	145.00	21.38	2,125.76	4,426.34	.....	10.00	6,562.10	4.12	24.16
.....	45.00	80.50	27.50	1,737.06	.....	.....	396.10	2,133.16	3.20	22.86
10.00	325.00	538.33	152.92	6,113.29	.....	800.00	.....	6,913.29	8.62	23.16
.....	8.00	11.00	31.35	338.85	.....	.....	99.67	438.52	3.10	21.18
31.87	1,056.58	1,084.53	789.07	16,241.28	.....	568.59	460.49	17,270.36	8.34	21.74
.....	30.50	67.63	107.25	1,383.06	.....	.....	226.74	1,609.80	3.78	15.37
7.00	58.35	186.17	20.05	2,970.63	.....	.....	.....	2,970.63	4.21	17.68
.....	50.00	60.00	50.00	1,359.00	.....	.....	.....	1,359.00	3.67	16.78
.....	.....	5.35	25.50	398.49	.....	.....	.....	398.49	2.68	11.72
12.00	146.00	128.30	137.80	2,970.00	.....	.....	.....	2,970.00	4.38	19.60
.....	30.50	78.29	56.45	2,133.51	.....	.....	250.00	2,383.51	4.20	19.00
173.04	567.04	889.83	1,087.11	11,809.86	2,897.11	1,491.56	521.69	16,720.22	14.38	29.98
.....	18.50	120.05	9.00	2,142.29	.....	.....	174.76	2,317.05	5.39	17.70
.....	56.60	45.35	36.30	1,549.66	.....	.....	44.75	1,594.41	6.03	17.22
.....	29.90	74.35	137.97	1,994.33	.....	.....	.....	1,994.33	4.09	16.35
.....
.....	25.90	90.00	165.00	1,870.91	.....	.....	350.00	2,220.91	5.24	17.49
31.20	69.24	48.89	41.62	1,418.17	.....	.....	.....	1,418.17	3.23	13.38
\$1,333.59	\$5,630.60	\$8,361.47	\$8,125.01	\$138,404.74	\$32,875.91	\$4,926.83	\$5,971.36	\$182,178.84	\$5.33	\$20.20

TABLE No. I.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Amherst	10	2	1	.....	32	32	32.00
Antrim	9	7	2	.....	32	30	31.10
Bedford	9	.....	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Bennington	4	3	1	.....	26	24	33.00
Brookline	4	1	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Deering	5	.....	4	1	27	26	26.80
Francestown	5	2	1	.....	30	*19	26.00
Goffstown, town district	11	2	8	3	34	30	30.72
Goffstown, special district	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Greenfield	5	.....	2	1	32	27	30.00
Greenville	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Hancock	6	2	.....	.....	30	26	29.33
Hillsborough, town district	11	.....	8	3	31	*10	31.27
Hillsborough Bridge, special	7	7	1	.....	36	33	35.14
Hollis	7	3	4	.....	34	*11	28.50
Hudson	8	6	1	.....	33	32	32.25
Litchfield	3	.....	2	1	31	28	29.33
Lyndeborough	6	.....	3	.....	29	21	27.16
Manchester	120	115	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Mason	4	1	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Merrimack	9	4	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Milford	17	12	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Mont Vernon	3	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Nashua	75	69	3	1	36	36	36.00
New Boston	8	1	3	.....	30	30	30.00
New Ipswich	5	.....	1	.....	36	35	35.80
Pelham	5	.....	.....	.....	33	32	32.60
Peterborough	12	12	.....	.....	36	33	33.33
Sharon	2	.....	1	.....	21	21	21.00
Temple	2	.....	.....	.....	32	33	33.00
Weare	11	.....	3	.....	33	23	29.09
Wilton	10	5	1	.....	36	33	33.70
Windsor	1	.....	.....	.....	23	23	23.00
Total	402	262	52	10	.....	.....	34.24

* Children conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Amherst	10	.....	.....	12	\$15,000.00	\$500.00
Antrim	7	.....	.....	12	15,000.00	150.00
Bedford	10	.....	.....	10	5,000.00	500.00
Bennington	3	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	125.00
Brookline	4	.....	.....	4	3,500.00	200.00
Deering	9	.....	.....	9	2,000.00	500.00
Francestown	7	.....	.....	8	4,000.00	190.00
Goffstown, town district..	10	.....	.....	11	6,000.00	160.00
Goffstown, special district	1	.....	.....	7	13,200.00	300.00
Greenfield	4	.....	.....	5	6,000.00	300.00
Greenville	3	.....	.....	6	12,000.00	400.00
Hancock	8	.....	.....	9	5,000.00	142.00
Hillsborough, town	16	.....	.....	16	10,000.00	900.00
Hillsboro' Bridge, special	1	.....	.....	9	25,000.00	.....
Hollis	7	.....	.....	10	13,000.00	500.00
Hudson	7	.....	.....	11	15,000.00	300.00
Litchfield	4	.....	.....	4	1,000.00	50.00
Lyndeborough	9	1	.....	9	2,500.00	250.00
Manchester	25	.....	1	145	759,056.00	37,049.00
Mason	6	.....	.....	6	3,200.00	368.00
Merrimack	10	1	.....	12	12,950.00	280.00
Milford	10	.....	.....	24	50,000.00	600.00
Mont Vernon	4	.....	.....	4	2,000.00	500.00
Nashua	20	.....	.....	98	397,433.00	32,000.00
New Boston	10	1	.....	12	11,000.00	250.00
New Ipswich	6	.....	.....	7	4,500.00	250.00
Pelham	6	.....	.....	6	6,023.00	1,200.00
Peterborough	7	.....	.....	15	25,000.00	1,400.00
Sharon	2	.....	.....	2	600.00	15.00
Temple	6	.....	.....	6	3,000.00	.....
Weare	15	.....	.....	18	10,400.00	250.00
Wilton	8	1	.....	13	30,000.00	.....
Windsor	1	.....	.....	1	350.00	50.00
Total	256	4	1	525	\$1,472,212.00	\$79,679.00

TABLE No. III.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Amherst	100	80	105	83	180	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	148	91	.....	.....
Antrim	110	110	135	142	244	33	5	.....	.....	.....	244	230	94	.....	.....
Bedford	102	85	97	75	169	1	.....	11	4	.....	135	122	90	10	3
Bennington	46	53	51	57	106	2	.....	2	.....	.....	94	83	88	.....	.....
Brookline	59	54	53	48	101	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	75	63	83	.....	.....
Deering	27	25	28	37	64	1	.....	2	.....	.....	45	43	95	.....	.....
Francestown	60	59	57	48	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	83	91	.....	12
Goffstown *	69	57	76	78	147	3	.....	9	1	.....	126	111	88	9	1
Goffstown †	95	89	107	91	174	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	172	97	.....	.....
Greenfield	54	51	54	51	102	1	.....	7	.....	.....	113	94	80	.....	.....
Greenville	196	205	57	57	113	1	.....	.....	9	.....	92	83	90	287	.....
Hancock	56	37	71	43	102	8	.....	9	.....	.....	88	75	85	.....	.....
Hillsborough*	71	51	74	59	126	4	.....	6	1	.....	114	101	88	.....	.....
Hillsboro Bridge†	94	104	134	130	245	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	219	92	.....	.....
Hollis	100	66	100	74	164	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	117	94	.....	.....
Hudson	112	103	111	105	213	2	.....	22	1	.....	183	159	86	7	.....
Litchfield	19	19	20	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	29	88	.....	.....
Lyndeborough	60	41	58	39	96	1	.....	3	1	.....	79	74	94	.....	.....
Manchester	5,707	5,871	2,806	2,796	75	5,249	278	38	.....	.....	4,907	4,531	92	4,000	35
Mason	40	39	40	41	78	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	57	86	1	.....
Merrimack	80	72	84	79	161	2	.....	2	21	.....	130	117	89	.....	.....
Milford	348	258	401	377	720	58	30	.....	.....	.....	698	655	96	.....	.....
Mont Vernon	38	20	25	35	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†	§	•	.....	.....
Nashua	2,373	2,532	1,498	1,499	2,763	234	35	.....	.....	.....	2,596	2,341	90	1,905	.....
New Boston	83	94	87	91	169	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	126	87	1	.....
New Ipswich	81	90	70	61	130	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	105	84	80	20	.....
Pelham	79	81	63	66	126	.....	.....	12	7	.....	104	93	88	1	.....
Peterborough	198	189	180	194	345	28	10	.....	.....	.....	339	305	88	.....	3
Sharon	12	6	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	90	.....	.....
Temple	24	27	25	19	37	7	.....	1	.....	.....	40	35	86	.....	.....
Weare	105	111	119	118	234	1	.....	7	3	.....	171	151	88	.....	.....
Wilton	168	153	184	182	352	13	2	.....	.....	.....	306	277	90	.....	4
Windsor	1	4	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	80	.....	.....
Total	10,767	10,936	6,992	6,806	101	12,937	760	120	101	56	11,826	10,791	91	6,241	58

* Town district.

† Special district.

‡ 60.

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TABLE No. IV.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Amherst.....			10	\$28.00	2		2	2	2
Antrim.....			10	32.66			2	1	2
Bedford.....			15	29.11	1		1		
Bennington.....			4	32.00	1		1	1	
Brookline.....			7	31.50	2		1	1	
Deering.....			8	27.07	2	1			
Frauncestown.....			5	26.80					
Goffstown, town dist.....			14	27.00	6		4	2	
Goffstown, spec. dist.....			4	40.00			4	3	
Greenfield.....			5	30.20	3		1	1	
Greenville.....			4	39.00			1	1	
Hancock.....			9	30.00	2	2		2	
Hillsborough, town.....			20	26.27	7	4	1	1	
Hillsboro' Bridge*.....			7	38.58		1	2	1	1
Hollis.....			7	30.28			2	1	
Hudson.....	1	\$32.00	9	31.96	5	2	2	2	
Litchfield.....			6	30.33	1			2	1
Lyndeborough.....			9	28.00	3	1			1
Manchester.....	12	115.50	123	54.17	8		20	90	4
Mason.....			6	30.85				3	
Merrimack.....			9	29.55	1		1		
Milford.....			18	41.60	1		3	2	1
Mont Vernon.....			3	19.00	1				
Nashua.....	1	122.22	75	51.23	5		10	42	8
New Boston.....			10	29.50			1		
New Ipswich.....			8	34.00	1		4	1	
Pelham.....			5	32.00	2	1	2	1	1
Peterborough.....			12	33.11			2		
Sharon.....			3	24.00	1	2			
Temple.....			4	31.33					
Weare.....	1	44.00	15	31.73	1	3	1		
Wilton.....			17	34.83	1		5	2	
Windor.....			2	22.00	2	2			
Total.....	15	\$78.43	463	\$32.05	59	19	73	162	19

*Special district.

TABLE No. V.—HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Amherst.....	\$2,100.00	\$1,490.00	.....	\$97.90	\$480.81	.....	\$214.00	\$169.39	\$4,552.10
Antrim.....	2,445 00	2,311.00	\$250.00	161.15	55.00	\$530.57	139.40	253.50	6,145.62
Bedford.....	2,430 00	200 00	114.92	116.05	.....	.....	156.18	41.25	3,058.40
Bennington.....	750.00	150.00	.....	76.45	.....	185.98	153.60	27.04	1,343.07
Brookline.....	727.50	250.00	75.00	60.50	.....	113.37	94.20	.....	1,320.57
Deering.....	690.00	.....	.....	37.40	120.00	.....	184.18	.....	1,031.58
Francetown.....	1,125.00	50.00	117.57	70.40	.....	.....	102.09	48.00	1,513.06
Goffstown, town..	2,556.66	.....	189.56	86.35	.....	.....	159.15	17.00	3,008.72
Goffstown, spec..	2,356.18	1,000.00	.....	114.40	.....	.....	135.20	306.55	3,912.33
Greenfield.....	975.00	250.00	75.00	59.95	.....	.....	77.60	.....	1,437.55
Greenville.....	2,085.00	115.00	.....	67.65	.....	.....	126.98	129.20	2,523.83
Hancock.....	1,185.00	665.00	150.00	84.70	.....	.....	118.38	.....	2,203.08
Hillsboro', town..	1,330.47	1,500.00	233.33	99.59	.....	.....	108.39	5.00	3,276.78
Hillsboro' Bridge*	3,109.52	1,750.00	470.00	165.00	.....	.....	249.97	801.44	6,545.93
Hollis.....	1,620.00	618.45	173.92	88.55	450.00	.....	177.67	292.82	3,421.41
Hudson.....	2,257.50	600.00	201.24	133.65	.....	61.36	225.73	.....	3,479.48
Litchfield.....	847.50	100.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	44.40	.....	1,013.90
Lyndeborough....	787.50	568.90	120.45	50.60	27.02	.....	121.20	1.65	1,677.32
Manchester.....	119,325.00	23,371.15	.....	3,028.85	.....	.....	.....	3,670.00	149,395.00
Mason.....	682.50	1.00	.....	47.30	662.66	.....	93.00	101.55	1,588.01
Merrimack.....	2,527.50	250.00	.....	98.45	537.19	.....	114.60	.....	3,527.74
Milford.....	6,452.50	6,547.50	.....	398.75	5.51	350.00	365.65	1,480.22	15,950.13
Mont Vernon.....	787.50	500.00	.....	44.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	1,361.50
Nashua.....	43,620.00	19,873.99	7,000.00	1,913.45	.....	.....	1,519.34	1,448.51	75,375.29
New Boston.....	2,482.50	.....	.....	95.70	350.00	.....	228.38	.....	3,156.58
New Ipswich.....	1,777.50	22.50	.....	81.95	363.27	.....	124.60	80.39	2,450.21
Pelham.....	1,290.00	550.00	50.00	81.40	.....	.....	223.80	.....	2,195.20
Peterborough.....	5,310.00	1,105.00	450.00	215.05	.....	.....	338.37	313.23	7,731.65
Sharon.....	165.00	135.00	15.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	329.00
Temple.....	517.50	82.50	35.00	28.60	.....	.....	72.00	.....	735.60
Weare.....	2,940.00	.....	.....	136.55	220.06	.....	201.80	.....	3,498.81
Wilton.....	3,270.00	2,730.00	.....	195.25	458.00	250.00	316.13	22.25	7,241.63
Windsor.....	75.00	75.00	.....	3.30	.....	.....	13.80	.....	167.10
Total.....	\$220,600.33	\$66,861.99	\$9,720.99	\$7,961.29	\$3,743.52	\$1,491.28	\$6,229.79	\$9,208.99	\$326,168.18

* Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Truant officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Amherst	\$50.69	\$8.76	\$47.95	\$3,358.62	.....	\$185.00	.....	\$222.00
Antrim	261.97	6.00	132.49	4,148.35	\$300.00	180.00	\$3.00	301.50
Bedford	110.08	72.00	34.84	1,917.00	.....	135.00	.....	204.60
Bennington	55.41	.....	18.00	1,080.00	.....	34.50	5.00	.....
Brookline .....	.....	.....	77.89	955.00	.....	60.00	10.00	.....
Deering	50.25	20.50	22.47	945.00	.....	76.60	5.00	.....
Fracestown	50.00	23.28	44.29	919.50	.....	94.00	.....	205.90
Goffstown, town	122.50	27.06	40.00	2,390.00	.....	89.80	7.15	65.00
Goffstown, spec.	119.55	30.00	40.00	2,956.14	.....	48.00	4.20	.....
Greenfield	50.00	35.00	25.00	1,082.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Greenville	42.44	.....	54.09	1,338.00	.....	60.00	17.54	202.50
Hancock	80.00	21.00	70.00	1,320.00	.....	100.00	6.50	50.00
Hillsborough*	300.00	.....	71.84	2,156.50	.....	169.00	10.00	179.06
Hillsboro' Bdget	427.92	30.00	126.08	3,673.50	.....	75.00	25.00	237.00
Hollis	52.47	30.00	114.25	2,319.40	.....	120.00	1.75	288.50
Hudson	100.48	.....	100.76	2,041.50	.....	125.00	.....	393.00
Litchfield	37.36	52.00	11.72	683.60	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Lyndeborough .....	.....	94.78	35.22	1,125.00	.....	102.50	.....	70.00
Manchester	4,876.00	500.00	1,792.00	96,484.15	2,300.00	370.00	1,000.00	.....
Mason	25.50	19.50	20.00	1,086.03	.....	95.50	.....	223.30
Merrimack	210.00	80.00	137.20	2,454.00	.....	165.00	.....	268.50
Milford	243.51	.....	562.09	9,719.02	700.00	300.00	15.00	33.75
Mont Vernon	40.00	10.00	10.00	726.60	.....	50.00	.....	150.00
Nashua	2,743.10	535.28	1,958.32	47,684.66	2,000.00	100.00	900.00	340.00
New Boston	227.32	.....	88.73	2,763.72	.....	156.90	.....	372.15
New Ipswich	200.00	.....	33.82	1,505.00	.....	100.00	11.50	75.00
Pelham	32.52	16.00	35.69	1,304.00	.....	55.00	.....	133.00
Peterborough	63.17	42.60	188.18	5,367.14	.....	.....	.....	102.80
Sharon	10.00	.....	6.00	252.00	.....	8.00	.....	54.00
Temple	27.75	.....	46.47	188.00	.....	35.00	.....	142.00
Weare	140.11	.....	77.47	2,734.00	.....	130.00	13.00	57.50
Wilton	295.54	24.13	143.54	4,448.66	500.00	160.00	3.50	275.00
Windsor	1.49	.....	1.05	124.00	.....	7.00	.....	.....
Total	\$11,247.13	\$1,677.89	\$6,167.45	\$211,249.49	\$5,800.00	\$3,471.80	\$2,038.14	\$4,646.06

*Town district.

†Special district.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
\$86.00	\$214.33	\$303.82	\$122.35	\$4,509.52			\$128.75	\$4,728.27	\$6.08	\$28.55
.....	178.95	371.76	266.10	6,150.12	.....	.....	.....	6,150.12	7.69	25.20
.....	35.75	99.15	248.78	2,857.20	.....	.....	.....	2,857.20	4.02	21.16
.....	65.00	121.90	28.73	1,408.54	.....	.....	.....	1,408.54	3.28	14.98
60.00	45.00	50.00	24.09	1,281.89	.....	.....	.....	1,281.89	3.41	17.09
.....	12.50	24.50	18.65	1,175.47	.....	.....	35.75	1,211.22	2.89	26.12
.....	31.88	46.97	20.95	1,436.77	.....	.....	14.77	1,451.54	4.73	16.90
.....	40.00	128.00	13.00	2,922.51	.....	.....	79.73	3,002.24	3.89	23.19
50.00	204.24	159.28	104.87	3,716.28	.....	.....	1,930.08	5,646.36	5.49	20.97
106.00	36.00	77.00	86.24	1,557.24	.....	.....	20.00	1,577.24	4.80	12.01
.....	131.80	208.16	294.42	2,348.95	\$500.00	\$275.00	.....	3,123.95	3.36	25.53
.....	31.00	62.25	93.51	1,834.26	.....	.....	42.00	1,876.26	3.63	20.84
6.00	38.00	131.50	69.34	3,131.24	.....	.....	.....	3,131.24	8.03	27.46
.....	216.00	245.80	252.24	5,308.54	.....	.....	82.76	5,391.30	4.72	22.30
.....	159.90	153.55	137.26	3,377.08	.....	144.37	.....	3,521.45	4.43	27.23
202.00	180.50	247.75	111.29	3,502.28	.....	.....	464.00	3,966.28	3.77	15.13
20.00	16.00	43.30	34.46	924.04	.....	.....	56.19	980.23	3.99	28.00
.....	28.15	41.25	7.44	1,504.34	.....	.....	14.00	1,518.34	4.30	19.04
.....	7,156.42	10,573.53	17,612.25	142,664.35	42,000.00	.....	5,557.39	190,221.74	4.14	28.86
.....	46.96	49.75	35.73	1,602.27	.....	.....	200.00	1,802.27	2.88	24.65
.....	135.85	236.91	26.00	3,713.46	.....	.....	250.00	3,963.46	3.57	28.56
31.00	1,031.48	787.79	708.21	14,161.85	.....	600.00	968.81	15,730.66	6.31	20.28
.....	25.00	30.00	50.00	1,101.00	.....	.....	.....	1,101.00	2.74	18.35
.....	7,264.24	6,824.85	1,764.20	72,114.05	10,000.00	.....	2,519.00	84,633.65	4.82	27.77
28.00	96.00	167.26	355.63	4,255.71	.....	.....	.....	4,255.71	4.59	29.55
.....	46.75	86.37	34.02	2,092.46	.....	.....	.....	2,092.46	3.28	19.92
.....	.....	.....	180.41	1,756.62	.....	.....	100.00	1,856.62	3.70	16.88
120.00	373.15	543.44	322.22	7,322.70	.....	.....	215.00	7,537.70	4.43	21.60
.....	.....	14.00	.....	344.00	.....	.....	.....	344.00	3.59	34.40
.....	33.00	27.25	.....	499.47	.....	.....	.....	499.47	3.36	12.48
.....	87.95	131.95	110.35	3,482.33	.....	.....	203.70	3,686.03	4.30	20.35
.....	528.50	267.40	180.53	6,826.80	.....	.....	198.80	7,025.60	6.17	22.30
.....	.....	3.50	3.50	140.54	.....	.....	.50	141.04	1.79	28.10
\$719.00	\$18,520.90	\$22,259.94	\$23,316.68	\$311,114.48	\$52,500.00	\$1,019.37	\$13,081.23	\$377,715.08	\$4.30	\$27.15

TABLE No. I.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Allenstown.....	4	3	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Andover.....	10	4	1	.....	35	30	31.40
Boscawen, town district.....	4	2	1	.....	34	28	33.50
Boscawen, special district.....	4	4	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Bow.....	7	.....	4	1	30	30	30.00
Bradford.....	8	2	4	1	30	27	28.87
Canterbury.....	7	.....	1	.....	32	27	29.71
Chichester.....	6	.....	3	.....	31	30	30.83
Concord, town district.....	9	.....	2	.....	34	*15	33.50
Concord, Union district.....	61	61	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Concord, Penacook district.....	7	7	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Danbury.....	8	.....	3	2	33	22	21.65
Dunbarton.....	4	.....	2	.....	34	34	34.00
Epsom.....	6	.....	3	.....	30	28	29.00
Franklin.....	19	15	3	.....	36	34	33.31
Henniker.....	9	3	4	.....	35	29	31.40
Hill.....	5	2	3	.....	28	*12	27.26
Hooksett.....	9	2	2	1	33	33	33.00
Hopkinton.....	7	4	1	.....	30	30	30.00
Loudon.....	9	.....	3	1	33	*16	29.22
Newbury.....	6	.....	3	2	28	22	23.83
New London.....	5	5	.....	1	32	21	28.80
Northfield.....	5	.....	.....	.....	32	22	25.40
Pembroke.....	9	4	1	.....	36	27	35.00
Pittsfield.....	10	6	1	.....	33	24	30.30
Salisbury.....	5	.....	1	3	28	25	26.80
Sutton.....	8	5	3	1	31	*10	30.00
Warner.....	12	3	2	4	31	20	29.08
Webster.....	6	.....	5	.....	32	30	31.00
Wilmot.....	5	.....	2	.....	26	*10	27.00
Total.....	275	132	58	17	.....	.....	31.16

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Allenstown	2			5	\$9,000.00	\$2,000 00
Andover	10			12	6,500.00	350.00
Boscawen, town .. .	6			7	4,500.00	75.00
Boscawen, special ..	1			4	11,000.00	1,000 00
Bow	8			8	5,000.00	200 00
Bradford	7			8	3,000.00	250.00
Canterbury	9			9	4,500.00	75.00
Chichester	7			7	3,000.00	50.00
Concord, town district	13			14	12,000.00	250 00
Concord, Union district	17		1	78	465,000.00	5,000.00
Concord, Penacook dist	2			10	19,000.00	550 00
Danbury	8			8	5,000.00	25.00
Dunbarton	7			7	2,500.00	100.00
Epsom	7			7	5,000.00	250.00
Franklin	10			27	78,500.00	1,300.00
Henniker	10	1		15	15,000.00	575.00
Hill	4			6	1,800.00	275 00
Hooksett	8			9	12,600.00	2,500.00
Hopkinton	15			18	13,000.00	400.00
Loudon	11	1		12	7,750.00	125.00
Newbury	9	2		9	3,000.00	200.00
New London	6			7	2,600.00	100.00
Northfield	8			8	4,000.00	300.00
Pembroke	7			10	8,500.00	500.00
Pittsfield	8			12	21,200 00	350.00
Salisbury	7			7	3,700.00	80.00
Sutton	9			10	4,000.00	450.00
Warner	13			15	1,000.00	350.00
Webster	7			7	4,500.00	65.00
Wilnot	7			7	2,500.00	.....
Total.....	243	4	1	363	\$737,340.00	\$17,745.00

TABLE No. III.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Allenstown.....	147	121	71	44	...	115	...	...	4	3	67	61	90	134	...
Andover.....	96	106	137	119	7	232	17	16	...	44	213	193	90	...	...
Boscawen, town	41	43	45	45	2	88	...	...	5	1	65	55	84	...	...
Boscawen, spec.	83	87	85	78	...	163	...	...	8	1	132	119	89	...	...
Bow.....	...	...	59	56	6	107	2	...	3	4	91	82	90	3	...
Bradford.....	68	60	72	84	...	153	3	...	8	4	107	98	91	...	...
Canterbury.....	57	61	62	64	...	124	2	...	1	8	99	87	87	...	10
Chichester.....	38	45	42	52	4	86	4	...	3	5	89	69	86	...	...
Concord, town.	158	110	125	100	5	214	6	...	10	...	192	166	86	...	47
Concord, Union	1,412	1,434	1,406	1,480	...	2,607	279	62	...	...	2,654	2,432	91	519	29
Concord*	178	180	173	186	...	347	12	3	14	...	302	282	93	...	...
Danbury.....	64	61	74	70	4	136	4	...	...	4	108	101	90	...	...
Dunbarton.....	21	51	31	51	...	80	2	...	9	...	65	57	87	...	...
Epsom.....	65	41	74	42	...	113	3	...	2	11	95	85	90	...	...
Franklin.....	573	538	414	393	12	728	67	15	...	...	687	641	93	420	124
Henniker.....	101	84	116	99	4	198	13	1	...	...	179	167	93	...	...
Hill.....	49	52	53	52	1	94	10	...	9	1	91	79	86	...	...
Hooksett.....	162	155	103	92	4	189	2	...	8	6	194	147	75	82	...
Hopkinton.....	121	125	144	132	1	255	20	...	...	...	222	202	90	...	...
Loudon.....	77	73	71	71	2	137	3	...	...	...	117	104	88	...	...
Newbury.....	38	37	40	41	...	78	3	...	3	2	74	64	86	...	...
New London...	54	42	58	55	4	108	1	...	...	23	96	85	88	...	...
Northfield.....	59	41	64	42	...	105	1	...	3	...	74	65	86	...	...
Pembroke.....	214	201	149	113	1	259	2	...	5	22	198	174	87	185	...
Pittsfield.....	199	173	223	228	1	407	43	16	...	...	390	349	93	...	4
Salisbury.....	29	30	30	44	10	64	...	...	...	5	45	39	86	...	...
Sutton.....	61	57	75	66	3	133	5	...	4	6	98	91	92	...	...
Warner.....	101	83	146	111	3	205	49	29	...	...	230	197	88	...	...
Webster.....	37	33	48	40	...	88	...	...	1	1	60	58	96	...	1
Wilnot.....	46	49	44	46	1	89	...	...	...	11	90	86	95	...	...
Total.....	4,359	4,173	4,234	4,096	75	7,702	553	142	100	162	7,124	6,375	89	1,343	215

* Penacook district.

TABLE No. IV.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Allenstown.....			4	\$39.00	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Andover.....			10	26.40	2	3	2	.....	.....
Boscawen, town..			6	28.25	1	2	2	1	.....
Boscawen, special			4	42.00	1	.....	1	1	.....
Bow.....	2	\$28.00	9	28.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....			14	27.50	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury.....	1	28.00	10	26.33	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Chichester.....			9	29.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord, town...			12	31.36	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Concord, Union..			66	54.44	4	11	11	46	1
Concord, Pen'cook			8	39.26	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Danbury.....	2	40.00	11	26.00	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Dunbarton.....			4	33.00	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Epsom.....			9	29.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....			21	44.47	4	.....	8	1	.....
Henniker.....			10	30.44	1	.....	2	1	.....
Hill.....			10	27.27	3	2	.....	1	1
Hooksett.....			9	35.11	1	.....	2	.....	1
Hopkinton.....			7	33.00	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Loudon.....	1	48.00	9	28.07	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Newbury.....			11	24.18	.....	9	.....	1	1
New London.....			6	31.20	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Northfield.....			5	26.00	3	3	.....	1	.....
Pembroke.....			12	34.24	1	1	2	.....	1
Pittsfield.....			12	34.40	.....	2	4	.....	1
Salisbury.....			10	26.31	1	6	1	1	.....
Sutton.....			16	26.66	2	3	2	5	.....
Warner.....	1	28.00	12	27.50	3	3	1	.....	.....
Webster.....			9	26.50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wilnot.....			6	24.66	1	2	1	1	.....
Total.....	7	\$34.50	341	\$31.35	42	78	48	65	6

TABLE No. V.—MERRIMACK COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1889.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Allentown	\$2,032.50	\$400.00		\$55.55		\$91.67	\$97.33	\$46.32	\$2,693.37
Andover	1,845.00	1,500.00	\$124.89	157.85			215.60	32.60	3,875.94
Boscawen*	795.38	200.00	75.00	52.80	\$75.00		64.89	166.38	1,429.45
Boscawen, spec	1,477.12	900.00		98.45			120.51	9.00	2,605.08
Bow	1,447.50	2.50		67.10			146.20	5.00	1,668.30
Bradford	1,807.50	100.00		89.65			125.00	101.33	2,223.48
Canterbury	1,777.50			74.25			66.69	54.51	1,972.95
Chichester	1,290.00	421.00	61.51	56.10			93.00		1,921.61
Concord, town	3,616.61	500.00	254.97	140.80	5.10		143.83	95.69	4,757.00
Concord, Union	44,439.36	27,521.88	3,038.14	1,530.10	60.76		1,713.77	465.00	78,769.01
Concord †	3,026.16	2,600.00	206.89	193.60	4.14		116.70	694.46	6,841.95
Danbury	1,020.00	200.00		89.65		246.00	190.00		1,745.65
Dunbarton	1,327.50		99.75	48.95			138.40		1,614.60
Epsom	1,365.00	250.00	101.39	66.55			110.32	19.55	1,912.81
Franklin	11,190.00	5,185.65		449.35				790.23	17,615.23
Henniker	2,797.50	952.50		133.10			80.60	54.00	4,017.70
Hill	690.00	500.00	129.25	59.40		118.57	72.80	42.86	1,612.88
Hooksett	2,700.00	150.00		139.15			185.57		3,174.72
Hopkinton	3,630.00	700.00		146.85			245.68	31.37	4,753.90
Loudon	2,220.00	150.00	200.00	82.50	94.00		187.40	164.18	3,098.08
Newbury	1,192.50	107.50		52.25			88.80	1.62	1,442.67
New London	1,620.00	5,100.00		74.80		150.00	114.96	1,400.00	8,459.76
Northfield	892.60	100.00	100.00	51.70			62.13		1,206.43
Pembroke	4,567.50	575.00		170.50		229.16	193.88	83.75	5,819.79
Pittsfield	4,125.00	2,375.00	250.00	240.90		229.17	266.59	456.87	7,943.53
Salisbury	982.50	200.00	111.94	37.95	.75		86.60		1,419.74
Sutton	1,170.00	190.00		71.50	87.25		116.95	591.47	2,227.17
Warner	2,865.00	350.00		130.35			196.95	454.28	3,996.58
Webster	1,260.00	300.00		49.50			111.80		1,721.30
Wilmot	900.00			59.90			67.10	62.55	1,039.55
Total	\$110,069.73	\$51,531.03	\$4,753.73	\$4,671.10	\$327.00	\$1,064.54	\$5,420.05	\$5,793.02	\$183,630.23

* Town district. † Penacook district.

TABLE No. VI.--

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Traut officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Allenstown	\$23.27	.....	\$51.10	\$1,080.00	\$183.34	\$45.85	\$7.50	\$72.00
Andover	18.98	\$18.00	87.91	2,046.98	.....	85.00	18.00	85.25
Boscawen, town. .	66.74	41.00	42.12	868.45	.....	60.00	5.00	185.42
Boscawen, special..	200.00	.....	.....	1,512.00	.....	30.00	25.00	.....
Bow	43.91	66.00	.....	1,505.00	.....	90.00	.....	45.00
Bradford	75.49	20.00	58.54	1,584.00	.....	96.00	6.00	185.50
Canterbury	41.40	54.00	28.00	1,407.80	.....	80.00	16.50	103.00
Chichester	5.00	46.00	25.51	1,757.33	.....	90.00	3.00	.....
Concord, town.....	332.69	72.00	63.00	3,029.75	.....	200.00	9.45	21.00
Concord, Union....	2,902.75	1,018.93	577.51	48,017.86	2,000.00	225.00	500.00	.....
Concord, Penacook.	241.42	.....	104.73	3,348.00	300.00	25.00	.....	.....
Danbury	57.28	8.00	28.99	1,183.00	.....	50.00	11.00	.....
Dunbarton	58.50	12.00	29.25	1,138.00	.....	58.50	.....	175.50
Epsom	24.35	50.00	17.50	1,433.50	.....	67.00	15.00	111.00
Franklin	371.00	.....	290.00	10,609.46	1,050.03	.....	.....	729.50
Henniker	140.77	75.00	136.05	3,338.00	.....	124.30	14.00	120.50
Hill	106.77	15.00	25.45	968.50	.....	50.00	10.00	85.45
Hooksett	280.77	.....	23.89	2,558.00	.....	75.00	30.00	.....
Hopkinton	252.41	65.13	133.20	2,915.00	.....	165.05	25.00	771.90
Loudon	200.00	.....	48.98	2,115.00	.....	100.00	3.00	.....
Newbury	38.50	2.75	23.00	869.30	.....	29.25	6.00	93.00
New London.....	90.00	.....	47.35	1,230.00	300.00	75.00	.....	287.50
Northfield	20.25	24.00	34.47	864.00	.....	50.00	10.00	37.50
Pembroke	37.47	60.00	135.12	2,677.12	458.32	120.00	.....	48.00
Pittsfield	192.95	.....	152.05	5,179.51	458.32	50.00	.....	105.00
Salisbury	58.39	30.00	23.55	979.25	.....	75.00	.....	94.75
Sutton	24.15	69.84	22.59	1,629.00	.....	108.00	.....	55.00
Warner	218.63	45.00	85.00	2,375.70	.....	120.00	8.00	550.70
Webster	26.00	28.00	9.25	1,180.50	.....	69.00	.....	187.60
Wilmot	63.38	37.00	12.00	843.50	.....	30.60	8.00	75.00
Total	\$6,213.22	\$1,857.65	\$2,316.11	\$101,243.51	\$4,750.01	\$2,443.95	\$730.45	\$4,224.47

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
.....	\$81.50	\$111.49	\$396.85	\$2,052.90	.....	.....	\$269.10	\$2,322.00	\$3.47	\$30.64
.....	56.00	148.34	52.13	2,616.59	.....	.....	.....	2,616.59	6.67	12.28
\$15.00	18.50	58.20	14.75	1,375.18	.....	.....	21.90	1,397.08	4.77	21.15
.....	136.30	102.46	95.08	2,100.76	.....	.....	.....	2,100.76	3.48	15.91
.....	.....	72.53	.....	1,822.44	.....	.....	18.61	1,841.05	2.41	20.02
15.00	34.00	120.92	62.18	2,257.63	.....	.....	.....	2,257.63	4.17	21.09
.....	21.35	57.00	172.16	1,981.21	.....	.....	.....	1,981.21	4.05	20.01
.....	28.25	84.00	20.00	2,059.00	.....	.....	350.00	2,409.00	4.51	23.13
.....	.....	231.17	827.32	4,786.38	.....	.....	.....	4,786.38	4.95	24.92
352.20	4,770.00	9,961.16	6,131.25	76,456.66	.....	\$2,065.00	3,992.30	82,513.96	7.85	28.77
65.00	422.67	368.50	1,367.83	6,243.15	*\$500.00	.....	.....	6,743.15	9.79	20.67
.....	8.75	38.00	66.50	1,451.52	.....	.....	69.67	1,521.19	4.30	13.44
.....	25.50	62.95	57.48	1,618.08	.....	.....	.....	1,618.08	4.46	24.89
.....	.....	51.42	94.22	1,863.99	.....	.....	107.28	1,971.27	4.14	19.62
458.04	1,454.54	1,148.21	1,382.37	17,493.15	.....	.....	.....	17,493.15	5.53	25.46
.....	245.85	200.01	62.60	4,517.08	.....	.....	373.58	4,890.66	5.17	25.23
.....	40.25	39.50	10.00	1,350.92	.....	.....	71.70	1,422.62	4.24	14.84
84.00	93.50	135.15	109.03	3,389.34	.....	.....	239.64	3,628.98	3.69	17.47
.....	208.10	204.06	81.30	4,821.15	.....	187.00	.....	5,008.15	4.44	21.71
.....	.....	130.15	95.99	2,693.12	.....	.....	283.73	2,976.85	4.39	23.01
.....	17.00	23.50	18.75	1,121.14	.....	.....	93.00	1,214.14	3.30	16.40
.....	57.90	66.75	98.48	2,252.98	.....	.....	136.89	2,389.87	2.78	23.46
.....	.....	30.50	37.27	1,107.99	.....	.....	54.88	1,162.87	5.00	14.97
.....	99.20	216.83	36.00	3,888.06	.....	.....	290.10	4,178.16	3.78	19.63
120.00	494.50	869.74	314.98	7,937.05	.....	.....	415.43	8,352.48	5.48	20.35
.....	10.75	42.00	125.71	1,439.40	.....	.....	200.00	1,639.40	4.13	31.98
.....	46.25	70.64	100.44	2,125.91	.....	.....	.....	2,125.91	4.97	21.69
.....	47.00	120.53	120.00	3,690.56	.....	.....	342.00	4,032.56	4.50	16.94
.....	.....	20.00	12.00	1,531.75	62.00	.....	65.00	1,658.75	5.16	25.52
.....	.....	36.80	51.26	1,157.54	.....	.....	200.00	1,357.54	4.12	12.85
\$1,109.24	\$8,417.65	\$14,882.53	\$12,013.93	\$169,202.72	\$562.00	\$2,252.00	\$7,594.81	\$179,611.53	\$4.65	\$23.75

* Sinking fund.

TABLE No. I.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Atkinson.....	5	.....	3	.....	27	25	26.25
Auburn.....	8	.....	3	2	31	26	29.00
Brentwood.....	3	.....	.....	.....	36	35	35.33
Candia.....	9	.....	1	.....	31	27	27.88
Chester.....	7	2	.....	.....	30	25	27.71
Danville.....	3	2	.....	.....	30	30	30.00
Deerfield.....	11	.....	5	.....	33	28	30.54
Derry, town district.....	18	10	1	.....	36	28	35.50
Derry, special district.....	12	2	.....	.....	34	33	33.95
East Kingston.....	3	.....	.....	.....	36	35	35.66
Epping.....	6	4	1	.....	35	26	33.50
Exeter.....	14	14	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Fremont.....	5	.....	.....	.....	33	29	32.00
Greenland.....	12	2	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Hampstead.....	7	7	2	.....	36	36	36.00
Hampton.....	5	5	.....	.....	38	36	37.20
Hampton Falls.....	3	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35.00
Kensington.....	3	3	.....	.....	34	34	34.00
Kingston.....	5	5	.....	.....	35	30	33.70
Londonderry.....	9	.....	1	.....	32	30	30.50
Newcastle.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	35	35.50
Newfields.....	4	4	1	.....	33	33	33.00
Newington.....	12	12	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Newmarket.....	10	8	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Newton.....	5	1	1	.....	37	35	36.20
North Hampton.....	3	2	.....	.....	33	37	37.00
Northwood.....	8	4	1	1	30	30	30.00
Nottingham.....	6	.....	.....	1	30	*12	30.00
Plaistow.....	6	2	.....	.....	36	36	36.00
Portsmouth.....	40	38	.....	.....	38	38	38.00
Raymond.....	6	3	.....	.....	34	24	25.66
Rye.....	4	.....	.....	.....	37	37	37.00
Salem.....	12	12	2	.....	34	30	31.41
Sandown.....	3	.....	.....	.....	29	*8	20.66
Seabrook.....	8	.....	.....	.....	34	32	33.50
South Hampton.....	2	.....	2	1	34	*12	34.00
Stratham.....	4	4	1	.....	33	32	32.75
Windham.....	7	.....	2	.....	31	25	24.11
Total	260	136	27	5	.....	.....	35.14

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Atkinson	5	.....	.....	5	\$3,300.00	.....
Auburn	8	.....	.....	8	2,700.00	\$150.00
Brentwood	4	.....	.....	4	2,500.00	100.00
Candia	11	.....	.....	14	5,000.00	5.00
Chester	7	.....	.....	8	3,000.00	150.00
Danville	3	.....	.....	4	2,200.00	200.00
Deerfield	11	.....	.....	13	6,000.00	500.00
Derry, town district	10	.....	.....	18	18,500.00	2,600.00
Derry, special district ..	1	.....	.....	2	5,000.00	100.00
East Kingston	4	.....	.....	4	4,200.00	260.00
Epping	8	.....	.....	10	6,000.00	100.00
Exeter	12	.....	.....	18	50,000.00	5,000.00
Fremont	5	.....	.....	5	3,000.00	150.00
Greenland	2	.....	.....	2	7,000.00	125.00
Hampstead	8	1	.....	9	7,000.00	100.00
Hampton	5	1	.....	7	10,000.00	300.00
Hampton Falls	4	.....	.....	4	2,500.00	50.00
Kensington	3	.....	.....	3	2,000.00	75.00
Kingston	5	.....	.....	5	3,500.00	70.00
Londonderry	9	.....	.....	9	6,800.00	400.00
Newcastle	2	.....	.....	2	1,800.00	125.00
Newfields	3	.....	.....	4	4,100.00	300.00
Newington	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Newmarket	9	2	.....	18	9,200.00	100.00
Newton	4	.....	.....	5	2,725.00	45.00
North Hampton	2	.....	.....	4	7,000.00	500.00
Northwood	6	.....	.....	8	3,900.00	200.00
Nottingham	11	.....	.....	11	6,000.00	50.00
Plaistow	5	.....	.....	6	6,000.00	300.00
Portsmouth	12	1	.....	65	220,000.00	2,000.00
Raymond	9	.....	.....	11	4,900.00	.....
Rye	4	.....	.....	4	12,000.00	600.00
Salem	9	.....	.....	13	15,675.00	500.00
Sandown	4	.....	.....	6	615.00	75.00
Seabrook	6	.....	.....	8	6,000.00	300.00
South Hampton	4	.....	.....	4	4,000.00	.....
Stratham	4	.....	.....	4	3,800.00	100.00
Windham	7	.....	.....	7	5,000.00	100.00
Total	227	5	.....	334	\$457,515.00	\$15,730.00

TABLE No. III.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Atkinson.....	41	44	40	44	...	84	...	...	15	63	56	88	...	...	...
Auburn.....	58	50	56	50	2	104	...	...	1	96	84	87	...	...	...
Brentwood.....	42	41	49	40	1	88	...	...	13	75	64	84	...	...	1
Candia.....	85	83	93	91	3	174	7	...	3	181	162	89	...	...	4
Chester.....	57	68	69	70	6	131	2	...	15	122	110	90	...	...	...
Danville.....	46	50	46	48	2	89	3	...	14	82	75	90	...	...	...
Deerfield.....	80	90	98	95	1	190	4	...	2	9	176	143	81	...	11
Derry, town dist	413	372	367	326	9	682	2	...	58	489	421	88	12	3	...
Derry, spec. dist	49	53	41	44	...	85	...	...	...	71	63	87	...	...	...
East Kingston..	41	36	31	24	...	55	...	...	...	55	44	80	...	...	22
Epping.....	116	112	86	73	1	144	14	...	...	123	108	87	75	...	...
Exeter.....	461	525	464	318	9	737	36	14	...	686	643	89	...	...	130
Fremont.....	55	65	66	54	4	115	1	...	1	7	95	82	86	1	...
Greenland.....	36	48	36	38	...	73	1	12	...	59	51	86	...	...	1
Hampstead.....	73	64	85	81	...	160	6	1	...	130	118	91	...	...	...
Hampton.....	82	90	110	113	...	204	19	32	...	195	176	90	...	...	...
Hampton Falls.	38	30	35	26	...	60	1	...	7	49	45	90	...	...	...
Keusington.....	37	33	36	32	...	68	...	...	1	4	54	43	81	...	...
Kingston.....	90	68	85	68	...	153	...	...	34	131	115	87	...	...	...
Londonderry...	154	147	144	126	1	268	1	...	2	8	240	204	85	...	1
Newcastle.....	24	20	30	14	...	44	...	...	3	...	30	27	90	...	...
Newfields.....	45	40	43	38	2	79	...	...	12	...	76	68	89	...	...
Newington.....	38	29	43	27	...	68	2	...	12	...	52	40	80	...	...
Newmarket.....	290	317	218	220	2	422	14	7	...	380	345	90	100	...	...
Newton.....	84	67	88	74	...	158	4	...	...	148	136	91	...	...	...
North Hampton	49	41	41	38	...	79	...	...	21	...	68	62	91	...	...
Northwood.....	112	122	100	98	6	191	1	...	44	161	144	89	...	...	...
Nottingham.....	44	43	41	39	2	76	2	...	3	7	61	54	88	...	...
Plaistow.....	82	94	97	103	1	198	1	...	...	4	152	136	90	7	3
Portsmouth.....	905	1,005	829	897	87	1,510	129	54	...	1,622	1,492	89	379	...	...
Raymond.....	89	99	94	96	1	187	2	...	...	5	154	134	87	...	...
Rye.....	80	79	72	70	2	138	2	...	24	2	113	95	84	...	...
Salem.....	160	148	167	139	2	301	3	...	23	4	273	229	80	...	...
Sandown.....	34	34	32	46	6	69	1	...	1	...	61	55	90	...	...
Seabrook.....	141	138	137	128	2	262	1	...	...	8	226	192	83	...	...
South Hampton	24	14	18	15	2	30	1	...	...	5	25	22	88	1	...
Stratham.....	...	...	66	54	3	117	...	...	22	...	103	90	87	...	...
Windham.....	49	42	60	55	...	115	...	...	...	4	98	86	87	...	3
Total.....	4,304	4,401	4,213	3,912	157	7,708	260	108	131	271	6,981	6,214	89	575	179

TABLE No. IV.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Atkinson			5	\$28.80	1				
Auburn			15	26.16	2	9	1	1	
Brentwood			3	30.00		1			
Candia			13	27.12	5	11			
Chester			11	28.33	2	1	2		
Danville			3	33.33	1		2		
Deerfield			11	27.00		6	1		
Derry, town dist.	1	\$54.00	18	36.00	3		3	4	1
Derry, specialdist			2	40.00					
East Kingston			4	27.66		1			
Epping	3	54.44	4	36.00		1			
Exeter	1	88.88	16	40.69			2		2
Fremont			5	30.40	1				
Greenland			5	46.66			4		
Hampstead			8	33.14	2		1	6	1
Hampton			5	34.50	1				
Hampton Falls			4	30.00	1	1			
Kensington			3	27.00			2	1	
Kingston			5	31.60	2	1		1	
Londonderry	2	31.00	14	34.00	1	7	1	1	
Newcastle			2	31.85		1	1		
Newfields			4	36.00			2	2	
Newington			2	40.00	1			1	
Newmarket	1	40.00	9	37.55			1		1
Newton			5	34.00					
North Hampton			3	43.33			3		
Northwood			11	30.00	2				
Nottingham			7	28.23	3	3			
Plaistow			7	32.00	1	2	5		
Portsmouth	3	113.33	42	49.36	1		7	27	3
Raymond	2	46.00	7	30.28	2	1			1
Rye			7	43.33			1		
Salem			15	34.66	3		3	2	
Sandown			4	30.00	1		2		
Seabrook	3	33.33	5	29.20		1	1		
South Hampton			3	26.00					
Stratham			5	35.50		1		1	
Windham			8	32.00	2		1	1	
Total	16	\$57.62	290	\$33.46	38	48	46	47	9

TABLE No. V.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Atkinson.....	\$900.00	\$800.00		\$55.00			\$147.00		\$1,902.00
Auburn.....	1,297.50	150.00	\$54.66	63.80			135.45		1,701.41
Brentwood.....	915.00			50.00			74.20		1,039.80
Candia.....	1,635.00			97.90			191.50	\$143.15	2,067.55
Chester.....	1,417.50	100.00		89.10			149.43	15.50	1,771.53
Danville.....	615.00	285.00		50.00		\$132.10	60.60		1,143.30
Deerfield.....	1,755.00		150.00	120.45	\$175.00	271.00	114.00	26.50	2,611.95
Derry, town dist..	4,188.15	3,000.00	600.00	365.75	101.07	400.00	309.65	71.11	9,035.73
Derry, special dist	784.54	200.00	117.01	48.40	18.92	60.00	58.00		1,286.67
East Kingston.....	675.00		25.00	41.25	248.35		82.20		1,071.80
Epping.....	2,205.00	1,100.00	100.00	103.40	120.00	250.00	169.73		4,048.13
Exeter.....	9,975.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	476.85			493.53	500.54	13,945.92
Fremont.....	832.50	300.00		80.30		218.78	102.75	1.00	1,535.33
Greenland.....	1,425.00	850.00	66.76	42.90	35.00	150.00	63.30		2,632.96
Hampstead.....	1,192.50	500.00		88.55	39.51		122.20	34.36	1,977.12
Hampton.....	2,317.50	600.00	664.15	110.00			103.77	708.59	4,504.01
Hampton Falls....	862.50		61.29	35.20			87.05		1,046.04
Kensington.....	720.00	100.00		43.45			98.36		961.81
Kingston.....	960.00	100.00		110.55	75.60	277.10	157.68	5.00	1,685.93
Londonerry.....	2,212.50	1,000.00		164.45	23.53		124.00	22.25	3,546.73
Newcastle.....	1,132.50			27.50				10.00	1,170.00
Newfields.....	862.50	327.50	100.00	56.10			54.65	90.00	1,490.75
Newington.....	870.00	88.00		39.05			52.25		1,049.30
Newmarket.....	3,922.50	4,000.00		297.55		325.00	123.00	224.00	8,892.05
Newton.....	997.50	500.00	143.20	95.70		263.31	175.40		2,175.11
North Hampton....	2,302.50		166.09	52.80				423.00	2,944.39
Northwood.....	1,815.00	200.00	104.76	133.65	81.00		127.36	7.25	2,469.02
Nottingham.....	1,042.50	360.00	75.00	58.30			109.00		1,644.80
Plaistow.....	952.50	800.00	75.00	107.25		229.54	187.50		2,351.79
Portsmouth.....	34,012.50	36,684.17	702.06	964.70			951.65	3,193.80	76,508.88
Raymond.....	1,687.50	375.00		114.40			191.10		2,268.00
Rye.....	3,127.50	200.00		97.35			159.00	19.00	3,602.85
Salem.....	2,160.00			167.75	36.90	387.72	344.25		3,096.62
Sandown.....	480.00	100.00		32.45		64.10	55.98	4.80	737.33
Seabrook.....	847.50	752.50	250.00	152.90		702.27	109.70	52.12	2,866.99
South Hampton....	540.00	20.00	40.00	23.10			31.80		654.90
Stratham.....	1,395.00			80.85			68.90	57.15	1,601.90
Windham.....	1,012.50	287.50	100.00	62.15	125.00		169.93	10.00	1,767.08
Total.....	\$96,044.99	\$55,279.67	\$4,594.98	\$4,802.05	\$1,079.88	\$3,730.92	\$5,755.87	\$5,619.12	\$176,907.48

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Trauant officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Atkinson	\$95.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$900.00	.....	\$30.00	\$4.00	.....
Auburn	12.00	.....	42.00	1,499.00	.....	75.00	.....	\$48.00
Brentwood	27 09	.....	16.56	807.00	.....	36.00	5.00	175.00
Candia .....	.....	75.00	198.58	1,892.00	.....	75.00	9.00	77.50
Chester	73.65	31.95	33.46	1,383.75	.....	100.00	.....	154.00
Danville	28.11	6.00	45.93	746.40	.....	30.00	5.00	120.00
Deerfield	130.00	78.00	50.32	2,015.00	.....	100.00	5.00	69.05
Derry, town dist.	455.51	15.00	191 68	5,923.55	\$400.00	206.53	40.00	25.95
Derry, special....	102.51	2.00	14.50	670 00	120.00	25.00	.....	.....
East Kingston...	20.87	.....	9.32	687.50	.....	40.00	5.00	120.00
Epping	136.50	.....	43.65	2,539.64	499.92	45.00	10.00	330.00
Exeter	679.93	.....	572.32	8,713 00	.....	225.00	50.00	511.00
Fremont	64.54	.....	17.19	1,251.00	25.00	2.00	6.00	.....
Greenland	46.26	.....	20 50	1,017.00	300.00	45.00	.....	400.00
Hampstead	52.85	6.25	73.65	1,872.00	.....	51.80	7.50	6.00
Hampton	555.49	37.00	108.66	2,663.11	.....	30.00	.....	226.00
Hampton Falls ..	37.52	.....	23.77	787.50	.....	40.00	.....	81.20
Kensington	38 33	.....	29.30	680.00	.....	25.00	5.00	.....
Kingston	36.12	.....	55 22	1,422.00	.....	55.00	.....	.....
Londonderry	50.00	.....	38.00	2,280.40	.....	119.67	16.00	145.00
Newcastle	55.45	9.25	38.31	564.00	.....	20.00	5.00	.....
Newfields	19.76	.....	50.00	1,224.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....
Newington	20.39	4.58	8.42	841.20	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Newmarket	282.29	.....	161.97	5,338.92	650.00	50.00	50.00	72.00
Newton	87.30	63.00	55.90	1,534.50	.....	60.86	.....	.....
North Hampton..	23.79	.....	142.30	1,369 00	.....	55.00	.....	166.85
Northwood	69.26	71.25	35.50	1,828.50	.....	75.00	13.00	35.50
Nottingham	35.00	.....	40.00	1,356.00	.....	50.00	10.00	46.50
Plaistow	122.25	24.00	85.00	1,728.00	.....	60.00	7.50	.....
Portsmouth	702.06	585.38	1,113.26	36,499.88	1,850.00	.....	.....	88.00
Raymond	139.21	34.92	55.30	1,522.00	.....	56.25	7.50	.....
Rye	291.34	10 00	34.36	1,605.00	.....	70.00	3.50	6.00
Salem	226.33	.....	243.25	3,412.20	262 50	85.00	.....	125.25
Sandown	43 45	14.28	.....	550.00	.....	39.50	5.00	306.50
Seabrook	268.49	.....	27.32	2,211.00	.....	70.00	47.50	.....
South Hampton..	13.42	15.00	6.82	518 70	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Stratham	64.90	.....	180.56	1,162.50	.....	75.75	.....	.....
Windham	55.35	.....	30.00	1,325.50	.....	80.00	.....	.....
Total	\$5,162.35	\$1,092.86	\$3,946.02	\$104,340.25	\$4,107.42	\$2,272.36	\$316.50	\$3,335.30

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
\$40.00	\$30.00	\$75.00	\$15.00	\$1,224.00				\$1,224.00	\$5.74	\$19.43
.....	14.75	43.75	106.94	1,841.44	.....	.....	.....	1,841.44	4.16	19.18
.....	.....	36.30	.....	1,103.04	.....	.....	.....	1,103.04	3.24	14.70
.....	10.00	84.85	17.00	2,438.93	.....	.....	\$93.52	2,532.45	4.47	13.47
.....	4.65	69.21	59.24	1,909.91	.....	.....	100.00	2,009.91	3.90	15.65
.....	2.50	77.28	148.60	1,209.82	.....	.....	95.00	1,284.82	4.62	14.75
.....	.....	149.62	.....	2,596.99	.....	.....	.....	2,596.99	3.68	14.76
.....	455.42	583.81	1,229.20	9,526.68	.....	\$1,452.20	.....	10,978.88	7.88	19.48
.....	98.75	144.58	75.40	1,252.74	.....	.....	.....	1,252.74	3.24	17.64
.....	5.00	49.92	10.60	948.21	.....	.....	.....	948.21	2.98	17.24
70.00	98.25	120.72	221.63	4,115.31	.....	.....	.....	4,115.31	4.17	33.45
.....	841.20	1,006.47	231.75	12,920.67	.....	.....	716.86	13,637.53	3.74	18.83
.....	.....	17.62	52.51	1,435.86	.....	.....	.....	1,435.86	2.85	15.11
40.00	60.00	62.37	151.18	2,142.31	.....	.....	.....	2,142.31	5.26	36.31
66.00	52.75	85.41	103.46	2,377.71	.....	.....	59.87	2,437.58	2.98	18.29
30.00	58.34	155.94	203.10	4,067.64	.....	.....	.....	4,067.64	3.63	20.80
.....	30.00	53.75	22.05	1,075.79	.....	.....	82.61	1,158.40	3.21	21.95
.....	15.00	60.00	81.40	934.03	.....	.....	.....	934.03	3.00	17.30
.....	28.15	66.87	53.30	1,716.76	.....	.....	.....	1,716.76	4.18	13.10
10.00	39.50	100.00	50.00	2,848.52	.....	.....	121.00	2,969.57	4.92	11.87
.....	40.00	55.50	27.68	815.19	.....	.....	10.00	825.19	3.77	27.17
.....	76.50	118.38	9.21	1,532.85	.....	.....	.....	1,532.85	6.17	20.17
.....	28.50	.....	.....	915.09	.....	.....	.....	915.09	3.90	17.60
26.40	553.00	369.75	439.05	8,001.38	.....	140.28	.....	8,141.66	6.50	21.06
.....	46.79	103.28	68.47	2,020.15	.....	.....	81.45	2,101.55	3.93	13.65
20.00	39.00	124.19	334.58	2,274.71	.....	.....	338.49	2,613.20	3.09	33.45
34.00	.....	65.63	28.61	2,253.75	.....	.....	44.20	2,299.95	4.70	14.01
.....	.....	46.50	56.52	1,640.52	.....	.....	.....	1,640.52	3.76	26.89
.....	102.25	121.80	139.00	2,389.80	.....	.....	.....	2,389.80	4.53	15.72
1,395.00	3,481.61	4,156.13	2,426.56	53,317.88	\$19,600.00	3,360.00	231.00	76,508.88	5.08	32.87
.....	.....	64.25	155.15	2,034.58	.....	.....	66.33	2,100.91	4.45	13.21
.....	85.75	166.75	91.97	2,364.67	.....	.....	148.35	2,513.02	4.11	20.92
159.30	396.95	255.78	.....	5,171.56	.....	.....	.....	5,171.56	4.84	18.94
.....	3.35	.....	18.15	980.23	23.00	.....	.....	1,003.23	3.46	16.07
.....	2.25	144.00	90.16	2,860.72	.....	.....	100.00	2,960.72	5.13	12.22
.....	8.00	26.00	58.61	668.55	.....	.....	.....	668.55	3.14	26.74
.....	63.50	120.00	.....	1,667.21	.....	.....	.....	1,835.36	3.94	16.19
.....	43.75	52.00	22.92	1,609.61	.....	.....	178.24	1,787.85	3.31	16.42
\$1,890.70	\$6,820.46	\$9,123.59	\$7,799.09	\$150,206.81	\$19,623.00	\$4,952.48	\$2,615.07	\$177,397.36	\$4.20	\$21.51

TABLE No. I.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six.	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Barrington.....	10	.....	4	.....	34	*11	35.60
Dover.....	35	35	.....	.....	37	36	36.97
Durham.....	5	5	1	.....	36	32	32.94
Farmington, town district.....	4	.....	3	.....	34	33	33.75
Farmington, special district.....	7	7	.....	.....	38	36	37.14
Lee.....	3	.....	1	.....	36	36	36.00
Madbury.....	3	.....	2	.....	32	32	32.00
Middleton.....	3	.....	3	.....	24	24	24.00
Milton.....	11	6	3	.....	36	30	35.45
New Durham.....	6	.....	3	1	25	*16	25.00
Rochester.....	25	24	.....	.....	35	33	34.30
Rollinsford.....	10	6	1	1	36	33	34.73
Somersworth.....	21	19	.....	.....	37	36	36.23
Strafford.....	10	.....	8	1	28	28	28.00
Total.....	153	102	29	3	.....	.....	34.33

*Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Barrington	12	.....	.....	12	\$7,000.00	\$50.00
Dover	21	7	.....	56	250,000.00	4,000.00
Durham	6	2	.....	8	10,000.00	100.00
Farmington, town district	8	.....	.....	8	5,000.00	50.00
Farmington, special dist.	4	.....	.....	8	28,000.00	950.00
Lee	3	.....	.....	3	3,000.00	100.00
Madbury	3	.....	.....	3	2,000.00	30.00
Middleton	4	.....	.....	4	1,400.00	50.00
Milton	10	.....	.....	14	20,000.00	400.00
New Durham	8	.....	.....	8	3,600.00	100.00
Rochester	7	1	.....	40	140,000.00	1,000.00
Rollinsford	5	.....	.....	10	15,000.00	2,500.00
Somersworth	6	.....	.....	26	100,000.00	1,000.00
Strafford	14	3	.....	14	4,300.00	150.00
Total	111	13	.....	214	\$489,300.00	\$10,480.00

TABLE No. III.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Barrington.....	101	88	97	102	6	199	4	....	5	6	167	130	77	....	....
Dover.....	1,152	1,192	775	798	....	1,453	120	44	....	....	1,418	1,322	92	961	....
Durham.....	76	66	67	64	....	131	....	....	20	....	110	97	88	....	....
Farmington.....	33	23	33	26	....	58	1	....	7	4	57	50	87	....	....
Farmington †...	111	115	137	138	....	269	6	9	....	....	238	211	88	....	....
Lee.....	38	27	36	28	....	62	2	....	2	....	46	37	81	....	....
Madbury.....	30	23	31	24	....	53	2	....	6	....	37	34	92	....	....
Middleton.....	31	25	31	25	....	56	....	....	1	....	40	38	92	....	....
Milton.....	124	135	139	141	....	272	8	....	....	....	236	208	88	....	....
New Durham..	74	38	75	45	1	118	1	....	....	6	101	87	86	1	....
Rochester.....	705	754	592	669	....	1,187	74	8	....	....	1,092	1,006	91	240	1
Rollinsford.....	159	154	161	153	5	300	....	....	10	....	238	215	90	15	....
Somersworth....	664	682	517	456	1	922	50	....	....	....	817	758	92	424	....
Strafford.....	62	62	68	49	6	110	1	....	....	43	112	87	77	....	....
Total.....	3,360	3,384	2,759	2,718	19	5,199	269	61	51	59	4,709	4,280	90	1,641	1

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. IV.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Barrington.....	.....	.....	11	\$27.63	3	2	1	.....	.....
Dover.....	2	\$95.00	33	44.34	1	.....	14	14	1
Durham.....	.....	.....	6	42.26	1	.....	4	1	1
Farmington, town.....	.....	.....	9	26.41	4	.....	1	.....	1
Farmington, spec.....	2	57.89	5	37.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	1	40.00	3	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Madbury.....	1	32.00	3	26.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Middleton.....	.....	.....	3	24.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	3	52.00	11	31.00	5	.....	3	1	1
New Durham.....	.....	.....	9	28.00	1	2	1	1	.....
Rochester.....	.....	.....	25	41.73	8	.....	22	.....	1
Rollinsford.....	.....	.....	10	37.60	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Somersworth.....	1	90.00	20	42.00	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Strafford.....	1	24.00	9	24.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	\$55.84	156	\$33.21	28	4	54	17	8

TABLE No. V.—STRAFFORD COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Barrington	\$1,597.50	\$650.00		\$130.90			\$264.30	\$12.25	\$2,654.95
Dover	31,560.00	2,265.96	\$2,325.00	817.85			1,510.20	1,401.83	39,880.84
Durham	2,145.00	1,850.00	150.00	86.90		\$150.00	63.95	74.56	4,520.41
Farmington*	934.81	150.00	96.30	45.39	\$744.02		82.47	42.00	2,094.99
Farmington†	3,017.68	1,500.00		146.55		300.00	266.23	2,686.29	7,916.75
Lee	1,057.50		98.74	33.55			55.45	14.50	1,259.74
Madbury	997.50			35.75			86.60		1,119.85
Middleton	307.50	428.17		37.40		161.00	84.00		1,018.07
Milton	2,685.00	500.00	500.00	159.50	1,729.10	250.00	161.17	355.71	6,340.48
New Durham	652.50	239.08		61.60	180.00		139.00	41.50	1,313.68
Rochester	15,232.50	5,598.99	1,668.51	643.50			1,007.47	184.43	24,335.40
Rollinsford	4,125.00	1,531.00		194.15			133.95		5,984.10
Somersworth	10,942.50	6,557.00		539.00	35.30		457.31	1,005.81	19,626.92
Strafford	1,680.00	700.00		108.90	60.00		156.01	7.00	2,711.91
Total	\$76,934.99	\$21,970.20	\$4,838.55	\$3,040.94	\$2,748.42	\$861.00	\$4,468.11	\$5,915.88	\$120,778.09

* Town district.

† Special district.

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Traut officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Barrington.....	\$109.84	\$8.63	\$19.95	\$2,217.20	.....	\$105.00	\$21.00	\$162.00
Dover	1,439.93	881.04	920.26	23,689.00	\$1,690.00	100.00	500.00	1,978.67
Durham.....	100.00	.....	53.92	1,994.67	350.00	50.00	10.00	200.00
Farmington* ...	63.00	.....	33.70	924.00	.....	125.00	8.00	175.00
Farmington† ...	205.11	43.62	179.44	5,302.21	420.00	238.78	35.00	.....
Lee	80.00	.....	18.74	924.00	.....	60.00	5.00	.....
Madbury	29.12	.....	11.65	672.00	.....	45.00	.....	108.84
Middleton .....	.....	.....	.60	461.60	.....	32.00	6.00	.....
Milton	243.83	30.00	241.27	3,692.50	500.00	101.50	20.20	408.82
New Durham...	105.34	.....	33.13	1,141.00	.....	67.29	5.00	29.00
Rochester	950.05	87.37	631.09	14,618.99	987.72	.....	.....	2,760.00
Rollinsford ..	325.41	.....	161.50	3,921.65	.....	140.76	30.00	.....
Somersworth ...	878.86	200.00	417.87	12,842.50	.....	200.00	150.00	564.00
Strafford .....	.....	71.50	18.86	1,636.00	.....	80.00	10.00	136.00
Total	\$4,530.49	\$1,322.16	\$2,801.38	\$74,037.32	\$3,947.72	\$1,345.33	\$800.20	\$6,522.33

* Town district.

† Special district.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
\$1,029.10	\$1,702.07	\$111.00	\$19.13	\$2,773.75			\$213.39	\$2,987.14	\$4.28	\$16.61
100.00	200.00	2,523.12	2,557.68	39,010.87	\$41,000.00			\$0,010.87	3.90	27.51
		205.92	811.50	4,076.01				4,076.01	4.40	37.05
		50.00	716.29	2,094.99				2,094.99	3.45	36.75
206.00	789.96	443.54	335.59	8,199.25				8,199.25	4.80	34.45
	6.00	50.57	24.37	1,168.68				1,168.68	3.53	25.40
		29.00	10.95	906.56				906.56	3.72	24.50
			121.38	680.98	11.43		114.13	806.54	2.53	17.02
	335.24	354.15	424.28	6,351.79			200.00	6,551.79	3.83	26.91
		19.00	25.43	1,425.19				1,425.19	3.68	14.11
	1,795.06	1,581.26	1,018.16	24,429.70		\$6,000.00	359.61	30,789.31	5.45	22.37
85.00	328.00	272.69	1,142.79	6,407.80				6,407.80	5.32	26.92
	1,415.99	1,401.50	648.75	18,719.47			912.95	19,632.42	4.92	22.91
		84.00		2,036.36				2,036.36	5.49	18.18
\$1,420.10	\$6,572.32	\$7,125.75	\$7,856.30	\$118,281.40	\$41,011.43	\$6,000.00	\$1,800.08	\$167,092.91	\$4.24	\$25.12

TABLE No. 1.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLS BELOW HIGH SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.	Public schools.	Graded schools.	Schools of twelve or less, more than six	Schools of six scholars or less.	Greatest number of weeks in any school.	Least number.	Average number of weeks.
Acworth.....	6	.....	3	1	22	22	22.00
Charlestown	9	6	1	.....	34	34	34.00
Claremont.....	26	23	1	.....	36	35	36.00
Cornish.....	11	.....	9	.....	30	*10	26.54
Croydon	2	.....	.....	1	32	*18	30.25
Goshen	5	.....	3	1	22	20	20.30
Grantham	3	2	.....	.....	27	24	25.20
Langdon.....	2	2	1	1	30	*15	27.50
Lempster.....	4	.....	1	.....	35	30	31.25
Newport.....	13	13	.....	.....	36	32	34.75
Plainfield.....	7	.....	6	1	31	*4	28.71
Springfield.....	5	.....	4	1	24	21	28.00
Sunapee	8	7	1	.....	33	20	30.00
Unity.....	7	.....	1	.....	28	25	26.69
Washington.....	5	.....	2	3	24	22	22.66
Total.....	113	53	33	9	.....	.....	30.25

* Scholars conveyed.

TABLE No. II.--SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOOLHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Number of school-houses.	Reported unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Number of school-rooms.	Estimated value of school buildings furniture and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
Acworth.....	12	3	.....	13	\$4,000.00	\$250.00
Charlestown.....	7	1	.....	11	10,000.00	.....
Claremont.....	16	1	.....	31	80,000.00	1,000.00
Cornish.....	13	.....	.....	13	5,250.00	150.00
Croydon.....	4	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	30.00
Goshen.....	5	.....	.....	5	600.00	100.00
Grantham.....	3	1	.....	4	1,400.00	150.00
Langdon.....	5	1	.....	5	11,500.00	125.00
Lempster.....	6	.....	.....	6	2,000.00	150.00
Newport.....	9	1	.....	18	48,000.00	1,200.00
Plainfield.....	14	.....	.....	15	3,000.00	50.00
Springfield.....	9	.....	.....	9	1,450.00	100.00
Sunapee.....	7	.....	.....	10	11,000.00	175.00
Unity.....	7	.....	.....	7	350.00	50.00
Washington.....	8	.....	.....	9	2,500.00	100.00
Total.....	125	8	.....	160	\$182,650.00	\$3,630.00

TABLE No. III.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Truant officers' enumeration.		Attended for two weeks.		Under five years.	Between five and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Non-resident pupils in high school.	Pupils attending high school, tuition paid by town.	Pupils attending academy, tuition paid by town.	Average membership.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance daily.	In parochial schools.	In other private schools.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.											
Acworth.....	52	41	59	44	1	95	7	.....	1	.....	83	74	90	.....	.....
Charlestown...	117	121	115	115	.....	220	10	.....	2	1	202	184	90	.....	.....
Claremont.....	687	671	553	530	2	1,000	88	11	.....	.....	910	833	91	294	14
Cornish.....	80	60	89	70	2	151	6	.....	.....	.....	130	123	90	.....	.....
Croydon.....	34	15	33	16	.....	50	4	.....	.....	.....	40	36	90	.....	.....
Goshen.....	31	19	33	20	.....	56	2	.....	.....	.....	46	40	87	.....	.....
Grantham.....	46	39	44	36	.....	75	5	.....	3	.....	61	53	87	.....	.....
Langdon.....	29	30	29	22	.....	50	1	.....	4	.....	41	36	90	.....	4
Lempster.....	33	20	48	30	.....	66	12	.....	1	1	56	50	89	.....	.....
Newport.....	263	266	293	296	.....	529	60	8	.....	.....	492	441	88	.....	2
Plainfield.....	60	83	57	79	1	132	3	.....	1	30	134	122	91	.....	1
Springfield.....	51	41	56	43	.....	95	4	.....	.....	.....	84	73	83	.....	.....
Sinapee.....	124	98	120	111	.....	222	9	.....	5	8	184	157	85	.....	.....
Unity.....	61	47	65	51	2	109	5	.....	3	.....	81	72	89	.....	.....
Washington...	29	32	40	40	2	76	2	.....	5	.....	72	65	90	.....	.....
Total	1,700	1,533	1,649	1,503	8	2,926	218	19	18	47	2,625	2,358	89	294	21

TABLE No. IV.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

TEACHERS.

TOWNS.	Teachers below high school.				Number teaching first time.	Number not graduates of high school or academy.	Graduates of a normal school.	Graduates of a training school.	Graduates of a college.
	Number of different regular men teachers.	Average wages per month.	Number of different regular women teachers.	Average wages per month.					
Acworth.....			10	\$23.66	5	8			
Charlestown.....			9	37.33	1	2	2		1
Claremont.....	1	\$83.33	25	40.64	3	3	16	1	
Cornish.....			14	27.00		1	3		
Croydon.....			7	25.66	4	5	3		
Goshen.....			7	21.55		4			1
Grantham.....			3	29.67				1	1
Langdon.....			3	26.66	1	1			
Lempster.....			5	24.00	2	2			
Newport.....	1	30.00	13	33.79	1	2	4	1	
Plainfield.....			15	24.70	1	6			
Springfield.....			9	23.14	2	7			
Sunapee.....	1	30.00	7	32.64	3	1	3		1
Unity.....			7	24.00	2	4	1		
Washington.....	1	20.00	5	24.00	1	8			
Total.....	4	\$40.83	139	\$27.89	26	54	32	3	4

TABLE No. V.—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

(For the year ending July 15, 1906.)

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount required by law.	Additional amount voted.	Raised for books and supplies.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	State appropriation for schools under law of 1899.	Dog licenses.	Amount from all other sources.	Total.
Acworth.....	\$735.00	\$300.00	.....	\$56.10	.....	\$99.40	\$10.20	.....	\$ 1,200.70
Charlestown..	2,422.50	2,052.50	\$300.00	138.05	\$346.89	175.00	185.75	.....	5,620.69
Claremont...	9,637.50	6,050.00	618.56	561.00	5,500.00	700.00	577.30	\$240.00	23,884.36
Cornish.....	1,447.50	300.00	125.44	101.75	.....	.....	187.69	40.00	2,202.38
Croydon.....	540.00	30.00	.....	31.90	48.34	.....	18.00	6.00	674.24
Goshen.....	435.00	225.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	693.00
Grantham....	412.50	.....	60.90	45.65	18.29	124.81	71.92	275.26	1,009.33
Langdon....	532.50	189.08	10.92	25.30	.....	42.00	85.30	.....	885.10
Lempster.....	405.00	175.00	63.68	44.55	50.17	98.05	55.20	171.24	1,062.89
Newport.....	5,895.00	7,105.00	.....	318.45	94.00	375.00	287.56	326.34	14,401.35
Plainfield....	1,470.00	100.00	177.21	106.70	80.24	.....	186.80	106.81	2,227.76
Springfield...	450.00	250.00	.....	61.05	.....	183.07	101.40	86.63	1,132.15
Sinnapee.....	1,732.50	2,006.07	.....	120.45	.....	225.00	180.60	214.41	4,479.03
Unity.....	547.50	200.00	113.34	67.65	176.22	160.14	141.47	.....	1,406.32
Washington..	750.00	.....	75.00	47.85	.....	.....	102.48	54.60	1,029.93
Total	\$27,412.50	\$18,982.65	\$1,545.05	\$1,759.45	\$6,314.15	\$2,182.47	\$2,191.67	\$1,521.29	\$61,909.23

TABLE No. VI.—

(For the year ending

EXPEND

TOWNS.	Text-books.	Maps and apparatus.	Scholars' supplies.	Teachers' salaries.	Superintendent.	School board.	Traut officers.	Transportation of pupils.
Acworth	\$8.67		\$43.11	\$781.00		\$100.00	\$10.25	\$225.19
Charlestown....	100.00	\$100.00	100.00	2,331.90	\$350.00	150.00	12.90	365.25
Claremont	543.63	64.56	569.85	14,098.80	1,400.00	50.00	28.00	1,712.25
Cornish	90.00		35.44	1,916.50		110.00	8.00	114.00
Croydon	23.64			521.89		39.00	5.00	5.00
Goshen	26.04	9.40	6.84	565.00		30.00	5.00	.....
Grantham	45.43		15.56	549.63		30.00	5.00	.....
Langdon	8.92		2.00	484.00	58.67	.....	.....	84.75
Lempster	50.16		13.52	750.00		54.50	7.00	78.00
Newport	668.13	35.00	351.57	6,334.31	750.00	75.00	.....	169.00
Plainfield	130.56	10.61	36.04	1,404.70		100.00	10.00	162.00
Springfield	36.40		10.27	922.30		30.00	5.00	44.65
Sunapee	113.52		90.54	2,074.00	450.00	40.00	5.00	24.43
Unity	90.94		22.40	939.75		36.00	4.50	.....
Washington .....	.....		14.56	826.20		32.00	.....	3.50
Total	\$1,936.04	\$219.57	\$1,311.70	\$34,499.98	\$3,008.67	\$876.50	\$105.65	\$2,988.02

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

July 15, 1906.)

ITURES.

Insurance.	Janitors.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous (current).	Total of current expenses.	New buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Total expenditures.	Rate of school assessment.	Average of current expenditure per pupil.
.....	\$23.85	\$44.03	\$44.76	\$1,250.86	.....	.....	.....	\$1,250.86	\$3.82	\$15.07
\$82.00	235.25	587.80	1,323.05	5,738.15	.....	.....	\$1,300.00	7,038.15	5.16	28.41
.....	597.50	853.51	2,822.26	22,740.36	.....	\$144.00	1,000.00	23,884.36	4.21	24.99
.....	28.50	139.03	27.00	2,468.47	.....	.....	133.25	2,601.72	3.21	17.76
.....	14.50	19.09	21.15	649.27	.....	.....	18.00	667.27	2.59	16.23
.....	10.00	46.50	7.00	705.78	.....	.....	46.90	752.68	4.33	15.34
.....	10.45	12.00	20.61	688.68	.....	.....	.....	688.68	3.97	11.28
.....	16.50	17.50	165.05	837.39	.....	.....	29.86	867.25	3.69	20.42
.....	13.25	39.65	11.00	1,017.08	.....	.....	45.81	1,062.89	3.30	18.16
574.05	781.50	654.53	1,319.69	11,712.78	\$4,000.00	63.52	173.41	15,949.71	8.28	23.81
.....	16.80	106.00	70.28	2,046.99	.....	.....	.....	2,135.40	2.75	15.28
.....	.....	44.75	12.50	1,105.87	.....	.....	88.41	1,119.94	3.54	13.05
106.07	216.00	280.21	1,741.57	5,141.34	.....	.....	14.07	5,141.34	3.27	27.94
.....	11.25	63.50	43.45	1,211.79	.....	.....	.....	1,261.79	3.46	12.49
.....	13.20	17.02	3.25	909.73	.....	.....	59.00	909.73	3.01	12.63
\$762.12	\$1,988.55	\$2,925.12	\$7,602.62	\$58,224.54	\$4,000.00	\$207.52	\$2,899.71	\$65,331.77	\$3.90	\$22.18

APPENDIX C.

STATE SUMMARY.

No.		1905.	1906.	Increase.	De-crease.
	TOWNS.				
1	Towns having organized schools ...	232	232	.....	.....
	DISTRICTS.				
2	Districts under special acts	27	26	.....	1
	SCHOOLS.				
3	Public schools.....	2,173	2,126	.....	47
4	Graded	1,044	1,111	67	.....
5	High schools	52	56	4	.....
6	Schools averaging twelve, or more than six	425	415	.....	10
7	Number averaging six or less.	110	97	.....	13
8	Average length of schools in weeks of five days.....	30.49	31.46	.97	.....
	SCHOOLHOUSES.				
9	Number	1,804	1,788	.....	16
10	Number of schoolrooms	2,727	2,721	.....	6
11	Reported unfit for use.....	48	61	13	.....
12	Built during year	4	4	.....	.....
13	Estimated value of buildings, furniture and sites.....	\$4,493,361.00	\$4,694,324.00	\$200,963.00	.....
14	Apparatus .....	.....	170,097.00	.....	.....
	SCHOLARS.				
15	(Truant officers' enumera-) Boys.	35,221	37,563	2,342	.....
16	(tion) Girls.	35,134	37,098	1,964	.....
17	Boys attending two weeks or more.	33,554	32,782	.....	772
18	Girls attending two weeks or more.	32,505	31,631	.....	874
19	Number under six years	5,034	631*	.....	.....
20	Number between six and sixteen ..	57,423	60,388†	.....	.....
21	Number over sixteen years.....	3,602	3,404	.....	198
22	Average membership of all.....	55,679	55,232	.....	447
23	Average attendance of all	49,876	49,793	.....	83
24	Average attendance to each school.	23	23	.....	.....
25	Per cent. of attendance.	89	90	.01	.....
26	Number in parochial schools.....	13,043	12,048	.....	995
27	Number in other private schools ..	669	641	.....	28
28	Whole number reported under 17, 18, 26, 27.	79,771	77,102	.....	2,669
29	Number attending public high schools.....	4,444	4,984	540	.....
30	Average number of weeks in high schools	36.88	36.40	.....	.48
31	Pupils attending high schools, tuition paid by town.....	688	755	67	.....
32	Pupils attending academies, tuition paid by town	793	819	26	.....
	TEACHERS (below high schools).				
33	Number of schools having men teachers	129	120	.....	9

* Number under five years.

† Number between five and sixteen.

STATE SUMMARY.—*Continued.*

No.	1905.	1906.	Increase.	De- crease.
TEACHERS (below high schools). — <i>Continued.</i>				
34 Average wages per month	\$51.19	\$51.07		\$0.12
35 Number schools having women teachers	2,081	†2,493		
36 Average wages per month	\$34.31	\$35.20	\$0.89	
37 Number teaching first time	349	376	27	
38 Number not graduates of high schools and academies	457	467	10	
39 Number training school graduates.	398	381		17
40 Number normal school graduates..	442	476	34	
41 Number college graduates.....	82	75		7
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.				
42 Men teachers	79	84	5	
43 Average wages of principal	\$1,140.70	\$1,323.15	\$182.45	
44 Women teachers.....	127	138	11	
45 Average salary.....	\$541.45	\$563.29	\$21.84	
REVENUE.				
46 Amount required by law	\$745,075.00	\$745,075.00		
47 Additional amount voted	409,067.59	373,612.21		\$35,455.38
48 Raised for books and supplies	44,323.85	42,662.80		1,661.05
49 Literary fund.....	37,238.67	36,930.56		308.11
50 Local funds	18,478.81	18,827.61	\$348.80	
51 State appropriation under law of 1899	23,850.00	28,081.05	4,231.05	
<i>a.</i> District superintendents	5,100.00	9,331.05	4,231.05	
<i>b.</i> School money	18,750.00	18,750.00		
52 Dog licenses.....	37,587.95	39,165.08	1,577.13	
53 From all other sources	43,559.39	49,868.21	6,308.82	
54 Total amount	1,359,181.26	1,334,222.52		24,608.74
EXPENDITURES.				
55 Text-books	\$51,175.94	\$50,207.22		\$968.72
56 Maps and apparatus.....		8,432.19		
57 Supplies	30,124.68	27,812.97		2,311.71
58 Teachers' salaries.....	797,400.70	821,371.55	\$23,961.85	
59 Superintendents	24,976.20	32,802.01	7,825.81	
60 School boards	18,977.89	19,669.04	691.15	
61 Truant officers	5,454.88	5,566.81	111.93	
62 Transportation of pupils		38,527.11		
63 Insurance.....		9,205.93		
64 Janitors.....		58,714.13		
65 Fuel		81,422.81		
66 Miscellaneous.....	*223,804.94	83,929.20		
67 Total of current expenditures.....	1,151,924.23	1,237,660.97	85,736.74	
68 New buildings	245,653.98	166,084.01		79,569.97
69 Interest and debt.....	52,789.44	26,927.19		25,862.25
70 Permanent repairs	53,315.83	46,501.60		6,814.23
71 Total amount	1,503,683.48	1,477,173.77		26,509.71
72 School tax.....	4.61	4.50		.11
73 Average expended per pupil, cur- rent expenses	20.68	22.40	1.72	
74 Average expended per pupil, books and supplies.....	1.46	1.56	.10	

* Includes questions for 1906 under Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65.

† Number different women teachers.

APPENDIX D.

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUALIZATION FUND FOR 1904.

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Ellsworth	\$21,736.00	16	\$1,358.00	\$82.00
Groton	122,373.00	71	1,723.00	289.00
Seabrook	323,663.00	175	1,849.00	664.00
Eaton	126,674.00	68	2,862.00	256.00
Stratford	548,144.00	286	1,916.00	1,023.00
Gorham	689,802.00	322	2,141.00	1,055.00
Dorchester	103,740.00	48	2,161.00	156.00
Sandown	184,775.00	84	2,199.00	268.00
Middleton	117,739.00	52	2,264.00	161.00
Springfield	172,993.00	76	2,276.00	234.00
Unity	208,903.00	86	2,429.00	248.00
Orange	70,577.00	28	2,520.00	75.00
Sullivan	145,930.00	57	2,560.00	156.00
Conway	1,205,492.00	453	2,661.00	1,121.00
Lempster	154,687.00	56	2,762.00	142.00
Grantham	157,464.00	56	2,811.00	139.00
Orford	417,274.00	148	2,819.00	368.00
Effingham	244,469.00	84	2,910.00	198.00
Piermont	366,911.00	126	2,912.00	303.00
Kingston	366,342.00	125	2,930.00	299.00
Madison	217,271.00	74	2,936.00	177.00
Northumberland	939,883.00	320	2,937.00	765.00
Lyman	189,193.00	64	2,956.00	152.00
Milan	444,537.00	149	2,983.00	348.00
Troy	620,163.00	204	3,040.00	471.00
Woodstock	278,587.00	91	3,061.00	208.00
Whitefield	906,739.00	294	3,084.00	700.00
Stark	345,637.00	111	3,113.00	250.00
Brookfield	153,560.00	49	3,133.00	109.00
Newton	380,790.00	120	3,173.00	251.00
Fremont	318,287.00	100	3,182.00	220.00
Thornton	214,744.00	67	3,204.00	146.00
Albany	106,934.00	33	3,240.00	71.00
Bennington	287,504.00	87	3,304.00	184.00
Danbury	389,721.00	117	3,330.00	246.00
Jefferson	535,930.00	160	3,349.00	335.00
Moultonboro	450,175.00	133	3,384.00	275.00
Grafton	434,868.00	125	3,478.00	246.00
Swansey	823,050.00	234	3,517.00	467.00
Dummer	162,230.00	46	3,526.00	92.00
Plaistow	363,887.00	103	3,532.00	204.00
Warren	421,598.00	116	3,634.00	224.00
Hampstead	455,707.00	125	3,645.00	240.00
Tamworth	516,593.00	141	3,663.00	269.00
Ossipee	667,203.00	182	3,665.00	348.00
Salem	824,489.00	222	3,713.00	419.00
Lyme	596,129.00	159	3,749.00	297.00
Freedom	249,406.00	66	3,778.00	122.00
Richmond	313,868.00	83	3,781.00	154.00
Danville	226,083.00	62	3,807.00	114.00
Chatham	124,033.00	32	3,876.00	57.00
Antrim	932,197.00	240	3,884.00	409.00
Wentworth	316,325.00	81	3,905.00	145.00
Hill	263,231.00	67	3,928.00	119.00
Fitzwilliam	542,707.00	135	4,020.00	255.00
Bridgewater	149,470.00	37	4,039.00	64.00
Brookline	275,391.00	68	4,049.00	83.00

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUALIZATION FUND FOR 1904.

—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Monroe	\$277,149.00	67	\$4,136.00	\$ 113.00
Gilsum	249,899.00	60	4,164.00	101.00
Deerfield	671,047.00	161	4,168.00	271.00
Acworth	279,594.00	66	4,236.00	109.00
New Hampton.....	428,350.00	101	4,241.00	167.00
Sandwich.....	499,105 00	99	5,041 00	137.00

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUALIZATION FUND FOR 1905.

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Ellsworth	\$21,736.00	22	\$988.00	\$139.63
Gorham	689,802.00	443	1,556.00	1,788.05
Dorchester	103,740.00	65	1,596.00	256.21
Seabrook	323,663.00	191	1,694.00	702.07
Stratford	548,144.00	286	1,916.00	932.71
Stewartstown	465,552.00	220	2,116.00	646.00
Bartlett	400,979.00	187	2,144.00	550.30
Dalton	182,052.00	79	2,304.00	215.54
Middleton	117,739.00	49	2,402.00	127.83
Orange	70,577.00	29	2,433.00	75.27
Springfield	172,993.00	71	2,436.00	183.07
Conway	1,205,492.00	458	2,632.00	1,088.97
Clarksville	159,152.00	60	2,652.00	141.88
Groton	122,373.00	45	2,719.00	103.52
Jefferson	535,930.00	196	2,734.00	442.75
Brookfield	153,560.00	56	2,742.00	127.98
Chatham	124,033.00	45	2,756.00	102.11
Milan	444,537.00	160	2,778.00	358.74
Effingham	244,469.00	87	2,809.00	194.60
Grantham	157,464.00	56	2,811.00	124.81
Albany	106,934.00	38	2,814.00	85.28
Thornton	214,744.00	56	2,825.00	168.90
Troy	620,163.00	218	2,814.00	479.09
Madison	217,271.00	76	2,858.00	118.80
Unity	208,903.00	73	2,861.00	160.14
Northumberland	939,883.00	327	2,873.00	708.81
Whitefield	906,739.00	314	2,884.00	677.60
Kingston	366,342.00	127	2,884.00	277.10
Haverhill	1,684,649.00	579	2,899.00	124.70
Lyman	189,193.00	65	2,910.00	140.16
Sullivan	145,930.00	50	2,918.00	108.24
Alexandria	281,491.00	96	2,932.00	205.80
Danbury	389,721.00	132	2,952.00	281.40
Newton	380,790.00	126	3,022.00	263.31
Fremont	318,287.00	105	3,031.00	218.78
Freedom	249,406.00	82	3,041.00	170.29
Bennington	287,504.00	92	3,124.00	125.98
Colebrook	1,054,988.00	336	3,130.00	671.01
Stark	345,637.00	110	3,142.00	221.10
Lempster	154,687.00	49	3,156.00	98.05
Plaistow	363,887.00	115	3,164.00	229.54
Orford	417,274.00	130	3,209.00	555.84
Moultonborough	450,175.00	140	3,215.00	175.01
Danville	236,083.00	70	3,372.00	132.10
Walpole	1,772,427.00	523	3,388.00	972.39
Woodstock	278,587.00	80	3,482.00	146.10
Warren	421,598.00	120	3,513.00	215.73
Tamworth	516,593.00	145	3,562.00	229.29
Monroe	277,149.00	76	3,646.00	132.64
Salem	824,789.00	225	3,664.00	387.82
Wentworth	316,325.00	85	3,721.00	145.21
Columbia	362,335.00	97	3,735.00	165.01
Hill	263,231.00	70	3,760.00	118.57
Grafton	434,868.00	115	3,781.00	193.08
Richmond	313,868.00	81	3,874.00	133.05
Antrim	932,197.00	237	3,933.00	380.57
Brookline	275,391.00	70	3,934.00	113.37

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUALIZATION FUND FOR 1905.

—Continued.

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Fitzwilliam	\$542,707.00	131	\$4,142.00	\$200.74
Acworth	279,594.00	66	4,236.00	99.40
Dummer	162,230.00	38	4,269.00	57.21
Sandown	184,775.00	43	4,297.00	64.10
Deerfield	671,047.00	144	4,660.00	196.15
New Hampton	428,350.00	90	4,759.00	120.43
Sandwich	499,105.00	97	5,145.00	120.07

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUALIZATION FUND FOR 1906.

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Ellsworth.....	\$21,736 00	16	\$1,358.00	\$70.81
Seabrook.....	323,663.00	192	1,685.00	679.26
Stratford.....	548,144.00	309	1,773.00	1,037.47
Dorchester.....	103,740.00	56	1,852.00	179.85
Bartlett.....	400,979.00	211	1,900.00	658.87
Gorham.....	689,802.00	338	2,040.00	980.29
Lyman.....	189,193.00	81	2,335.00	204.16
Springfield.....	172,993.00	72	2,402.00	176.16
Madison.....	217,271.00	90	2,414.00	219.04
Orange.....	70,577.00	29	2,433.00	69.39
Eaton.....	126,674.00	51	2,483.60	120.49
Dalton.....	182,052.00	71	2,564.00	162.15
Groton.....	122,373.00	47	2,603.00	105.64
Ossipee.....	667,203.00	255	2,616.00	570.14
Plaistow.....	363,887.00	136	2,675.00	296.98
Milan.....	441,537.00	166	2,677.00	362.20
Effingham.....	244,469.00	91	2,686.00	197.85
Conway.....	1,205,492.00	447	2,697.00	966.65
Thornton.....	214,744.00	79	2,718.00	169.62
Newton.....	380,790.00	136	2,799.00	283.04
Jefferson.....	535,930.00	190	2,820.00	392.29
Stewartstown.....	465,552.00	167	2,847.00	341.33
Ashland.....	675,305.00	236	2,861.00	480.04
New Durham.....	250,526.00	87	2,879.00	175.69
Unity.....	208,903.00	72	2,901.00	144.24
Whitefield.....	906,739.00	312	2,906.00	623.92
Woodstock.....	278,587.00	95	2,932.00	188.18
Orford.....	417,274.00	142	2,938.00	280.67
Alexandria.....	281,491.00	95	2,963.00	186.08
Granham.....	157,464.00	53	2,970.00	103.55
Haverhill.....	1,684,649.00	561	3,002.00	1,082.64
Troy.....	620,163.00	202	3,070.00	380.96
Lempster.....	154,687.00	50	3,093.00	93.55
Colebrook.....	1,054,988.00	339	3,112.00	629.12
Northumberland.....	939,883.00	302	3,112.00	561.34
Danville.....	236,083.00	75	3,147.00	137.74
Sullivan.....	145,930.00	46	3,172.00	83.77
Kingston.....	366,342.00	115	3,185.00	208.51
Walpole.....	772,427.00	536	3,306.00	932.74
Hill.....	263,231.00	79	3,332.00	136.47
Tamworth.....	516,593.00	154	3,354.00	264.15
Stark.....	345,637.00	103	3,355.00	176.61
Albany.....	106,934.00	31	3,449.00	51.60
Benton.....	139,843.00	39	3,585.00	62.26
Greenfield.....	339,825.00	94	3,615.00	148.69
Chatham.....	124,033.00	34	3,648.00	53.26
Wentworth.....	316,325.00	86	3,678.00	133.53
Columbia.....	362,335.00	97	3,735.00	148.12
Acworth.....	279,594.00	74	3,778.00	111.60
Warren.....	421,598.00	111	3,798.00	166.45
Danbury.....	389,721.00	101	3,858.00	148.88
Candia.....	625,552.00	162	3,861.00	238.62
Piermont.....	366,911.00	95	3,862.00	139.89
Grafton.....	434,868.00	112	3,882.00	164.00
Monroe.....	277,149.00	70	3,953.00	100.33
Antrim.....	932,197.00	230	4,063.00	321.11
Lyndeborough.....	301,142.00	74	4,069.00	102.93
Goshen.....	168,145.00	40	4,203.00	53.70
Freedom.....	249,406.00	58	4,300.00	76.39
Gilsom.....	249,899.00	58	4,308.00	76.78

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUALIZATION FUND FOR 1906.

—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation.	Average attendance.	Equalized valuation per pupil of average attendance.	Paid by state for support of schools under law of 1899.
Gilmanston.....	\$605,924.00	140	\$4,328.00	\$182.00
Washington.....	281,517.00	65	4,331.00	83.23
Stoddard.....	194,595.00	44	4,422.00	55.86
Rumney.....	517,649.00	114	4,540.00	140.58
Campton.....	527,416.00	116	4,546.00	142.84
Wakefield.....	1,036,785.00	225	4,607.00	273.01
Brookfield.....	153,560.00	33	4,653.00	39.60
Barrington.....	609,375.00	130	4,687.00	154.76
Deerfield.....	671,047.00	143	4,692.00	170.03
New Hampton.....	428,350.00	86	4,980.00	95.70

APPENDIX E.

- I. Table showing for each district equalized valuation per pupil; rate of school assessment; per capita expenditures; average general tax for five years preceding 1905 inclusive.
- II. Table showing equalized valuation per pupil, rate of school assessment, and per capita expenditures in order.

TABLE No. I.

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation per pupil.	School tax.	Current expendi- ture per capita.	Average general tax for five years.
Acworth	\$3,778.00	\$3.82	\$15.07	\$18.12
Albany	3,449.00	3.74	24.33	24.84
Alexandria	2,963.00	3.86	15.35	22.70
Allenstown	12,709.00	3.47	30.64	13.30
Alstead	5,214.00	3.16	22.74	13.90
Alton	4,285.00	5.08	20.06	22.78
Amherst	5,394.00	6.08	28.55	16.86
Andover	3,645.00	6.67	12.28	15.04
Antrim	4,053.00	7.69	25.20	22.51
Ashland	2,861.00	{ 8.16	15.87	19.88
		{ 5.51	14.76	
Atkinson	6,135.00	5.74	19.43	14.22
Auburn	5,906.00	4.16	19.18	14.82
Barnstead	5,781.00	4.21	20.68	19.72
Barrington	4,687.00	4.28	16.61	28.20
Bartlett	1,900.00	{ 3.29	11.71	20.06
		{ 6.59	13.84	
Bath	4,457.00	{ 5.69	18.28	23.26
		{ 8.00	23.71	
Bedford	7,601.00	4.02	21.16	15.20
Belmont	3,508.00	5.88	16.07	21.10
Bennington	3,463.00	3.28	14.98	19.00
Benton	3,585.00	4.27	21.42	17.90
Berlin	4,155.00	4.31	25.17	24.90
Bethlehem	5,165.00	{ 5.60	26.90	22.26
		{ 7.14	29.69	
Boscawen	4,969.00	{ 4.77	21.15	21.68
		{ 3.48	15.91	
Bow	6,720.00	2.41	20.02	12.48
Bradford	7,037.00	4.17	21.69	14.08
Brentwood	5,492.00	3.24	14.70	13.74
Bridgewater	5,338.00	3.74	17.82	17.20
Bristol	6,046.00	{ 6.87	14.13	21.34
		{ 5.38	22.38	
Brookfield	4,653.00	3.39	17.63	18.16
Brookline	4,371.00	3.41	17.09	18.12
Campton	4,546.00	4.83	13.64	20.72
Canaan	3,223.00	{ 5.68	13.88	17.48
		{ 4.56	22.69	
Candia	3,861.00	4.47	13.47	19.58
Canterbury	7,800.00	4.05	20.01	17.08
Carroll	6,447.00	4.01	21.90	18.10
Center Harbor	6,158.00	3.40	18.55	16.04
Charlestown	5,016.00	5.16	28.41	13.92
Chatham	3,648.00	4.10	22.27	19.72
Chester	4,923.00	3.90	15.65	15.56
Chesterfield	5,655.00	3.53	16.89	15.45
Chichester	7,087.00	4.51	23.13	15.92
Claremont	4,407.00	4.21	24.99	20.88
Clarksville	3,183.00	2.81	17.04	16.98
Colebrook	3,112.00	{ 3.51	15.21	19.10
		{ 10.38	21.44	
Columbia	3,735.00	5.23	12.64	15.84
Concord	6,771.00	{ 4.95	24.92	20.18
		{ 7.85	28.77	
		{ *9.79	*20.67	26.20
Conway	2,697.00	6.30	15.80	18.06
Cornish	4,488.00	3.21	17.76	14.88
Croydon	5,769.00	2.59	16.23	15.58
Dalton	2,564.00	5.99	15.38	29.54
Danbury	3,858.00	4.30	13.44	18.20
Danville	3,147.00	4.62	14.75	16.72

TABLE No. I.—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation per pupil.	School tax.	Current expendi- ture per capita.	Average general tax for five years.
Deerfield	\$4,692.00	\$3.68	\$14.76	\$16.16
Deering	6,069.00	2.89	26.12	18.06
Derry	3,916.00	{ 7.88 3.24	{ 19.48 17.64	24.00
Dorchester	1,852.00	4.53	12.81	27.90
Dover	9,089.00	3.90	27.51	19.66
Dublin	19,433.00	2.73	48.81	11.04
Dummer	4,771.00	4.64	15.18	17.48
Dunbarton	8,892.00	4.46	24.89	15.20
Durham	8,431.00	4.40	37.05	15.84
East Kingston	5,886.00	2.98	17.24	12.54
Easton	4,908.00	2.75	18.26	14.09
Eaton	2,483.00	5.86	14.13	21.50
Effingham	2,686.00	4.35	11.51	18.58
Ellsworth	1,358.00	3.76	9.54	32.48
Enfield	3,743.00	5.74	13.07	21.14
Epping	7,789.00	4.17	33.45	18.88
Epsom	6,140.00	4.14	19.62	17.10
Errol	6,285.00	2.59	21.03	17.10
Exeter	5,872.00	3.74	18.83	18.43
Farmington	5,755.00	{ 3.45 4.80	{ 36.75 34.45	24.42
Fitzwilliam	3,876.00	3.68	19.13	17.46
Francestown	5,161.00	4.73	16.90	18.02
Franconia	7,180.00	3.62	32.37	16.80
Franklin	6,650.00	5.53	25.46	18.50
Freedom	4,300.00	3.85	19.96	17.70
Fremont	3,881.00	2.85	15.11	13.96
Gilford	6,391.00	3.67	14.19	17.32
Gilmanton	4,328.00	3.92	13.56	20.10
Gilsun	4,308.00	6.14	17.69	18.30
Goffstown	6,735.00	{ 3.89 5.49	{ 23.19 20.97	15.47
Gorham	2,040.00	5.14	17.50	20.36
Goshen	4,203.00	4.33	15.34	19.20
Grafton	3,882.00	3.83	15.94	18.28
Grantham	2,970.00	3.97	11.28	17.04
Greenfield	3,615.00	4.80	12.01	19.00
Greenland	10,660.00	5.26	36.31	14.96
Greenville	9,583.00	3.36	25.53	15.20
Groton	2,603.00	5.05	17.39	26.76
Hampstead	3,861.00	2.98	18.29	16.20
Hampton	5,021.00	3.63	20.80	13.34
Hampton Falls	7,331.00	3.21	21.95	14.35
Hancock	6,020.00	3.63	20.84	15.54
Hanover	5,094.00	{ 5.07 4.39	{ 24.93 27.09	17.86
Harrisville	3,951.00	3.30	15.09	15.60
Hart's Location	8,334.00	4.55	32.08	9.16
Haverhill	3,002.00	{ 5.33 11.34	{ 16.00 21.08	24.04
Hebron	4,266.00	3.91	10.32	16.96
Henniker	6,383.00	5.17	25.23	19.12
Hill	3,332.00	4.24	14.84	19.00
Hillsborough	5,289.00	{ 8.03 4.72	{ 27.46 22.30	21.90
Hinsdale	3,336.00	6.98	21.70	23.56
Holderness	4,779.00	4.27	18.90	19.84
Hollis	5,261.00	4.43	27.23	15.60
Hooksett	6,993.00	3.69	17.47	14.84
Hopkinton	6,848.00	4.44	21.71	17.50
Hudson	5,413.00	3.77	19.13	16.78
Jackson	3,874.00	{ 4.87 2.84	{ 20.39 13.59	16.48
Jaffrey	4,643.00	4.32	16.71	17.00
Jefferson	2,820.00	5.73	15.92	23.80

TABLE No. I.—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation per pupil.	School tax.	Current expendi- ture per capita.	Average general tax for five years.
Keene	\$5,833.00	\$4.75	\$24.63	\$15.80
Kensington	6,435.00	3.00	17.30	14.00
Kingston	3,185.00	4.18	13.10	17.70
Laconia	5,422.00	5.29	21.96	22.65
Lancaster	3,753.00	{ 6.75 7.41	{ 18.13 20.56 }	23.60
Landaff	4,460.00	3.00	15.01	15.44
Langdon	5,628.00	3.69	20.42	12.60
Lebanon	3,754.00	{ 7.57 6.86 †9.12	{ 21.70 22.48 †23.05 }	21.18
Lee	10,944.00	3.53	25.40	15.40
Lempster	3,093.00	3.30	18.16	23.04
Lincoln	7,014.00	4.12	24.16	14.40
Lisbon	4,694.00	{ 3.20 8.62 ‡3.10	{ 22.86 23.16 ‡21.18 }	24.78
Litchfield	11,204.00	3.99	28.00	10.90
Littleton	3,388.00	8.34	21.74	25.47
Londonderry	4,136.00	4.92	11.87	16.60
London	8,144.00	4.39	23.01	15.22
Lyman	2,335.00	3.78	15.37	19.00
Lyme	4,055.00	4.21	17.68	19.26
Lyndeborough	4,069.00	4.30	19.04	15.82
Madbury	11,245.00	3.72	24.50	12.94
Madison	2,414.00	5.32	13.17	22.14
Manchester	10,035.00	4.14	28.86	20.72
Marlborough	3,316.00	4.85	16.03	16.56
Marlow	3,546.00	3.04	11.21	16.04
Mason	4,550.00	2.88	24.65	13.86
Meredith	5,562.00	{ 4.69 6.12	{ 21.38 21.70 }	22.02
Merrimack	8,242.00	3.57	28.56	15.27
Middleton	3,098.00	2.53	17.02	21.68
Milau	2,677.00	4.61	12.72	19.70
Milford	3,688.00	6.31	20.28	19.40
Milton	4,928.00	3.83	26.91	18.33
Monroe	3,959.00	3.67	16.78	12.50
Mont Vernon	6,452.00	2.74	18.35	15.92
Moultonborough	3,285.00	3.53	11.70	13.72
Nashua	7,099.00	4.82	27.77	21.28
Nelson	5,046.00	3.09	14.76	15.84
New Boston	7,517.00	4.59	29.55	16.44
Newbury	7,081.00	3.30	16.40	13.74
Newcastle	16,035.00	3.77	27.17	17.50
New Durham	2,879.00	3.68	14.11	24.10
Newfields	4,854.00	6.17	20.17	20.52
New Hampton	4,980.00	4.97	14.69	22.36
New Ipswich	8,059.00	3.28	19.92	16.52
Newington	8,288.00	3.90	17.60	15.54
New London	7,254.00	2.78	23.46	16.40
Newmarket	4,336.00	6.50	21.06	21.10
Newport	5,089.00	8.28	23.81	22.00
Newton	2,799.00	3.93	13.65	16.16
Northfield	12,119.00	5.00	14.97	18.57
North Hampton	14,191.00	3.09	33.45	12.30
Northumberland	3,112.00	7.92	16.46	18.42
Northwood	4,817.00	4.70	14.01	18.90
Nottingham	7,370.00	3.76	26.89	19.56
Orange	2,433.00	2.68	11.72	20.90
Orford	2,938.00	4.38	19.60	17.84
Ossipee	2,616.00	4.89	10.43	16.86
Pelham	5,305.00	3.70	16.88	13.76
Pembroke	10,000.00	3.78	19.63	15.72
Peterborough	6,644.00	4.43	21.60	17.46
Piermont	3,862.00	4.30	19.00	17.44

TABLE No. I.—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Equalized valuation per pupil.	School tax.	Current expendi- ture per capita.	Average general tax for five years.
Pittsburg	\$6,317.00	\$2.17	\$14.54	\$17.90
Pittsfield	4,508.00	5.48	20.35	22.10
Plainfield	4,600.00	2.75	15.28	15.36
Plaistow	2,675.00	4.53	15.72	19.40
Plymouth	4,139.00	14.38	29.98	24.92
Portsmouth	8,671.00	5.08	32.87	23.72
Randolph	6,025.00	2.94	17.99	19.80
Raymond	4,805.00	4.45	13.21	21.08
Richmond	3,874.00	3.08	19.37	15.06
Rindge	8,434.00	3.16	25.87	14.04
Rochester	5,771.00	5.45	22.37	20.00
Rollinsford	7,321.00	5.32	26.92	15.38
Roxbury .....	.....	2.28	.....	13.44
Rumney	4,510.00	5.39	17.70	19.06
Rye	12,555.00	4.11	20.92	14.32
Salem	3,600.00	4.84	18.94	20.80
Salisbury	9,639.00	4.13	31.98	17.98
Sanbornton	4,934.00	4.37	16.02	17.98
Sandown	3,359.00	3.46	16.07	16.54
Sandwich	5,871.00	3.34	17.90	21.36
Seabrook	1,685.00	5.13	12.22	20.98
Sharon	6,434.00	3.59	31.40	17.12
Shelburne	6,853.00	1.48	14.13	14.80
Somersworth	5,502.00	4.92	22.91	21.32
South Hampton	9,460.00	3.14	26.74	13.60
Springfield	2,402.00	3.54	13.05	25.04
Stark	3,355.00	3.16	16.46	17.48
Stewartstown	2,847.00	{ 4.70 7.02 }	{ 12.68 17.03 }	20.32
Stoddard	4,422.00	2.36	12.02	17.00
Strafford	7,367.00	5.49	18.18	21.78
Stratford	1,773.00	9.72	17.02	20.90
Stratham	5,934.00	3.94	16.19	15.24
Sullivan	3,172.00	4.39	16.97	16.94
Sunapee	4,207.00	3.27	27.94	19.42
Surry	5,268.00	3.39	16.38	12.02
Sutton	4,915.00	4.97	21.69	17.64
Swansey	3,025.00	3.47	13.90	16.50
Tamworth	3,354.00	3.69	15.17	20.64
Temple	5,648.00	3.36	12.48	16.00
Thornton	2,718.00	6.03	17.22	24.42
Tilton	4,943.00	{ 4.49 6.75 }	{ 12.69 20.86 }	21.26
Troy	3,070.00	4.41	18.98	16.54
Tuftonborough	3,924.00	1.41	23.80	18.18
Unity	2,901.00	3.46	12.49	16.62
Wakefield	4,607.00	6.12	21.44	19.26
Walpole	3,306.00	8.41	24.65	18.38
Warner	5,531.00	4.50	16.04	20.65
Warren	3,798.00	4.09	16.35	19.00
Washington	4,331.00	3.01	12.63	14.60
Weare	7,436.00	4.30	20.35	18.50
Webster	8,264.00	5.16	25.52	13.90
Wentworth	3,678.00	5.24	17.49	21.22
Wentworth's Location	3,179.00	3.35	6.43	13.64
Westmoreland	5,154.00	3.97	30.25	14.64
Whitefield	2,906.00	{ 4.20 9.23 }	{ 23.75 23.39 }	24.45
Wilmot	3,989.00	4.12	12.85	18.84
Wilton	4,489.00	6.17	22.30	18.30
Winchester	3,419.00	5.08	17.25	18.80
Windham	4,499.00	3.31	16.42	15.12
Windsor	7,715.00	1.79	28.10	10.92
Wolfeborough	6,403.00	3.37	29.72	22.81
Woodstock	2,932.00	3.23	13.38	24.58

Of the numbers enclosed in braces the first of the two refers to the town district, and the second of the two to the special district.

* Penacook.

† West Lebanon.

‡ Sugar Hill.

TABLE No. II.

EQUALIZED VALUATION PER PUPIL, JULY 15, 1906,
IN ORDER FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST.

1 Ellsworth.....	\$1,358	48 Hinsdale.....	\$3,336
2 Seabrook.....	1,685	49 Tamworth.....	3,354
3 Stratford.....	1,773	50 Stark.....	3,355
4 Dorchester.....	1,852	51 Sandown.....	3,359
5 Bartlett.....	1,900	52 Littleton.....	3,388
6 Gorham.....	2,040	53 Winchester.....	3,419
7 Lyman.....	2,335	54 Albany.....	3,449
8 Springfield.....	2,402	55 Bennington.....	3,463
9 Madison.....	2,414	56 Belmont.....	3,508
10 Orange.....	2,433	57 Marlow.....	3,546
11 Eaton.....	2,483	58 Benton.....	3,585
12 Dalton.....	2,564	59 Salem.....	3,600
13 Groton.....	2,603	60 Greenfield.....	3,615
14 Ossipee.....	2,616	61 Andover.....	3,645
15 Plaistow.....	2,675	62 Chatham.....	3,648
16 Milan.....	2,677	63 Wentworth.....	3,678
17 Eppingham.....	2,686	64 Milford.....	3,688
18 Conway.....	2,697	65 Columbia.....	3,735
19 Thornton.....	2,718	66 Enfield.....	3,743
20 Newton.....	2,799	67 Lancaster.....	3,753
21 Jefferson.....	2,820	68 Lebanon.....	3,754
22 Stewartstown.....	2,847	69 Acworth.....	3,778
23 Ashland.....	2,861	70 Warren.....	3,798
24 New Durham.....	2,879	71 Danbury.....	3,858
25 Unity.....	2,901	72 Candia.....	3,861
26 Whitefield.....	2,906	72 Hampstead.....	3,861
27 Woodstock.....	2,932	74 Piermont.....	3,862
28 Orford.....	2,958	75 Richmond.....	3,874
29 Alexandria.....	2,963	75 Jackson.....	3,874
30 Grantham.....	2,970	77 Fitzwilliam.....	3,876
31 Haverhill.....	3,002	78 Fremont.....	3,881
32 Swanzey.....	3,025	79 Grafton.....	3,882
33 Troy.....	3,070	80 Derry.....	3,916
34 Lempster.....	3,093	81 Tuftonborough.....	3,924
35 Middleton.....	3,098	82 Harrisville.....	3,951
36 Colebrook.....	3,112	83 Monroe.....	3,959
36 Northumberland.....	3,112	84 Wilmot.....	3,989
38 Danville.....	3,147	85 Antrim.....	4,053
39 Sullivan.....	3,172	86 Lyme.....	4,055
40 Wentworth's Location...	3,179	87 Lyndeborough.....	4,069
41 Clarksville.....	3,183	88 Londonderry.....	4,136
42 Kingston.....	3,185	89 Plymouth.....	4,139
43 Canaan.....	3,223	90 Berlin.....	4,155
44 Moultonborough.....	3,285	91 Goshen.....	4,203
45 Walpole.....	3,306	92 Sunapee.....	4,207
46 Marlborough.....	3,316	93 Hebron.....	4,266
47 Hill.....	3,332	94 Alton.....	4,285

95	Freedom.....	\$4,300	150	Somersworth.....	\$5,502
96	Gilsum.....	4,308	151	Warner.....	5,531
97	Gilmanton.....	4,328	152	Meredith.....	5,562
98	Washington.....	4,331	153	Langdon.....	5,62
99	Newmarket.....	4,336	154	Temple.....	5,64
100	Brookline.....	4,371	155	Chesterfield.....	5,655
101	Claremont.....	4,407	156	Farmington.....	5,755
102	Stoddard.....	4,422	157	Croydon.....	5,769
103	Bath.....	4,457	158	Rochester.....	5,771
104	Landaff.....	4,460	159	Barnstead.....	5,781
105	Cornish.....	4,488	160	Keene.....	5,833
106	Wilton.....	4,489	161	Sandwich.....	5,871
107	Windham.....	4,499	162	Exeter.....	5,872
108	Pittsfield.....	4,508	163	East Kingston.....	5,886
109	Rumney.....	4,540	164	Auburn.....	5,906
110	Campton.....	4,546	165	Stratham.....	5,934
111	Mason.....	4,550	166	Hancock.....	6,020
112	Plainfield.....	4,600	167	Randolph.....	6,025
113	Wakefield.....	4,607	168	Bristol.....	6,046
114	Jaffrey.....	4,643	169	Deering.....	6,069
115	Brookfield.....	4,653	170	Atkinson.....	6,135
116	Barrington.....	4,687	171	Epsom.....	6,140
117	Deerfield.....	4,692	172	Center Harbor.....	6,158
118	Lisbon.....	4,694	173	Errol.....	6,285
119	Dummer.....	4,771	174	Pittsburg.....	6,317
120	Holderness.....	4,779	175	Henniker.....	6,383
121	Raymond.....	4,805	176	Gilford.....	6,391
122	Northwood.....	4,817	177	Wolfeborough.....	6,403
123	Newfields.....	4,854	178	Sharon.....	6,434
124	Easton.....	4,908	179	Kensington.....	6,435
125	Sutton.....	4,915	180	Carroll.....	6,447
126	Chester.....	4,923	181	Mont Vernon.....	6,452
127	Milton.....	4,928	182	Peterborough.....	6,634
128	Sanbornton.....	4,934	183	Franklin.....	6,650
129	Tilton.....	4,943	184	Bow.....	6,720
130	Boscawen.....	4,969	185	Goffstown.....	6,735
131	New Hampton.....	4,980	186	Concord.....	6,771
132	Charlestown.....	5,016	187	Hopkinton.....	6,848
133	Hampton.....	5,021	188	Shelburne.....	6,853
134	Nelson.....	5,046	189	Hooksett.....	6,993
135	Newport.....	5,089	190	Lincoln.....	7,014
136	Hanover.....	5,094	191	Bradford.....	7,037
137	Francetown.....	5,161	192	Newbury.....	7,084
138	Bethlehem.....	5,165	193	Chichester.....	7,087
139	Alstead.....	5,214	194	Nashua.....	7,099
140	Hollis.....	5,261	195	Franconia.....	7,180
141	Surry.....	5,268	196	New London.....	7,254
142	Hillsborough.....	5,289	197	Rollinsford.....	7,321
143	Pelham.....	5,305	198	Hampton Falls.....	7,331
144	Bridgewater.....	5,338	199	Strafford.....	7,367
145	Amherst.....	5,394	200	Nottingham.....	7,370
146	Hudson.....	5,413	201	Weare.....	7,436
147	Laconia.....	5,422	202	New Boston.....	7,517
148	Westmoreland.....	5,454	203	Bedford.....	7,601
149	Brentwood.....	5,492	204	Windsor.....	7,715

205	Epping.....	\$7,789	219	Salisbury	\$9,639
206	Canterbury	7,800	220	Pembroke	10,000
207	New Ipswich	8,059	221	Manchester	10,035
208	Loudon	8,144	222	Greenland	10,660
209	Merrimack	8,242	223	Lee	10,944
210	Webster.....	8,264	224	Litchfield	11,204
211	Newington	8,288	225	Madbury.....	11,245
212	Durham	8,431	226	Northfield	12,119
213	Rindge	8,434	227	Rye.....	12,555
214	Portsmouth	8,671	228	Allenstown.....	12,709
215	Dunbarton.....	8,892	229	North Hampton.....	14,191
216	Dover	9,089	230	Newcastle	16,035
217	South Hampton	9,460	231	Dublin	19,433
218	Greenville .	9,583			

AVERAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL,
YEAR 1905-1906, IN ORDER FROM LOWEST TO
HIGHEST.

1	Wentworth's Location...	\$6.43	50	Deerfield	\$14.76
2	Ellsworth	9.54	50	Nelson	14.76
3	Hebron	10.32	53	Hill	14.84
4	Ossipee	10.43	54	Northfield	14.97
5	Marlow	11.21	55	Bennington	14.98
6	Grantham	11.28	56	Landaff	15.01
7	Effingham	11.51	57	Acworth	15.07
8	Moultonborough	11.70	58	Harrisville	15.09
9	Bartlett, town	11.71	59	Fremont	15.11
10	Orange	11.72	60	Tamworth	15.17
11	Londonderry	11.87	61	Dummer	15.18
12	Greenfield	12.01	62	Colebrook, town	15.21
13	Stoddard	12.02	63	Plainfield	15.28
14	Seabrook	12.22	64	Goshen	15.34
15	Andover	12.28	65	Alexandria	15.35
16	Temple	12.48	66	Lyman	15.37
17	Unity	12.49	67	Dalton	15.38
18	Washington	12.63	68	Chester	15.65
19	Columbia	12.64	69	Plaistow	15.72
20	Stewartstown, town	12.68	70	Conway	15.80
21	Tilton, town	12.69	71	Ashland, town	15.87
22	Milan	12.72	72	Boscawen, special	15.91
23	Dorchester	12.81	73	Jefferson	15.92
24	Wilmot	12.85	74	Grafton	15.94
25	Springfield	13.05	75	Haverhill, town	16.00
26	Enfield	13.07	76	Sanbornton	16.02
27	Kingston	13.10	77	Marlborough	16.03
28	Madison	13.17	78	Warner	16.04
29	Raymond	13.21	79	Belmont	16.07
30	Woodstock	13.38	79	Sandown	16.07
31	Danbury	13.44	81	Stratham	16.19
32	Candia	13.47	82	Croydon	16.23
33	Gilmanton	13.56	83	Warren	16.35
34	Jackson, special	13.59	84	Surry	16.38
35	Campton	13.61	85	Newbury	16.40
36	Newton	13.65	86	Windham	16.42
37	Bartlett, special	13.84	87	Northumberland	16.46
38	Canaan, town	13.88	87	Stark	16.46
39	Swanzey	13.90	89	Barrington	16.61
40	Northwood	14.01	90	Jaffrey	16.71
41	New Durham	14.11	91	Monroe	16.78
42	Bristol, town	14.13	92	Pelham	16.88
43	Eaton	14.13	93	Chesterfield	16.89
44	Shelburne	14.13	94	Francestown	16.90
45	Gilford	14.19	95	Sullivan	16.97
46	Pittsburg	14.54	96	Middleton	17.02
47	New Hampton	14.69	96	Stratford	17.02
48	Brentwood	14.70	98	Stewartstown, West	17.03
49	Danville	14.75	99	Clarksville	17.04
50	Ashland, special	14.76	100	Brookline	17.09

101	Thornton	\$17.22	156	Hampton	\$20.80
102	East Kingston.....	17.24	157	Hancock.....	20.84
103	Winchester.....	17.25	158	Tilton, special.....	20.86
104	Kensington.....	17.30	159	Rye	20.92
105	Groton	17.39*	160	Goffstown, special.....	20.97
106	Hooksett	17.47	161	Errol	21.03
107	Wentworth.....	17.49	162	Newmarket	21.06
108	Gorham	17.50	163	Haverhill, special.....	21.08
109	Newington	17.60	164	Bradford.....	21.09
110	Brookfield.....	17.63	165	Boscawen, town.....	21.15
111	Derry, special.....	17.64	166	Bedford.....	21.16
112	Lyme	17.68	167	Lisbon, Sugar Hill.....	21.18
113	Gilsum.....	17.69	168	Meredith, town	21.38
114	Rumney	17.70	169	Benton	21.42
115	Cornish	17.76	170	Colebrook, special	21.44
116	Bridgewater	17.82	170	Wakefield	21.44
117	Sandwich.....	17.90	172	Peterborough	21.60
118	Randolph.....	17.99	173	Sutton	21.69
119	Lancaster, town	18.13	174	Hinsdale.....	21.70
120	Lempster	18.16	174	Lebanon, town.....	21.70
121	Strafford	18.18	174	Meredith, special ...	21.70
122	Easton	18.26	177	Hopkinton ...	21.71
123	Bath, town.....	18.28	178	Littleton.....	21.74
124	Hampstead.....	18.29	179	Carroll.....	21.90
125	Mont Vernon.....	18.35	180	Hampton Falls.....	21.95
126	Center Harbor	18.55	181	Laconia.....	21.96
127	Exeter	18.83	182	Chatham	22.27
128	Holderness.....	18.90	183	Hillsborough, special....	22.30
129	Salem	18.94	183	Wilton.....	22.30
130	Troy	18.98	185	Rochester	22.37
131	Piermont.....	19.00	186	Bristol, special.....	22.38
132	Lyndeborough	19.04	187	Lebanon, special.....	22.48
133	Hudson	19.13	188	Canaan, special	22.69
133	Fitzwilliam	19.13	189	Alstead	22.74
135	Auburn	19.18	190	Lisbon, town.....	22.86
136	Richmond	19.37	191	Somersworth.....	22.91
137	Atkinson	19.43	192	Loudon	23.01
138	Derry, town	19.48	193	Lebanon, West	23.05
139	Orford	19.60	194	Chichester	23.13
140	Epsom	19.62	195	Lisbon, special.....	23.16
141	Pembroke	19.63	196	Goffstown, town.....	23.19
142	New Ipswich	19.92	197	Whitefield, special.....	23.39
143	Freedom.....	19.96	198	New London	23.46
144	Canterbury	20.01	199	Bath, special	23.71
145	Bow.....	20.02	200	Whitefield, town	23.75
146	Alton	20.06	201	Tuftsborough	23.80
147	Newfields	20.17	202	Newport.....	23.81
148	Milford	20.28	203	Lincoln.....	24.16
149	Pittsfield	20.35	204	Albany	24.33
149	Weare	20.35	205	Madbury	24.50
151	Jackson, town.....	20.39	206	Keene.....	24.63
152	Langdon.....	20.42	207	Walpole	24.65
153	Lancaster, special.	20.56	208	Mason	24.65
154	Concord, Penacook	20.67	209	Dunbarton	24.89
155	Barnstead	20.68	210	Concord, town	24.92

211	Hanover, town.....	\$24.93	235	Windsor	\$28.10
212	Claremont.....	24.99	236	Charlestown	28.41
213	Berlin	25.17	237	Amherst.....	28.55
214	Antrim	25.20	238	Merrimack	28.56
215	Henniker.....	25.23	239	Concord, Union.....	28.77
216	Lee.....	25.40	240	Manchester	28.86
217	Franklin	25.46	241	New Boston.....	29.55
218	Webster	25.52	242	Bethlehem, special	29.69
219	Greenville.....	25.53	243	Wolfeborough.....	29.72
220	Rindge.....	25.87	244	Plymouth	29.98
221	Deering.....	26.12	245	Westmoreland	30.25
222	South Hampton	26.74	246	Allenstown	30.64
223	Nottingham	26.89	247	Salisbury	31.98
224	Bethlehem, town.....	26.90	248	Hart's Location	32.08
225	Milton	26.91	249	Franconia.....	32.37
226	Rollinsford	26.92	250	Portsmouth	32.87
227	Hanover, special.....	27.00	251	Epping	33.45
228	Newcastle	27.17	251	North Hampton.....	33.45
229	Hollis	27.23	253	Sharon	34.40
230	Hillsborough, town.. ..	27.46	254	Farmington, special.....	34.45
231	Dover.....	27.51	255	Greenland	36.31
232	Nashua	27.77	256	Farmington, town.....	36.75
233	Sunapee	27.94	257	Durham	37.05
234	Litchfield.....	28.00	258	Dublin.....	48.81

RATE OF SCHOOL ASSESSMENT ON \$1,000, 1906, IN ORDER FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST.

1	Tuftonborough.....	\$1.41	51	Windham.....	\$3.31
2	Shelburne.....	1.48	52	Sandwich.....	3.34
3	Windsor.....	1.79	53	Wentworth's Location...	3.35
4	Pittsburg.....	2.17	54	Greenville.....	3.36
5	Roxbury.....	2.28	54	Temple.....	3.36
6	Stoddard.....	2.36	56	Wolfeborough.....	3.37
7	Bow.....	2.41	57	Brookfield.....	3.39
8	Middleton.....	2.53	57	Surry.....	3.39
9	Croydon.....	2.59	59	Center Harbor.....	3.40
9	Erroll.....	2.59	60	Brookline.....	3.41
11	Orange.....	2.68	61	Farmington, town.....	3.45
12	Dublin.....	2.73	62	Sandown.....	3.46
13	Mont Vernon.....	2.74	62	Unity.....	3.46
14	Easton.....	2.75	64	Allenstown.....	3.47
14	Plainfield.....	2.75	64	Swanzy.....	3.47
16	New London.....	2.78	66	Boscawen, special....	3.48
17	Clarksville.....	2.81	67	Colebrook, town.....	3.51
18	Jackson, special.....	2.84	68	Chesterfield.....	3.53
19	Fremont.....	2.85	68	Lee.....	3.53
20	Mason.....	2.88	68	Moultonborough.....	3.53
21	Deering.....	2.89	71	Springfield.....	3.54
22	Randolph.....	2.94	72	Merrimack.....	3.57
23	East Kingston.....	2.98	73	Sharon.....	3.59
23	Hampstead.....	2.98	74	Fraconia.....	3.62
25	Kensington.....	3.00	75	Hampton.....	3.63
25	Landaff.....	3.00	75	Hancock.....	3.63
27	Washington.....	3.01	77	Gilford.....	3.67
28	Marlow.....	3.04	77	Mourue.....	3.67
29	Groton.....	3.05	79	Deerfield.....	3.68
30	Richmond.....	3.08	79	Fitzwilliam.....	3.68
31	Nelson.....	3.09	79	New Durham.....	3.68
31	North Hampton.....	3.09	79	Tamworth.....	3.68
33	Lisbon, Sugar Hill.....	3.10	83	Hooksett.....	3.69
34	South Hampton.....	3.14	83	Langdon.....	3.69
35	Alstead.....	3.16	85	Pelham.....	3.70
35	Rindge.....	3.16	86	Madbury.....	3.72
35	Stark.....	3.16	87	Albany.....	3.74
38	Lisbon, town.....	3.20	87	Bridgewater.....	3.74
39	Cornish.....	3.21	87	Exeter.....	3.74
39	Hampton Falls.....	3.21	90	Ellsworth.....	3.76
41	Woodstock.....	3.23	90	Nottingham.....	3.76
42	Brentwood.....	3.24	92	Hudson.....	3.77
42	Derry, special.....	3.24	92	Newcastle.....	3.77
44	Sunapee.....	3.27	94	Lyman.....	3.78
45	Bennington.....	3.28	94	Pembroke.....	3.78
45	New Ipswich.....	3.28	96	Acworth.....	3.82
47	Bartlett, town.....	3.29	97	Grafton.....	3.83
48	Harrisville.....	3.30	97	Milton.....	3.83
48	Lempster.....	3.30	99	Freedom.....	3.85
48	Newbury.....	3.30	100	Alexandria.....	3.86

101	Goffstown, town	\$3.89	157	Warner	\$4.50
102	Chester	3.90	158	Chichester	4.51
102	Dover	3.90	159	Dorchester	4.53
102	Newington	3.90	159	Plaistow	4.53
105	Hebron	3.91	161	Hart's Location	4.55
106	Gilmanton	3.92	162	Canaan, special	4.56
107	Newton	3.93	163	New Boston	4.59
108	Stratham	3.94	164	Milan	4.61
109	Grantham	3.97	165	Danville	4.62
109	Westmoreland	3.97	166	Dummer	4.64
111	Litchfield	3.99	167	Meredith, town	4.69
112	Carroll	4.01	168	Northwood	4.70
113	Bedford	4.02	168	Stewartstown, town	4.70
114	Canterbury	4.05	170	Hillsborough, special	4.72
115	Warren	4.09	171	Francestown	4.73
116	Chatham	4.10	172	Keene	4.75
117	Rye	4.11	173	Boscawen, town	4.77
118	Lincoln	4.12	174	Farmington, special	4.80
118	Wilmot	4.12	174	Greenfield	4.80
120	Salisbury	4.13	176	Nashua	4.82
121	Epsom	4.14	177	Campton	4.83
121	Manchester	4.14	178	Salem	4.84
123	Auburn	4.16	179	Marlborough	4.85
124	Bradford	4.17	180	Jackson, town	4.87
124	Epping	4.17	181	Ossipee	4.89
126	Kingston	4.18	182	Londonderry	4.92
127	Whitefield, town	4.20	182	Somersworth	4.92
128	Barnstead	4.21	184	Concord, town	4.95
128	Claremont	4.21	185	New Hampton	4.97
128	Lyne	4.21	185	Sutton	4.97
131	Hill	4.24	187	Northfield	5.00
132	Benton	4.27	188	Hanover, town	5.07
132	Holderness	4.27	189	Alton	5.08
134	Barrington	4.28	189	Portsmouth	5.08
135	Danbury	4.30	189	Winchester	5.08
135	Lyndeborough	4.30	192	Seabrook	5.13
135	Piermont	4.30	193	Gorham	5.14
135	Weare	4.30	194	Charlestown	5.16
139	Berlin	4.31	194	Webster	5.16
140	Jaffrey	4.32	196	Henniker	5.17
141	Goshen	4.33	197	Columbia	5.22
142	Effingham	4.35	198	Wentworth	5.24
143	Saunderston	4.37	199	Greenland	5.26
144	Orford	4.38	200	Laconia	5.29
145	Hanover, special	4.39	201	Madison	5.32
145	London	4.39	201	Rollinsford	5.32
145	Sullivan	4.39	203	Bristol, special	5.33
148	Durham	4.40	203	Haverhill, town	5.33
149	Troy	4.41	205	Rumney	5.39
150	Hollis	4.43	206	Rochester	5.45
150	Peterborough	4.43	207	Pittsfield	5.48
152	Hopkinton	4.44	208	Goffstown, special	5.49
153	Raymond	4.45	208	Strafford	5.49
154	Dumbarton	4.46	210	Ashland, special	5.51
155	Candia	4.47	211	Franklin	5.53
156	Tilton, town	4.49	212	Bethlehem, town	5.60

213	Canaan, town	\$5.68	237	Hinsdale	\$6.98
214	Bath, town	5.69	238	Stewartstown, special ..	7.02
215	Jefferson	5.73	239	Bethlehem, special	7.14
216	Atkinson	5.74	240	Lancaster, special	7.41
216	Enfield	5.74	241	Lebanon, town	7.57
218	Eaton	5.86	242	Antrim	7.69
219	Belmont	5.88	243	Concord, Union	7.85
220	Dalton	5.99	244	Derry, town	7.88
221	Thornton	6.03	245	Northumberland	7.92
222	Amherst	6.08	246	Bath, special	8.00
223	Meredith, special	6.12	247	Hillsborough, town	8.03
223	Wakefield	6.12	248	Ashland, town	8.16
225	Gilsum	6.14	249	Newport	8.28
226	Newfields	6.17	250	Littleton	8.34
226	Wilton	6.17	251	Walpole	8.41
228	Conway	6.30	252	Lisbon, high school	8.62
229	Milford	6.31	253	Lebanon, West	9.12
230	Newmarket	6.50	254	Whitefield, special	9.23
231	Bartlett, special	6.59	255	Stratford	9.72
232	Andover	6.67	256	Concord, Penacook	9.79
233	Lancaster, town	6.75	257	Colebrook, special	10.38
234	Tilton, special	6.75	258	Haverhill, special	11.38
235	Lebanon, high school	6.86	259	Plymouth	14.38
236	Bristol, town	6.87			

APPENDIX F.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

HENRY C. MORRISON, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Concord.*

Superintendents of Cities.

CHARLES W. BICKFORD Manchester.
LOUIS J. RUNDLETT..... Concord.
JAMES H. FASSETT Nashua.
ERNEST L. SILVER..... Portsmouth.
GEORGE A. KEITH..... Keene.
AUSTIN H. KEYES..... Dover.
JOSEPH H. BLAISDELL Laconia.
WILLIAM H. SLAYTON..... Rochester.
GEORGE H. WHITCHER..... Berlin.
HENRY C. SANBORN..... Franklin.

Superintendents of Supervisory Districts.

HENRY B. STEARNS..... *Fitzwilliam, Troy, Dublin, Rindge.*
CHANNING FOLSOM.... *Newmarket, Epping, P. O. R. F. D. Newfields.*
LEON O. MERRILL *Pittsfield, Pembroke, Allenstown.*
ALFRED B. MORRILL *Walpole, Alstead, Westmoreland, Langdon.*
HENRY S. ROBERTS *Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough.*
WM. H. CUMMINGS..... *Clarendon, Charlestown.*
THOMAS A. ROBERTS..... *Lebanon, High and Town Districts, Enfield.*
FRANK S. SUTCLIFFE..... *Newport, Sunapee, New London.*
CARROLL H. DROWN..... *Milford, Wilton, Amherst.*
MELVILLE C. SMART..... *Littleton, Franconia.*
HERBERT L. GRINNELL, JR, *Derry, Town and Special Districts.*
CHANNING T. SANBORN.... *Wakefield, Milton, P. O. Union.*
ROBERT J. SISK... .. *Alton, Greenland, Newington Rye,
Stratham, P. O. Dover.*
HENRY C. SANBORN..... *Franklin, Penacook, Boscawen (Special
District).*
FRANK C. JOHNSON..... *Hillsborough Bridge, Antrim, Henniker.*
D. F. CARPENTER..... *Orford, Warren, Piermont, Town District
of Hanover.*
WILLARD B. ATWELL *Stratford, Northumberland, Special
District of Colebrook.*
JAMES A. MacDOUGALL.... *Warner, Hopkinton, Bradford.*
GEO RGE W. SUMMER *Hill, Danbury, Town District of Tilton.*

TOWN AND CITY SCHOOL BOARDS.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Aeworth.....	Lyman A. Young..... Almon E. Clark..... Mary S. Potter.....	South Aeworth. East Aeworth.
Albany.....	Archie Nickerson..... Charles E. Lyman..... James H. Annis.....	Pequaket. Conway. Passaconaway.
Alexandria.....	B. J. Brown..... A. N. McMurphy..... A. F. Cheney.....	R. F. D., Bristol. R. F. D. No. 1, Bristol. R. F. D. No. 1, Bristol.
Allenstown.....	Burt L. Millen..... John J. McDonough..... Mrs. Etta M. Stearns.....	Suncook. Suncook. Suncook.
Alstead.....	C. J. Newell..... George H. Mayo..... Charles Linsley.....	East Alstead. Alstead Center. West Alton.
Alton.....	Arthur D. Rollins..... Alta H. McDuffee..... Albert J. Jones.....	West Alton.
Amherst.....	Aaron M. Wilkins..... Sophia E. Dodge..... William W. Sloan.....	
Andover.....	George W. Stone..... John H. Merrill..... Electa C. Flanders.....	East Andover.
Antrim.....	Henry A. Hurlin..... J. Elroe Perkins..... Charles E. Butterfield.....	
Ashland.....	Geo. W. Lambert..... Byron Smith..... Jason Sanborn.....	R. F. D. No. 1. R. F. D. No. 4, Plymouth.
Ashland (Special)....	John E. Morrison..... Ora A. Brown..... C. H. Pattee..... J. H. Morrill..... W. F. Hardy..... D. W. Carey.....	
Atkinson.....	Herbert N. Sawyer..... Henry O. Noyes..... Leonard E. Marble.....	Box 688, Haverhill, Mass. Westville.
Auburn.....	Cora C. Emery..... Ella F. Brown..... Lewis G. Shattuck.....	
Barnstead.....	Horace N. Colbath..... E. L. Hutchinson..... Coran K. Davis.....	Center Barnstead.
Barrington.....	Eva F. Chesley..... Mrs. Anna G. Weeks..... Annie L. Wentworth.....	North Barnstead. East Barrington. R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester.
Bartlett (Town).....	F. A. Tasker..... Horace E. Bean..... Frank Cannell.....	R. F. D. No. 4, Dover. Intervale. Kearsarge.
Bartlett (Special)....	F. W. Littlefield..... F. J. Perkins..... J. H. Mead.....	Glen.
Bath (Town).....	C. M. Hibbard..... Sarah M. Nutter..... John D. Child.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Woodsville. E. F. D. No. 2, Woodsville. R. F. D. No. 1, Woodsville.
Bath (Special).....	A. H. Clough..... C. C. Foster..... E. E. Clark.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Bedford.....	Albert P. Watson..... William Melendy, Jr.....	R. F. D. No. 7, Manchester.
Belmont.....	Rodney F. Rollins..... Nellie A. Cilley.....	
Bennington.....	Fred A. Carrier.....	East Tilton.
	Edmund S. Moulton.....	
Benton.....	Mrs. Martha E. Knight.....	
	Henry J. Burt.....	
Berlin.....	George Mihavey.....	
	L. H. Parker.....	
Bethlehem (Town)...	O. L. Mann.....	
	W. W. Eastman.....	
Bethlehem (Special)...	John A. Burbank.....	Piercebridge, R. F. D., Whitfield.
	Orton B. Brown.....	
Boscawen (Town)....	Dr. Louis B. Marcou.....	Maplewood.
	F. C. Abbe.....	
Boscawen (Special)...	John Whyte.....	
	W. C. Bartlett.....	
Bow.....	George T. Craft.....	Penacook.
	H. S. Knowles.....	
Bradford.....	Miss C. A. Kidder.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Concord.
	Mrs. A. J. Carter.....	
Brentwood.....	Ervin A. Griffin.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Concord.
	Alice G. Adams.....	
Bridgewater.....	Dr. Mary R. Farnum.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Exeter.
	Edson H. Mattice.....	
Bristol (Town).....	A. G. Harris.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Plymouth.
	Frank E. Colby.....	
Bristol (Special)...	John H. Burroughs.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Plymouth.
	A. Stirling Colby.....	
Brookfield.....	F. O. Melvin.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hooksett.
	Clara E. Blanchard.....	
Brookline.....	Fred A. Colby.....	
	John Lake.....	
Campton.....	John F. Swasey.....	Plymouth.
	Mrs. Charles Snyder.....	
Canaan (Town).....	Mrs. Isabel Carpenter.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Sanbornville.
	Fred R. Pillsbury.....	
Canaan (Special)....	Bradbury T. Nichols.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Sanbornville.
	H. T. Heath.....	
Canterbury.....	Charles Jewell.....	
	Chas. E. Kimball.....	
Concord.....	Frank M. Gilman.....	
	Roswell Cutler.....	
Dartmouth.....	Albro Wells.....	
	Ira A. Chase.....	
Dorchester.....	Lena C. Bishop.....	
	Ada B. Cavis.....	
Dunbarton.....	Charles Willey.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Sanbornville.
	Florence L. Eaton.....	
East Tilton.....	Arthur L. Sceggel.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Sanbornville.
	George H. Nye.....	
Exeter.....	Nancy J. Daniels.....	
	Eddy S. Whitcomb.....	
Franklin.....	Mary E. Hildreth.....	
	Mrs. A. S. Little.....	
Hampshire.....	George D. Pattee.....	
	Walter H. Swett.....	
Hillsboro.....	Eugene A. Shepard.....	
	Walter C. Story.....	
Huntington.....	Claude M. Murray.....	
	Frank B. Clark.....	
Lancaster.....	Cora B. Smith.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Candia.....	B. F. Lang.....	
	Charles F. Flanders.....	
Canterbury.....	Lucie A. E. Holt.....	East Candia.
	Frank L. Brown.....	Uplands.
	Jennie Pickard.....	
	William W. Wheeler.....	
Carroll.....	Flora J. Miles.....	Twin Mountain.
	Mrs. Georgianna Nelson.....	Twin Mountain.
Centre Harbor.....	Calvin Rines.....	Twin Mountain.
	Albert E. Hutchins.....	
	Elena B. C. Smith.....	Ashland.
Charlestown.....	Dr. Leonard B. Morrill.....	
	Elmer T. Blake.....	
	W. S. Densmore.....	North Charlestown.
	George H. Stoughton.....	
Chatham.....	Mrs. Lucretia Chandler.....	North Chatham.
	J. L. Binford.....	
	Bessie P. Walker.....	South Chatham.
Chester.....	Sarah P. Webster.....	
	Lizzie S. Hooke.....	
	Martha T. Learnard.....	
Chesterfield.....	Sherman L. Rice.....	West Chesterfield.
	Ella S. Puffer.....	
	Merrick E. Chandler.....	Spofford.
Chichester.....	Frederick B. Shaw.....	
	Samuel B. Munsey.....	
	Otis T. Maxfield.....	R. F. D., Pittsfield.
Claremont.....	Frank H. Foster.....	
	Herbert B. Converse.....	
	Arthur L. Fitch.....	
Claremont (Stevens High School).....	T. W. Fry.....	
	Ira G. Colby.....	
	Emerson Quimby.....	
	J. Sidney Walker.....	
	W. W. Cushman.....	
Clarksville.....	George H. Haynes.....	Pittsburg.
	Almon J. Young.....	
	Noah F. Kidder.....	
Colebrook (Town)....	Irving C. Woodrow.....	
	Arthur Brackett.....	
	Mariette Cummings.....	
Colebrook (Special) ..	E. E. Jones.....	
	D. Lombard.....	
	C. O. Stevens.....	
	I. A. Ramsay.....	
	F. G. Vancore.....	
	D. S. Pease.....	
Columbia.....	Mrs. Delia N. Sims.....	Colebrook.
	Mrs. Tina J. Gray.....	Colebrook.
	Guy C. Cole.....	
Concord.....	Albert Saltmarsh.....	
	Irving T. Chesley.....	
	Judson F. Hoit.....	R. F. D. No. 16, Penacook.
Concord (Union).....	Charles R. Corning.....	
	Rev. John Vannevar.....	
	Dr. George M. Kimball.....	
	Alice M. Nims.....	
	John M. Mitchell.....	
	Susan C. Bancroft.....	
	Edward N. Pearson.....	
	Ella H. J. Hill.....	
	George H. Moses.....	
Concord (Penacook) ..	Dr. Henry C. Holbrook.....	Penacook.
	Leander C. Prescott.....	Penacook.
	Henry A. Brown.....	Penacook.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Conway	Arthur E. Kenison	North Conway.
	John C. L. Wood	
	Mrs. Abbie M. D. Blouin	Center Conway.
Cornish	George L. Deming	Windsor, Vt.
	Fred C. Pardy	Cornish Flat.
	Herbert Deming	Cornish Center.
Croydon	George A. Wright	Croydon Flat.
	Fred W. Putnam	
	Albert I. Barton	
Dalton	Mrs. Ellen Tillotson	R. F. D. No. 2, Whitefield.
	E. L. Aldrich	R. F. D. No. 2, Lancaster.
	Mrs. Kate Sampson	R. F. D. No. 2, Whitefield.
Danbury	Rev. C. C. Thurber	
	Dr. Lee V. Knapp	
	Horace J. Campbell	
Danville	Willis C. Tuck	South Danville.
	Clarence M. Collins	South Danville.
	Alfred B. Sargent	North Danville.
Deerfield	Dr. G. H. Towle	
	O. J. Chase	R. F. D. No. 1, Raymond.
	E. C. Hoague	
Deering	Dennis R. Chase	East Deering.
	George F. Ellsworth	Deering Center.
	Verto Smith	Hillsboro' Bridge.
Derry (Town)	Dr. Alexander B. Wark	West Derry.
	Ernest L. Abbott	
	Mrs. Annie B. Shepard	East Derry.
Derry (Special)	Charles A. Sefton	
	Helen D. Hood	
	Joseph B. Bartlett	
Dorchester	C. LeBrun	Cheever.
	J. W. Wallace	Canaan.
	Mrs. A. H. Schoolcraft	Cheever.
Dover	George J. Foster	
	Charles E. Wendell	
	Edna F. Rines	
	Ellen T. Seales	
	George E. Buzzell	
	Charles A. Fairbanks	
	Allen P. Richmond, Jr.	
	John E. Anthes	
	James N. Whelan	
	Andrew Killoren	
	George D. McDuffee	
	James H. Southwick	
	Harry E. Shattuck	
	George E. Hall	
	John H. Wesley	
Dublin	James Allison	
	Archie R. Garfield	R. F. D., Peterborough.
	Alfred H. Childs	
Dummer	G. S. Twitchell	Milan.
	Louis Lovejoy	West Milan.
	Mrs. D. R. Wright	Milan.
Dunbarton	David Story	R. F. D. No. 1, Goffstown.
	Miss Annie M. Burnham	R. F. D. No. 2, Concord.
	Frederick L. Ireland	R. F. D. No. 1, Goffstown.
Durham	A. E. Grant	
	E. A. Groves	
	Charles S. Langley	
East Kingston	Joseph F. Currier	
	Joseph F. Kimball	
	Laura O. Philbrick	
Easton	Annie H. Bowles	
	C. N. Judd	Box 5.
	A. T. Young	
Eaton	Eugene W. Hatch	R. F. D., Center Conway.
	Jesse M. Hatch	R. F. D., Center Conway.
	David M. Thurston	Freedom.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Effingham.....	Josiah W. Thurston.....	Effingham Falls.
	Irving S. Drake.....	Pineriver.
	Sherman U. Cutting.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Centerville.
Ellsworth.....	Burley O. Avery.....	
	Ida J. Avery.....	
	Lizzie E. Avery.....	
Enfield.....	Frank T. Currier.....	Enfield Center.
	William E. Larkin.....	
	Val M. Clough.....	West Canaan.
Epping.....	Fred P. Knox.....	
	Dr. A. W. Mitchell.....	
	William Mason.....	
Epsom.....	Walter H. Tripp.....	Short Falls.
	John H. Dolbeer.....	Short Falls.
	Rosilla E. Hall.....	R. F. D., Gossville.
Errol.....	E. D. Thurston.....	
	Norton N. Ferren.....	Lakeside.
	F. B. Brooks.....	
Exeter.....	John A. Brown.....	Box 144.
	William B. Kenniston.....	
	Clarence Getchell.....	
Farmington (Town).....	Eugene H. Thompson.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Rochester.
	Clara A. Wyatt.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Rochester.
	George A. Davis.....	
Farmington (Special).....	A. H. Wiggin.....	
	E. D. Disbrow.....	
	Mrs. A. E. Carter.....	
Fitzwilliam.....	Dr. George S. Emerson.....	
	Mrs. Lillie C. Howes.....	
	Rev. O. Wilson Kimball.....	
Franeestown.....	George K. Wood.....	
	Horace R. Hubbard.....	
	John W. Carson.....	
Franconia.....	Dr. H. L. Johnson.....	
	Archie W. Bowles.....	
	Winsor A. Brooks.....	
Franklin.....	Omar A. Towne.....	
	Miss Mary A. Proctor.....	
	Rev. L. W. Phillips.....	Main St., Franklin.
Freedom.....	George F. Nason.....	
	Edgar J. Young.....	
	Manson B. Godfrey.....	
Fremont.....	James B. Martin.....	R. F. D., Epping.
	Walter H. Lyford.....	
	Delia C. Smith.....	
Gilford.....	Perry E. Hunt.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lakeport.
	Sarah E. Small.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lakeport.
	Julia M. Rand.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lakeport.
Gilmanton.....	C. Frank Page.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Laconia.
	Frank N. Merrill.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Laconia.
	Mary A. Wight.....	
Gilsun.....	Mary Hammond.....	
	Mrs. Arabelle E. Crain.....	
	Francis Minor.....	
Goffstown (Town).....	Henry M. Beard.....	Grasmere.
	Shirley M. Johnson.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Manchester.
	George E. Whitney.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Manchester.
Goffstown (Special).....	Dr. Frank Blaisdell.....	
	Mrs. Bessie Parker.....	
	Charles F. White.....	
	Annie M. Kendall.....	
	Mrs. Sarah Smith.....	
	Robert M. Gordon.....	
Gorham.....	J. T. Culhane.....	
	H. J. Weston.....	
	Thomas Wight.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Goshen	Miss Grace A. Moody	Mt. Sunapee.
	Mrs. Emma A. Sholes ..	Mill Village.
Grafton	John C. Whitney	
	Anna G. Williams	Grafton Center.
	Carrie L. Fowler	Grafton Center.
Grantham	Elizabeth Wing	East Grafton.
	Henry W. Hurd	
	Mrs. M. E. Lovering	
Greenfield	Ora C. Hastings	North Grantham.
	Elijah H. Clover	
	Mrs. Woodbury Hopkins...	
Greenland	Mason White	
	E. G. Clough	
	Mrs. Susan S. Moulton ..	Greenland Depot.
Greenville	W. A. Odell	
	Charles A. Preston	
	Lillie M. Bacon	
	Bertha C. Ely	
Groton	Josiah Wheat	Cheever.
	P. M. Plumer	
	Fred Kidder	North Groton.
Hampstead	William F. Little	West Hampstead.
	Oscar C. Berry	East Hampstead.
	Dr. George R. Bennette ..	
Hampton	Charles M. Batchelder ..	
	Abbott L. Joplin	
	Rev. John A. Ross	
Hampton Falls	Frank S. Greene	
	David F. Batchelder	
	Frank B. Fogg	
Hancock	C. H. Dutton	Bennington.
	John B. Adams	
	Edgar L. Ware	
Hanover (Town)	Samuel W. Smith	
	Mrs. Abbie M. McPherson ..	Lebanon.
	Bert C. Church	Hanover Center.
Hanover (Special)	N. A. Frost	
	Prof. J. V. Hazen	
	Elizabeth W. Worthen	
	Prof. C. D. Adams	
	Prof. D. Collins Wells	
	L. F. Sampson	
Harrisville	Samuel D. Bemis	Chesham.
	Thomas J. Winn	
	Charles P. Hayward	East Harrisville.
Hart's Location	Mrs. M. B. Murch	Bemis.
	Mrs. Florence Monohan ..	Mt. Carrigain.
	R. B. Chase	Bemis.
Haverhill	W. E. Lawrence	North Haverhill.
	Dr. Eben Morrill	Pike.
	Harry Leith	
Hayerhill (Woods- ville)	J. M. Howe	
	S. M. Chamberlain	
	Mrs. Clara Weeks	
Hebron	Sarah D. Hardy	
	Harry S. Morgan	
	Anna C. Morse	East Hebron.
Henniker	George H. Dodge	
	Rev. T. C. H. Bouton	
	George H. Sanborn	
Hill	Jean M. Shaw	
	Alfred A. Bartlett	R. F. D.
	Angelo H. Fowler	
Hillsborough (Town) ..	Mrs. Lena M. Brockway ..	Hillsboro' Upper Village.
	Mrs. Lizzie S. Tuttle	Hillsborough Bridge.
	James M. Ray	Box 219, Hillsboro' Bridge.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Hillsboro (Special)...	J. W. Chadwick	Hillsborough Bridge.
	Lucy E. Annis	Hillsborough Bridge.
	C. B. Gardner	Hillsborough Bridge.
Hinsdale	E. J. Temple	
	W. E. Fay	
	W. F. White	
Holderness	L. J. Webster	
	J. H. Perkins	
Hollis	John Evans, Jr.	Plymouth.
	Franklin Worcester	
	Bertha Hayden	
	Charles E. Hardy	
Hooksett	George Keating	
	Samuel Head	
Hopkinton	Albert W. Cole	R. F. D. No. 9, Manchester.
	George E. Barnard	Contoocook.
	Mrs. D. A. Bohonan	Contoocook.
	Frank E. Dodge	Contoocook.
Hudson	George W. Clyde	
	Henry C. Brown	Hudson Center.
	Clarence E. Walch	Hudson Center.
Jackson (Town)	O. F. Fernald	
	G. H. Davis	
	D. G. Dolloff	
Jackson (Special)....	C. S. Meserve	
	W. W. Frickey	
Jaffrey	Eloise M. Pierce	East Jaffrey.
	F. G. Humiston	East Jaffrey.
	G. H. Duncan	East Jaffrey.
Jefferson	C. H. Burnham	
	William A. Crawford	Jefferson Highlands.
	Albert Howe	Riverton.
Keene	Bertram Ellis	
	Charles C. Buffum	
	Henry W. Laue	
	Gardner C. Hill	
	William C. Hall	
	Wilton H. Spalter	
	Frank H. Whitcomb	
	Adolph W. Pressler	
	Charles P. Pitcher	
Kensington	George A. Evans	East Kingston.
	Stewart E. Rowe	
	Stephen Brown	East Kingston.
Kingston	Simeon P. Clark	
	Mrs. Flora A. Hilliard	R. F. D., Exeter.
	Rev. Frank W. Whipple	
Laconia	W. A. Plummer	
	A. C. Moore	
	Dennis O'Shea	
	Mary Gale Hibbard	
	LeRoy J. Severance	
	C. S. Abbott	
	A. Haven Harriman	
	George H. Saltmarsh	Lakeport.
	Charles L. Pulsifer	Lakeport.
Lancaster (Town) ...	Jennie McGary	
	Mrs. W. S. Hartford	
	James E. McIntire	
Lancaster (Special) ..	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Buckley ..	
	Fred C. Cleaveland	
	George N. Kent	
Landaff	Amos N. Albee	R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon.
	George D. McKean	R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon.
	Murray R. Glazier	R. F. D. No. 2, Lisbon.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Langdon	James W. Bascom..... Charles A. Jeffs	Alstead. Drewsville.
Lebanon (Town).....	Warren D. Blackmer..... D. H. Foster..... F. P. Hatch.....	
Lebanon (High School)	Mrs. Waldo W. Wood	West Lebanon.
Lebanon (West Leba- non)	Gilman C. Whipple..... Dr. Frank A. Smith..... Rev. Charles E. Clough.....	
Lee.....	George A. Wilkins	White River Junction, Vt.
	Frank A. Collins.....	West Lebanon.
	Ernest E. French.....	West Lebanon.
	Louis H. Snell.....	R. F. D. No. 5, Dover.
	Willis P. Tuttle.....	South Lee.
	Walter D. Smith.....	
Lempster.....	Louise M. Clark.....	
	Herbert D. Nichols.....	East Lempster.
	L. May Wheeler.....	
Lincoln.....	George W. Cowen.....	
	Howard D. McLean	
	Miss Bertha Hanson	Johnston.
Lisbon (Town)	F. B. Howland.....	
	Elkanah Hildreth.....	Franconia.
	Edward J. Conrad.....	
Lisbon (Special).....	Ned G. English.....	
	Alice B. Oliver.....	
	Fred E. Thorpe.....	
	Willis M. Parker.....	
	Augustus M. Clough.....	
	Ernest H. Hallett.....	
Lisbon (Sugar Hill).. .	Lizzie M. Bowles.....	Sugar Hill.
	Marcia E. Bowles.....	Sugar Hill.
	Florence L. Batchelder.....	Sugar Hill.
Litchfield	Mrs. Margaret A. Leach.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hudson.
	Mrs. Corabel B. Griffin.....	R. F. D. No. 5, Manchester.
	James Hopwood.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hudson.
Littleton	Andrew W. Bingham.....	
	Charles H. Thorpe.....	
	Lucia E. Bellows	
	George Houle.....	
	Julia A. Eaton.....	
	Henry E. Richardson.....	
	Fred A. Dodge	
	Alfred W. Coburn.....	
	Frank I. Parker.....	
Londonderry.....	Mabel F. M. Nevins.....	West Derry.
	Almira A. Crowell	North Londonderry.
	William G. Cross.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hudson.
Loudon	Samuel N. Cate.....	R. F. D. No. 8.
	Dr. W. A. Megrath.....	
	George O. Wiggins	R. F. D. No. 8.
Lyman.....	M. Ward Clough.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Lisbon.
	Willmer Langway.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Lisbon.
	Charles Jackman.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Lisbon.
Lyme	E. F. Morrill.....	
	Rev. B. M. Webster.....	Lyme Center.
	Frank A. Chesley.....	Lyme Center.
Lyndeborough	S. Kate Swinington	Wilton.
	Ella R. Holt.....	South Lyndeborough.
	Alice M. Chase.....	Wilton.
Madbury.....	Arthur L. Fernald.....	R. F. D. No. 5, Dover.
	Henry L. Felker.....	R. F. D. No. 5, Dover.
	Charles S. Kingman.....	
Madison	James O. Gerry.....	
	John H. Pearson.....	
	Miss Frances F. Knowles....	Silver Lake.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Manchester	Eugene E. Reed..... G. I. Haselton..... Edward B. Woodbury..... Harry L. Davis..... Elmer D. Goodwin..... James A. Sayers..... J. W. Johnston..... Will C. Heath..... Joel S. Daniels..... Frank L. Downs..... Nathaniel L. Colby..... I. N. Cox..... John F. Lee..... Dennis F. O'Neil..... Eugene B. Dunbar..... Edson S. Heath..... Walter B. Mitchell..... Frank A. Cadwell..... Henry W. Barnard..... Michael J. Moran..... Alarie Gauthier..... Joseph Doucet.....	
Marlborough.....	S. W. McCollester..... Levi A. Fuller.....	Marlborough Depot.
Marlow	Mrs. Annie L. Clark..... Waldo H. Perkins..... George F. Gee.....	
Mason	Warren M. Davis..... Charles B. Goodwin..... John T. Smith..... Mrs. Minnie B. Wheeler.....	
Meredith (Town).....	Joseph F. Smith..... Andrew L. Felker.....	Meredith Center. Meredith Center.
Meredith (Special ..	Arthur J. Mead..... Bertram Blaisdell..... Edwin C. Mansfield..... Cassandra Hall..... Edmund Quimby..... Frederick L. Hawkins..... Ella E. Eaton.....	
Merrinack	J. H. Foster..... Agnes McIntire..... George P. Foskett.....	R.F.D. No. 2, Reed's Ferry. Reed's Ferry. Reed's Ferry.
Middleton.....	Fred R. Cook..... Clifton P. Shapleigh..... Samuel A. Lawrence.....	Union. Union. Union.
Milan	Mrs. Virginia Hagar..... A. Carlton Wight..... Mrs. Donna Wheeler.....	West Milan.
Milford	Dr. Albert W. Smith..... Charles A. Langdell..... Fannie C. Averill.....	
Milton	Frank G. Horne..... Forrest L. Marsh..... Dr. Maleom A. H. Hart.....	Milton Mills.
Monroe	R. S. Ward..... Ida M. Carter..... Jean P. Moore.....	North Monroe. North Monroe. North Monroe.
Mont Vernon	George C. Hadley..... Jay M. Gleason..... Willard P. Woods.....	
Moultonborough.....	James E. French..... Rev. D. E. Burns..... F. S. Lovering.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Nashua.....	W. H. Beason	
	J. J. Doyle.....	
	J. H. Vickery	
	Charles E. Faxon.....	
	James H. Tolles	
	Dr. Bradford Allen	
	Dr. Charles S. Collins	
	J. H. Field.....	
	Dr. S. S. Dearborn.....	
	W. J. Flather	
	Walter C. Harriman	
	A. K. Woodbury	
Nelson.....	William S. Mansfield.....	Munsonville.
	Etta M. Tolman	R. F. D., Chesham.
	Helen B. Fletcher	
New Boston	Charles S. Colburn	
	F. A. Greer	
	H. D. Gould.....	
Newbury	Nellie L. Rowe	
	Emma Cheney.....	South Newbury.
	John D. Peaslee	
Newcastle.....	Jesse O. White.....	
	Conrad Push	
	Charles F. Prohaska	
New Durham	Lillie M. Bickford.....	
	Mary J. Young.....	R. F. D.
	Myra J. Jones	
Newfields.....	Joseph F. Haley.....	
	Daniel R. Smith	
	A. W. Richards	
New Hampton.....	Sam J. Clay	
	Eva R. Seaver	
	Mrs. Martha Sanborn	
New Ipswich	G. R. Jaquith	Ashby, Mass.
	Mrs. Grace S. Moore	Bank Village.
	William E. Davis	
Newington	Daniel W. Badger	Portsmouth.
	Louis C. Beane	
	Martha Coleman	
New London	O. D. Crockett	
	C. W. Gay.....	
	Clara B. Thurston	Elkins.
Newmarket	George H. Towle	
	Ernest P. Pinkham.....	
	John T. Scannell	
Newport.....	George E. Lewis	
	George A. Fairbanks.....	
	R. E. Bartlett	North Newport.
Newton.....	Elvira R. Dart	
	Harley Ranney	
	Mrs. Kate Hamor.....	Newton Junction.
Northfield	Chas. L. Barnard	R. F. D. No. 2, Tilton.
	Otis C. Wyatt	R. F. D. No. 2, Tilton.
	Gawn E. Gorrill	R. F. D. No. 2, Tilton.
North Hampton	Albert E. Locke	
	Nathaniel T. Ridlon	
	Wilfred J. Chevalier.....	
Northumberland	F. G. McKellips.....	Groveton.
	Annie Tibbetts.....	Groveton.
	J. P. Boucher.....	Groveton.
Northwood	William D. Watson	Northwood Narrows.
	Edwin K. Welch	Northwood Center.
	Mary O. Cate	
Nottingham.....	L. E. Williams.....	
	N. L. Gerrish	South Lee.
	W. C. Trefren	West Nottingham.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Orange	Charles H. Ford.....	Canaan.
	Russell Sanborn	Canaan.
	Jessie Terrill.....	Canaan.
Orford	Edward P. Stone	R. F. D. No. 1.
	Charles M. Gale.....	R. F. D. No. 1.
	Ernest W. Cushman.....	Orfordville.
Ossipee	Charles A. Wiggin.....	
	Albra Fogg.....	Centerville.
	Edward J. Scott	West Ossipee.
Pelham	Willis E. Pearson.....	R. F. D., Nashua.
	Mary C. Berry	
	Susan M. Smith.....	
Pembroke	Truman Gilson	
	George W. Fowler.....	Suncook.
Peterborough	George H. Colby.....	
	William Moore	
	Edwin H. Taylor	
Piermont.....	Mrs. Annie G. Holt.....	
	Jennie C. Andross.....	
	Hubbard S. Stanley.....	
	Mamie H. Robie	
Pittsburg	Edwin S. Keach	
	Oliver M. Johnson.....	
Pittsfield	Willie N. Judd.....	
	Harvey Nutter.....	
	Mrs. Ella Lane.....	
	W. P. Adams.....	
	Henry Drake.....	
	E. A. Lane	
Plainfield	Agnes Drake.....	
	Lydia S. Penniman.....	Meriden.
	Fred A. Rogers.....	Meriden.
	Daniel C. Westgate.....	
Plaistow	Rev. A. De F. Palmer	
	A. A. Sawyer.....	
	C. H. Haseltine	
Plymouth	Alvin Burleigh	
	John Keniston.....	
Portsmouth	Effie K. Gore	
	William E. Marvin.....	
	Calvin Page	
	Charles E. Hodgdon.....	
	George W. McCarthy.....	
	Richard I. Walden.....	
	Rev. Alfred Gooding	
	John L. Mitchell.....	
	Rev. George E. Leighton	
	John G. Parsons	
	Arthur H. Locke	
	Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	
	Alfred Howard	
Randolph.....	Annie H. Hewitt	
	Joel E. Leighton	
	Florence G. Wood	
Raymond.....	Ralph P. Watson	
	John M. Cram	
	Edward W. Smith.....	
	Jonathan H. Johnson.....	
Richmond	Lewis R. Cass.....	East Swanzey.
	Clara L. Tolman.....	North Richmond.
	Nellie H. Prescott	R. F. D. No. 3, Winchester.
Rindge	Sarah A. Stearns	
	Frederick L. Barrett	
	Jane E. Colby.....	Converseville.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Rochester	Charles W. Bickford	
	Charles E. Quimby.....	
	Charles E. Washburne	
	Wilder B. Neal	
	Henry E. Elliott.....	
	E. Roscoe Evans.....	
	Fred F. Seavey	
	Dr. Ernest Duval	
	Elihu L. Webster.....	
	Rudolph Kramer	
Rollinsford.....	Dr. Edson M. Abbott	
	Theodore Wilmot	
	Dr. John H. Neal	
	J. D. Roberts	R. F. D. No. 2, Dover.
Roxbury	L. W. Brewer	Salmon Falls.
	M. B. Harrity	Salmon Falls.
	Cassius M. C. Phillips	East Sullivan.
Rumney	Mrs. Mabel E. Parker	Marlborough.
	Mrs. Emma Buckminster	East Sullivan.
Rye	Elmer B. Wallace.....	Quincy.
	William G. Cook	Rumney Depot.
Salem	Susie G. Atwood	West Rumney.
	Charles S. Whidden.....	West Rye.
Salisbury	Chauncey M. Woodman.....	
	Nora M. Shapley.....	West Rye.
	Clinton L. Silver.....	
Sanbornton	S. M. Pattee.....	North Salem.
	Frank D. Davis	Salem Depot.
	Mrs. Laura S. Little	
Sandown	John Shaw.....	West Salisbury.
	Mrs. Helen L. Holmes.....	North Boseawen.
	Elisha H. Wright.....	Hill.
Sandwich	Otis S. Sanborn	R. F. D. No. 1, Laconia.
	George A. Leavitt	R. F. D. No. 1, Laconia.
Seabrook	Samuel H. Morse	
	John D. Kelley	
Sharon	Jennie M. Lovering.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Chester.
	Albert B. Hoag	Center Sandwich.
Shelburne	Harriet E. Cartland	Whiteface.
	James Smith.....	Smithtown.
	John F. Gynan.....	South Seabrook.
Somersworth.....	George C. Dow.....	South Seabrook.
	B. H. Sanders	Peterborough.
	John F. Fitzgerald	Peterborough.
South Hampton.....	C. A. Hurd	
	James Simpson	
	Arthur L. Evans	Gorham.
Springfield.....	Leonard Speller.....	
	Dr. T. J. Dougherty.....	
	John Morin	
Stark	Sidney Stevens	
	Mark A. Kearns	
	P. C. Murnaue	
Stark	Fred Wentworth	
	Michael Flanagan.....	
	Haven Doe.....	
Stark	Joseph Debrais.....	
	Mrs. Edith M. Morrill	R. F. D., Amesbury, Mass.
	Mrs. Carrie L. Wyman	R. F. D., Amesbury, Mass.
Stark	Mrs. H. M. W. Merrill.....	R. F. D., Amesbury, Mass.
	Nelson H. Morgan	West Springfield.
	George A. Tyrrel.....	Grantham.
Stark	Charles McDaniel.....	R. F. D., Enfield.
	C. A. Cole	Percy.
	F. L. Blake	
Stark	Arthur Carter.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Stewartstown (Town)	George Carr..... Willie Hall.....	
Stewartstown (Special).....	George W. Heath..... E. H. Hall.....	West Stewartstown. West Stewartstown.
Stoddard.....	Joseph N. Walker..... Wilman F. Allen.....	West Stewartstown. Munsonville.
	Cummings B. McClure..... Ella E. Abbott.....	Marlow.
Strafford.....	George F. Reed..... M. Corinne Tufts.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester.
	Hiram S. Hill..... Carroll E. Hall.....	Center Strafford.
Stratford.....	G. R. Magoon..... J. C. Hutchins.....	Coös. Coös.
	C. D. Platt.....	
Stratham.....	Frank H. Pearson..... William L. Morse.....	
	Rev. Bernard Copping.....	
Sullivan.....	Arthur H. Rugg..... Joseph A. Reed.....	East Sullivan.
	Mrs. Clara A. Barrett.....	
Sunapee.....	Joseph H. Fulton..... Hattie M. Smith.....	
	George H. Bartlett.....	
Surry.....	H. N. Scripture..... Elva E. Mason.....	Keene.
	J. W. Conley.....	
Sutton.....	Robert L. Smiley..... Fred Sawyer.....	North Sutton. Waterloo..
	Belinda M. Morgan.....	
Swanzy.....	George I. Cutler..... Harvey Sargent.....	West Swanzy. East Swanzy.
	Jessie H. Marsh.....	Westport.
Tamworth.....	Alice B. Remick..... Edward S. Pollard.....	
	Mark E. Robertson.....	Chocoma.
Temple.....	Mrs. George Wheeler..... Mrs. Orlo J. Fiske.....	R. F. D., Wilton.
	John Edwards.....	Wilton.
Thornton.....	Isabelle F. Hazeltine..... Frank D. Lyford.....	Campton Village Campton Village.
	Frank A. Barnard.....	West Thornton.
Tilton (Town).....	George R. Locke..... Etta J. Gile.....	
	W. H. H. Rollins.....	East Tilton.
Tilton (Union).....	O. G. Morrison..... Mrs. C. H. Crockett.....	East Tilton.
	F. T. Sanborn.....	
Troy.....	Franklin Ripley..... Dr. H. S. Platts.....	
	Rev. H. S. Kimball.....	
Tuftenborough.....	John W. Hayley..... Daniel Palmer.....	Center Tuftenborough.
	Orlando Richardson.....	
Unity.....	Chester Ordway..... Spedie A. Newton.....	Melvin Village.
	Emma Stowell.....	Newport.
Wakefield.....	L. E. Wiggins..... H. B. Tuttle.....	Quaker City. Sanbornville.
	G. W. Morrison.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Sanbornville.
Walpole.....	Charles H. Barnes..... James Barrett.....	Union.
	Charles J. O'Neil..... H. E. Putnam.....	North Walpole. North Walpole.
	John M. Graves..... Edward A. Watkins.....	Drewsville.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address when different from town.
Warner.....	Edmund C. Cole..... Mrs. H. M. G. Colby..... Frank W. Johnson.....	
Warren.....	Edmund N. Morrill..... Dr. George A. Weaver..... George E. Brown.....	
Washington.....	Mason H. Dole..... George S. Severance..... Elgin G. Farnsworth.....	East Washington.
Waterville.....	No School Board.....	
Weare.....	Josiah G. Dearborn..... Alfred Osborne..... Mrs. Lucy E. Clough.....	South Weare. North Weare. East Weare.
Webster.....	Mrs. M. J. George..... Milan J. Gilman..... Luther C. Putney.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Warner. R. F. D. No. 1, Contoocook. R. F. D. No. 16, Penacook.
Wentworth.....	Joseph H. Merrill..... Calvin T. Shute..... Leona C. Foster.....	
Wentworth's Loca- tion.....	Florence Cilley..... Mrs. Edgar Bennett..... Mrs. Bell Cameron.....	West Rumney. Errol.
Westmoreland.....	C. F. Capron..... C. M. McCleuning..... E. C. Wellington.....	East Westmoreland.
Whitefield (Town)...	Mrs. F. W. Swett..... Mrs. J. H. Spaulding..... Mrs. A. T. James.....	Spofford.
Whitefield (Special).	E. W. Snow..... F. B. Lewis..... Miss Ina B. Parker.....	
Wilmot.....	Fred E. Goodhue..... Austin E. Langley..... Ernest H. Howard.....	
Wilton.....	Warren P. Putnam..... Richard M. Moore..... May K. Barrett.....	Wilmot Flat.
Winchester.....	George W. Pierce..... Charles J. Fosgate..... Francis H. Buffum.....	
Windham.....	Josie B. Nesmith..... Samuel F. Campbell..... John W. M. Worledge.....	Windham Depot. Windham Depot. Windham Depot.
Windsor.....	Joseph R. Nelson..... George M. Russell..... Mrs. Etta G. Nelson.....	Hillsboro' Upper Village. Hillsboro' Upper Village. Hillsboro' Upper Village.
Wolfeborough.....	Edward H. Lord..... Edward F. Cate..... Rev. A. C. Keith.....	
Woodstock.....	Thomas McCormack..... Mrs. Effie T. Smith..... Mrs. H. D. Emmonds.....	North Woodstock. West Thornton.

APPENDIX G.

INSTITUTIONS OF A HIGHER GRADE.

COLLEGES.

TOWN.	NAME.	
Hanover	Dartmouth College	Rev. William J. Tucker,
	Medical College	<i>Pres.</i> Dr. William T. Smith,
	Thayer School of Engineering.	<i>Dean.</i> Prof. Robert Fletcher.
	Amos Tuck School of Adminis- tration and Finance.....	Prof. Harlow S. Person.
Durham.....	N. H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.....	William D. Gibbs, <i>Pres.</i>
Manchester.....	St. Anselm's College... ..	The Very Rev. Leonard, O. S. B., <i>Director.</i>

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Plymouth.....	State Normal School.....	James E. Klock, <i>Prin.</i>
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PRIVATE SCHOOLS APPROVED AS ACADEMIES

Under Chapter 96 of the Session Laws of 1901.

TOWN.	Institution.	Principal, September, 1906.	Number of assistant teachers.	Number of weeks in school year.	Number of pupils in approved course.	Rate of tuition change per year.
Andover	Proctor Academy.....	Theodore P. Farr.....	2	37	49	\$36.00
Atkinson	Atkinson Academy.....	Herman N. Dunham.....	1	36	24	27.00
Concord	St. Mary's School.....	Isabel M. Parks.....	6	34	17	75.00
Derry	Pinkerton Academy.....	George W. Bingham.....	10	38	91	18.00
Exeter	Robinson Female Seminary.....	Harlan M. Bisbee.....	9	35	107	30.00
Frauenonia	Dow Academy.....	Henry H. Clark.....	1	36	92	30.00
Gilmanton.....	Gilmanton Academy.....	Theodore H. Eaton.....	1	36	14	40.00
Hampton	Hampton Academy.....	Clarence L. Mitchell.....	3	36	70	22.00
Haverhill	Haverhill Academy.....	C. H. Martin.....	1	36	24	15.00
Holderness	School for Boys.....	Rev. Lorin Webster.....	6	34	58	40.00
Kingston	Sauborn Seminary.....	Z. W. Kemp.....	2	38	106	15.00
Merriden	Kimball Union Academy.....	Charles A. Tracy.....	2	38	90	40.00
Merrimack.....	McGaw Institute.....	S. V. Symonds.....	2	36	32	36.00
Milton	Nute High School.....	Clarence E. Kelley.....	2	39	66	18.00
New Hampton	Literary Institution.....	Frank W. Preston.....	9	37	160	42.00
New Ipswich	Appleton Academy.....	H. W. Lewis.....	3	37	24	24.00
New London	Colby Academy.....	Justin O. Wellman.....	7	36	102	20.00
Northwood.....	Coe's Academy.....	E. K. Welch.....	2	38	48	49.00
Pembroke.....	Pembroke Academy.....	Homer F. Northrop.....	2	37	56	40.00
Strafford	Austin Academy.....	Alvin E. Thomas.....	3	36	24	40.00
Tilton	Tilton Seminary.....	George L. Plimpton.....	14	38	286	45.00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROVED AS HIGH SCHOOLS

Under Chapter 96 of the Session Laws of 1901.

TOWN.	Principal September, 1906.	Number in course.	Weeks in school year.	Principal's salary.	Men assist- ants.	Aver- age annual salary.	Women assist- ants.	Average annual salary.	Value of buildings, grounds and appar- atus.
Alton.....	Walter M. Fay.....	4	36	\$550.00	..	.....	1	\$360.00	\$2,000.00
Antrim.....	G. Gordon Newell.....	4	36	720.00	..	.....	1	432.00	.....
Berlin.....	Fred S. Libbey.....	4	37	1,400.00	..	.....	4	556.00	40,000.00
Bethlehem.....	Fred W. Wallace.....	4	35	1,000.00	..	.....	2	315.00	5,125.00
Bristol.....	Josephine Emery.....	2	36	540.00	..	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Canaan.....	Winfield S. Barney.....	2	36	500.00	..	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Claremont.....	Leroy S. Dewey.....	4	37	1,500.00	1	\$600.00	3	600.00	25,000.00
Colebrook.....	N. Everett Marks.....	4	36	1,050.00	1	720.00	1	400.00	8,000.00
Concord.....	Charles F. Cook.....	4	38	1,800.00	2	875.00	10	700.00	100,000.00
Penacook.....	George H. Harmon.....	3	36	800.00	..	.....	.....	.....	14,000.00
Dover.....	E. W. Butterfield.....	4	37	1,800.00	2	1,000.00	6	576.67	101,000.00
Exeter.....	Harry E. Walker.....	3	36	1,400.00	..	.....	1	500.00	8,000.00
Farmington.....	W. B. Woodbury.....	4	38	1,300.00	..	.....	2	455.92	15,000.00
Franklin.....	Harry P. Sweet.....	4	36	1,300.00	4	.....	4	525.00	50,000.00
Goffstown.....	Charles H. Walker.....	4	36	750.00	..	.....	2	360.00	13,200.00
Gorham.....	W. H. S. Ellingwood.....	4	25	900.00	..	.....	2	350.00	350.00
Hampstead.....	Walter W. Herriock.....	4	36	800.00	3	.....	1	360.00	12,000.00
Hannover.....	Franklin L. Heald.....	4	36	1,000.00	..	.....	2	625.00	8,100.00
Hemiker.....	H. C. Stoughton.....	4	35	750.00	..	.....	1	350.00	9,000.00
Hillsborough.....	Everett T. Whitford.....	4	36	950.00	..	.....	2	396.00	25,000.00
Hillsdale.....	D. L. Fisher.....	4	37	1,150.00	..	.....	2	475.00	10,000.00
Hopkinton.....	Elmer E. Sawyer.....	4	36	800.00	..	.....	1	324.00	8,250.00
Keene.....	Leslie L. Cleveland.....	4	38	1,900.00	3	1,125.00	6	620.00	50,000.00
Laconia.....	Albert A. Griffin.....	4	36	1,300.00	2	650.00	3	550.00	30,000.00
Lancaster.....	Willis O. Smith.....	4	36	1,400.00	2	700.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Lebanon.....	Charles A. Crowell, Jr.....	4	36	1,200.00	..	.....	3	450.00	25,000.00
Lisbon.....	Charles L. Wallace.....	4	36	1,500.00	..	.....	2	560.90	31,000.00
Littleton.....	Stella M. Osgood.....	4	38	700.00	1	600.00	4	550.00	61,450.00
Manchester.....	George H. Libby.....	4	38	2,200.00	5	1,225.00	12	708.33	200,000.00

Marlborough.....	4	700.00	.....	.....	.....	1	450.00	7,500.00
Meredith.....	2	675.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Milford.....	4	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	4	500.00	35,000.00
Nashua.....	4	1,850.00	.....	2	1,200.00	9	713.33	92,000.00
New Boston.....	4	550.00	.....	.....	.....	1	408.00	5,000.00
Newmarket.....	4	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	450.00	5,500.00
Newport.....	36	1,000.00	1	500.00	.....	2	475.00	25,500.00
Peterborough.....	4	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2	472.00	5,500.00
Pittsfield.....	36	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2	466.00	7,300.00
Plymouth.....	40	1,350.00	3	733.33	.....	4	550.00	45,000.00
Portsmouth.....	4	1,400.00	3	950.00	.....	7	742.80	130,000.00
Rochester.....	38	1,200.00	2	585.00	.....	4	612.25	50,000.00
Somersworth.....	4	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	3	565.66	20,000.00
Stratford.....	4	850.00	.....	.....	.....	1	400.00	5,500.00
Troy.....	36	540.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,100.00
Walpole.....	34	700.00	.....	.....	.....	1	340.00	5,000.00
Warner.....	4	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	2	450.00	.....
Whitefield.....	38	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	3	450.00	22,000.00
Wilton.....	36	800.00	.....	.....	.....	2	360.00	30,000.00
Winchester.....	4	700.00	.....	.....	.....	1	350.00	.....
Windsor.....	4	1,200.00	1	450.00	.....	1	450.00	30,000.00

* Paid by Dartmouth College.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

TOWN.	Institution.	Principal.
Concord	St. Paul's School.....	Rev. Dr. Henry Fergus- son.
Dover	St. Joseph's High School	Christian Brothers.
	Sacred Heart High School	Sisters of Mercy.
Exeter	Phillips Academy.....	Harlan P. Amen.
Lebanon	Rockland Military Academy ..	Elmer E. French.
Manchester	Mt. St. Mary's Academy.....	Sisters of Mercy.
	St. Augustine's Academy	Brothers of the Sacred Heart.
	St. Augustine's Boarding School	Sisters of Jesus and Mary.
	St. Joseph's High School	Christian Brothers.
Wolfeborough	Brewster Academy	Edwin H. Lord.

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF PERSONS HOLDING PERMANENT STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Teachers are requested to note errors of addresses, etc., and report the same to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ruth Amelia Abbe	Bethlehem
Blanche N. Abbott	Laconia
Helen Marie Ackerman	Bristol
Isabel E. Adams	Mill Village
Mary Abbie Adams	Gilsum
Hannah Ahern	Plymouth
Mary Agnes Ahern	Plymouth
Harriet H. Albee	Charlestown
Christabel Allen	Littleton
Edna Adelaide Allison	Flume House
Grace B. Applebee	Ashland
Eda V. Archibald	Talcottville, Conn.
Bertha A. Arnstein	Dover
Martha L. Atkinson	Laconia
Willard B. Atwell	Coös
Andrew P. Averill	Edgartown, Mass.
Mildred E. Avery	East Washington
Gladys M. Baker	Ashland
Ina Luetta Balch	Antrim
Alura N. Barnes	St. Albans, Vt.
Eva J. Barney	Grafton
David B. Bartlett	Manchester
Lillian Bartlett	Sunapee
Mary E. Batchelder	Greenville
Anna Lora Beauchemin	Laconia
Lois D. Beck	Greenland
Georgiana Belanger	Ashland
Frank Howe Benedict	Sutton, Mass.
Arthur G. Berry	Plymouth
Ethel L. Berry	Plymouth

Vera E. Berry	Meredith
Charles W. Bickford	Manchester
Angie Bishop	Colebrook
Helen K. Bittinger	Haverhill
Susie Blanchard	Peacham, Vt.
Fannie S. Blood	Greenville
Laura M. Blood	New Boston
L. Estella Blood	Bradford
Grace M. Bothell	Lancaster
Florence Elsie Boudette	White River Junction, Vt.
Bessie P. Boutelle	Dorchester, Mass.
Jennie Elizabeth Bowden	Manchester
Nellie Joanna Boynton	Concord
Charles Albert Breck	Methuen, Mass.
Mary A. Brennan	Manchester
Florence V. Brewer	Salmon Falls
Annie C. Brierly	Dover
Florence E. Brockway	Warner
Daisy L. Bronson	Pattenville
Bertram D. Brown	Hudson, Mass.
Eva A. Brown	Nashua
Grace M. Brown	Lakeport
Harry A. Brown	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Ethel G. Brownsett	Lakeport
Edith M. Bucklin	Canaan
Lottie Etta Buffum	Antrim
Vryling W. Buffum	Winchester
Eva M. Bugbee	Wilton
Gertrude Bullard	Antrim
Georgia A. Bullock	Tilton
Julia M. Burleigh	Laconia
Theodate Burpee	Lakeport
Mary Edna Buswell	Chester
Margaret Butler	South Columbia
Tryphena M. Butterfield	Antrim
Martha A. Buzzell	Lawrence, Mass.
Hattie L. Campbell	Plymouth

Hattie M. Campbell	Franklin
Katharine L. Carbee	Hatley, P. Q.
Maude G. Carleton	Goffstown
Mabel G. Carley	Canaan Street
David F. Carpenter	Orford
Helen B. Carr	Goffstown
Mabel A. Carruth	Manchester
Edgar D. Cass	Manchester
Elizabeth Cate	Manchester
Grace E. Chandler	Concord
Alice S. Chase	Franconia
Edith Myrtle Chase	East Harpswell, Me.
Elizabeth Cate	Manchester
Eva M. Cheney	Pembroke
Ina M. Cheney	Somersworth
Florence A. Chesley	Freedom
Edith Child	Woodsville
Sarah L. Clancy	Nashua
Blanche M. Clark	Milford
Clarice V. Clark	North Woodstock
Isa M. Clark	Danbury
Nina B. Clark	Sanbornville
Ida M. Coburn	Lisbon
Winifred Cochrane	Antrim
Dorothy M. Coleman	Newington
Mary G. Collins	Plymouth
Nellie Collins	Rochester
M. Alice Connor	Newfields
Emily E. Cook	Rumney Depot
Mary R. Cook	East Washington
Isaac Copp	Alton
Blanche L. Corning	Manchester
Mary Cotter	Manchester
William H. Cummings	Claremont
Theresa C. Curran	Somersworth
Clinton Harvey Currier	Manchester
Clintina E. Curtis	Plymouth

William H. Cutler	.	.	.	.	.	Lisbon
Anna Ardelle Dalton	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Bertha L. Dame	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Elwin Damon	.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
Mary B. Dane	.	.	.	.	.	New Boston
Valina J. Darling	.	.	.	.	.	Newport
Blanche M. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	Chicopee, Mass.
Carrie Edna Davis	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Emie Oletta Davis	.	.	.	.	.	Saco, Me.
Grace L. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Jeannette S. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	Kingston
Myrtle M. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Walter I. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Ruby W. Davison	.	.	.	.	.	Holderness
Florence M. Dearborn	.	.	.	.	.	Campton Village
Ruth S. Dennett	.	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield
May F. Dickerson	.	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
Colema L. Dickey	.	.	.	.	.	Ellensburg, Wash.
Hattie Pearl Dickinson	.	.	.	.	.	Lisbon
Nina M. Doanan	.	.	.	.	.	Greenville
Ellen M. Dodge	.	.	.	.	.	East Holliston, Mass.
Ethel A. Dodge	.	.	.	.	.	Andover
Winifred Dodge	.	.	.	.	.	New Boston
Marion E. Doe	.	.	.	.	.	Rumney
Bessie C. Dolliver	.	.	.	.	.	South Lyndeborough
Katherine E. Donovan	.	.	.	.	.	Bethlehem
Carroll H. Drown	.	.	.	.	.	Milford
Nellie F. Dunnington	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Mary A. Durgin	.	.	.	.	.	Newmarket
Jessie M. Dustin	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Luella Eaton	.	.	.	.	.	Wells, Me.
Sarah A. Edgerly	.	.	.	.	.	Chocoma
Sarah M. Edmester	.	.	.	.	.	Boston
Corella C. Eggleston	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Mary C. Emery	.	.	.	.	.	Auburn
Mildred E. Emery	.	.	.	.	.	Canterbury
Amelia Emons	.	.	.	.	.	Wilmot Flat

Bertha A. Evans	.	.	.	.	.	Exeter
Lillian M. Eveleth	.	.	.	.	.	Gilmanton
Fannie Jane Everett	.	.	.	.	.	Atkinson
Idella K. Farnum	.	.	.	.	.	Danbury
Florence Fassett	.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
Mary A. Felsh	.	.	.	.	.	Ashuelot
Warren E. Fisher	.	.	.	.	.	Springfield, Vt.
Effie M. Fitts	.	.	.	.	.	Hanover Center
Addie L. Flanders	.	.	.	.	.	New Hampton
Daisy Elvira Flanders	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Ethel S. Fletcher	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Katharine O. Fletcher	.	.	.	.	.	Amherst, Mass.
Cora Follansbee	.	.	.	.	.	East Chester
Channing Folsom	.	.	.	.	.	Newmarket
Addie P. Forbes	.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
Nellie M. Forbes	.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
Florence M. Forristall	.	.	.	.	.	Alstead
Sophia U. Forsman	.	.	.	.	.	Dorchester
Alice M. Foss	.	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield
George E. Foss	.	.	.	.	.	Springfield, Mass.
Ione L. Foss	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Mary E. Foss	.	.	.	.	.	Tilton
Marion E. Fowle	.	.	.	.	.	Amherst
Carrie M. Fowler	.	.	.	.	.	South Newbury
Ida M. Fowler	.	.	.	.	.	Short Falls
Blanche I. French	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Vena Annie Frost	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
Addie B. Gardner	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Mabel M. Gardner	.	.	.	.	.	Bradford
Lizabel Gay	.	.	.	.	.	Hillsborough Center
*Agnes B. George	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
Millie K. Gile	.	.	.	.	.	Pembroke
Elizabeth M. Gillespie	.	.	.	.	.	Somersworth
Mary Z. Gillingham	.	.	.	.	.	South Newbury
Mabelle F. Gilman	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Susie F. Goddard	.	.	.	.	.	Norwich, Vt.
Eva M. Godfrey	.	.	.	.	.	Northwood Center

Emma F. Gordon	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Alice M. Gore	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Eliza G. Gove	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Blanche A. Gould	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Annie L. Gourley	.	.	.	.	.	Dunbarton
Margaret Grant	.	.	.	.	.	Vinalhaven, Me.
Grace E. Graves	.	.	.	.	.	Newport
Gertrude J. Green	.	.	.	.	.	Chester
Jessie F. Grieves	.	.	.	.	.	Somerville, Mass.
Emma F. Griffin	.	.	.	.	.	Gossville
Mabel F. Griffin	.	.	.	.	.	Raymond
H. L. Grinnell, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	West Derry
Barbara A. Gulliver	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Ethel M. Hadley	.	.	.	.	.	South Lyndeborough
Lillian F. Haines	.	.	.	.	.	North Hampton
Blanche E. Hall	.	.	.	.	.	Wentworth
Mabel A. Hall	.	.	.	.	.	Stratford
Edith F. Hannaford	.	.	.	.	.	Peterborough
Sarah E. Hanson	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Jessie Harmon	.	.	.	.	.	Farmington
Lettie B. Harriman	.	.	.	.	.	Ashland
Thaddeus W. Harris	.	.	.	.	.	Keene
Annie I. Hart	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
Gertrude M. Hart	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Lulu Z. Hart	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Bessie M Hartshorn	.	.	.	.	.	Wilton
Cora Haseltine	.	.	.	.	.	Haverhill, Mass.
Ethyle Hawkins	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Rena S. Hezeltine	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Minnie A. Higgins	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Norma A. Hill	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Florence Hills	.	.	.	.	.	Nashua
Minna Hodge	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough Falls
Sarah A. Hodgman	.	.	.	.	.	Bedford
Nellie A. Holahan	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Ethel R. Horne	.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield
M. Gertrude Horne	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough

Vira A. Horner	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Alice J. Howard	.	.	.	.	.	Barre, Vt.
Bessie E. Hoyt	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
Edgar E. Hulse	.	.	.	.	.	Dorchester, Mass.
Isaac Huse, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Mildred Hutchinson	.	.	.	.	.	Norwich, Vt.
Agnes D. Jaclard	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Margaret B. Jameson	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim
Addie V. Jewell	.	.	.	.	.	West Newbury, Vt.
Alys E. M. Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	Hanover
Florence L. Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	Newbury, Vt.
Frank C. Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	Hillsborough Bridge
Gertrude Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	Lisbon
James H. Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	Bradford
Mabel Jordan	.	.	.	.	.	West Lebanon
J. Maude Kenney	.	.	.	.	.	North Weare
Bessie B. Kinne	.	.	.	.	.	Littleton
Sarah L. Kinney	.	.	.	.	.	Claremont
G. G. Klock	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Ida M. Klock	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
M. Lena Klock	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Alonzo J. Knowlton	.	.	.	.	.	Presque Isle, Me.
Myra Knowlton	.	.	.	.	.	Riverdale
Bertha Lamprey	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
Izora G. Lamprey	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
Maude A. Lamprey	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
S. Blanche Lamprey	.	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
Myra F. Lane	.	.	.	.	.	Gilmanton
Ruth E. Lane	.	.	.	.	.	Gilmanton
Mabelle M. Lang	.	.	.	.	.	Lakeport
Julia F. Langdell	.	.	.	.	.	New Boston
Nellie S. Laughlin	.	.	.	.	.	St. Johnsbury
Ellen M. Lawlor	.	.	.	.	.	Lowell, Mass.
Grace E. Lawrence.	.	.	.	.	.	Meredith
Nettie E. Leach	.	.	.	.	.	Exeter
Bernice A. Leavitt	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Florence M. Leavitt	.	.	.	.	.	Lakeport

Bessie F. Leckie	Manchester
Fred S. Libbey	Berlin
Phebe E. Libbey	Whitefield
Minnie Moore Libby	Laconia
Lena M. Liscom	Hinsdale
Mildred Leola Lomas	Colebrook
Mary E. Lord	Boston, Mass.
Edith C. Loring	Milford
Everett G. Loring	Kingston, Mass.
Ada E. Loughead	Franklin Falls
Annie B. Lyon	Pelham
James A. MacDougall	Warner
Ella Lillian Major	Lancaster
Laura Helen Manderson	Gorham
Bertha L. Marden	New Boston
Grace E. Marden	Short Falls
Mabel Marden	Suncook
Belle H. Marsh	Newmarket
Clarence H. Martin	Haverhill
Ethel Avis Martin	East Grafton
Oriola E. Martin	Manchester
Robert W. Martin	Sabattus, Me.
Lutie E. Mason	Laconia
Alta B. Maxwell	Dover
Abbie G. May	Barton, Vt.
Susan E. McAllister	Newbury Center, Vt.
Sullivan H. McColleston	Marlborough
Mary McDonough	Dover
Ruby E. McIntire	Concord
Elizabeth A. McLaughlin	Laconia
Jennie R. McLaughlin	Manchester
Katherine M. McLaughlin	Laconia
Adelaide Merrill	Hampton
Florence E. Merrill	Plymouth
Leon O. Merrill	Pittsfield
Mary E. Merrill	North Haverhill
Nettie P. Merrill	Warren

Etta M. Miller	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim
Mary A. Miller	.	.	.	.	.	Francestown
Benjamin S. Mooney	.	.	.	.	.	Rochester
Josephine Moore	.	.	.	.	.	Lakeport
May W. Moore	.	.	.	.	.	Wilton
M. Elsie Moore	.	.	.	.	.	Goffstown
Alfred B. Morrill	.	.	.	.	.	Walpole
Annie L. Morrison	.	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
Fanny L. Morrison	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Florence A. Morrison	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Grace E. Morse	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Helen F. Moulton	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Mary L. Mudgett	.	.	.	.	.	Lisbon
Edith Murphy	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Florence A. Murray	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin Mills
Ethel L. Muzzey	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim
Violet B. Naas	.	.	.	.	.	Lisbon
Winifred S. Nichols	.	.	.	.	.	Ashland
Marguerite Noonan	.	.	.	.	.	Gorham
Henrietta Norton	.	.	.	.	.	West Derry
Nellie Traverse Nute	.	.	.	.	.	Milton
Mary T. O'Connor	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
Mary H. O'Dowd	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
William R. O'Neil	.	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
Margaret C. O'Shea	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Ethel M. Odell	.	.	.	.	.	Bennington
Annie T. Ordway	.	.	.	.	.	Penacook
Charles Osborne	.	.	.	.	.	North Weare
Annah Osgood	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin Falls
Mae Eloise Osgood	.	.	.	.	.	Epping
Henrietta Otterson	.	.	.	.	.	Hooksett
Emma S. Page	.	.	.	.	.	Gilmanton
Josephine Page	.	.	.	.	.	Sanbornville
Norman J. Page	.	.	.	.	.	Woodsville
Alice M. Paige	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
Ethel M. Paige	.	.	.	.	.	Stoneham, Mass.
Zetta M. Paige	.	.	.	.	.	Goffstown

Donna M. Palkey	Plymouth
Ida F. Pattee	Bristol
Lena Patten	Bristol
Wilhelmina Patterson	Salem, Mass.
Ina J. Pearson	Laconia
Etta C. Pease	Penacook
Gertrude M. Perry	Portsmouth
Myra Frances Perry	Antrim
Helen B. Phillips	Franklin
L. Grace Pillsbury	Plymouth
Blanche M. Plaisted	Plymouth
Eliza R. Pratt	West Hartford, Vt.
Henry H. Pratt	Littleton, Mass.
Lela M. Pray	Bristol
M. Carlena Prescott	Manchester
Mary Putnam	Wilton
Alice T. Quinn	Plymouth
Alice S. Rand	Canaan
Gertrude Randall	Penacook
Helen D. Randall	Pittsfield
Mary A. Redmond	Lancaster
Agnes Regan	Portsmouth
Crissia B. Renfrew	Peacham, Vt.
Florence Reynolds	South Bolton, Que.
Clinton J. Richards	Bar Harbor, Me.
J. Sherman Richardson	Brookline, Mass.
Mabel A. Richardson	Los Angeles, Cal.
Emma Roberts	Laconia
Eva A. Roberts	Plymouth
Henry S. Roberts	Wolfeborough
M. Louisa Roberts	Greenland
Nora C. Roberts	Seckonk, Mass.
Thomas A. Roberts	Lebanon
Blanche G. Rogers	Plymouth
Mabel DeV. Rogers	Chester
Annie I. Rollins	Rochester
Bessie A. Rollins	Grafton

Charles J. Ross	.	.	.	.	East Corinth, Me.
Maud Rowe	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Anna L. Rowell.	.	.	.	.	Newton
Una R. Rowell	.	.	.	.	New London
Susan C. Russell	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Channing T. Sanborn	.	.	.	.	Union
Henry C. Sanborn	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Myrtie B. Sanborn	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Emma L. Sanders	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Gertrude Sanders	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Harriet M. Sanders	.	.	.	.	Claremont
Alice Sargent	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Grace O. Sargent	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Edith Blanche Sarson	.	.	.	.	Bartlett
Carlena A. Savory	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Gertrude E. Sawyer	.	.	.	.	North Weare
Annie A. Schlenker	.	.	.	.	Rochester
Abbie Scruton	.	.	.	.	Rochester
Alta B. Scruton	.	.	.	.	Gonic
Helen L. Seavey	.	.	.	.	Greenland
Ella C. Shannon	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Minnie B. Shattuck	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Ella M. Shaw	.	.	.	.	Andover
Martha M. Shepard	.	.	.	.	Ashland
Ernest L. Silver	.	.	.	.	Portsmouth
Frances Simpson	.	.	.	.	Bradford
Margaret I. Simpson	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Robert J. Sisk	.	.	.	.	Dover
Donna M. Slater	.	.	.	.	Rumney Depot
Alice E. Small	.	.	.	.	Northwood Narrows
Maude E. Smart	.	.	.	.	Colebrook
Melville C. Smart	.	.	.	.	Littleton
Bertha G. Smith	.	.	.	.	West Derry
Luella F. Smith	.	.	.	.	Claremont
Mary L. Smith	.	.	.	.	South Acworth
Mattie M. Smith	.	.	.	.	Lakeport
Mehitable J. Smith	.	.	.	.	Raymond

Willis O. Smith	.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
Mary Southwick	.	.	.	.	.	Marlborough
Sarah E. Spaulding	.	.	.	.	.	Rumney
Alice C. Spaulding	.	.	.	.	.	Somersworth
Fred L. V. Spaulding	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Alice I. Spencer	.	.	.	.	.	Lawrence, Kan.
Kathrina E. Spencer	.	.	.	.	.	Hanover Center
Nancy C. Spencer	.	.	.	.	.	Newmarket
Zella Gertrude Spencer	.	.	.	.	.	Rochester
Ida M. Spooner	.	.	.	.	.	Franconia
Wilbur B. Sprague	.	.	.	.	.	Winchendon, Mass.
Maud Starling	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Bernice M. Stearns	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Henry B. Stearns	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Blanche Stedman	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Henrietta Steinfeld	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Carolyn T. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	Salmon Falls
Dorothy G. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Ethel M. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin
Mary E. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	Clinton Grove
Annie E. Stickney	.	.	.	.	.	Campton
Blanche L. Stirling	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Hattie Stone	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Phœbe E. Stone	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Lena A. Stover	.	.	.	.	.	Kittery, Me.
Bertice Z. Streeter	.	.	.	.	.	Claremont
Annuia Florina Sullivan	.	.	.	.	.	Somersworth
George W. Sumner	.	.	.	.	.	Hill
Frank S. Sutcliffe	.	.	.	.	.	Newport
Mabel M. Sutton	.	.	.	.	.	Laconia
Edith L. Swain	.	.	.	.	.	Lakeport
Augusta M. Tappan	.	.	.	.	.	West Lebanon
Aaria M. Taylor	.	.	.	.	.	Concord
Cora Wood Taylor	.	.	.	.	.	Dalton
J. Maude Taylor	.	.	.	.	.	Center Effingham
Mary Emma Taylor	.	.	.	.	.	Alexandria
Lena M. Tewksbury	.	.	.	.	.	Colebrook

Lillian T. Thomas	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Agnes Thompson	.	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
Isabel Thyng	.	.	.	.	.	Woodsville
Minnie B. Timson	.	.	.	.	Hyde Park, Mass.	
Mae B. Tirrell	.	.	.	.	West Manchester	
Bertha M. Tisdale	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Rachel E. Toas	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Ethel A. Tobey	.	.	.	.	.	Pike's Station
Oliver H. Toothaker	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Charles A. Tracy	.	.	.	.	.	Meriden
Emily N. Tracy	.	.	.	.	.	Windsor, Vt.
Laura A. True	.	.	.	.	.	Hillsborough Bridge
Evelyn Tucker	.	.	.	.	.	Lakeport
Fanny J. Tucker	.	.	.	.	.	Colebrook
Clara B. Tuttle	.	.	.	.	Newbury Center, Vt.	
Ethelyn A. Tuttle	.	.	.	.	North Nottingham	
Ina Ethel Tuttle	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Clara E. Upton	.	.	.	.	.	Nashua
Ross Varden	.	.	.	.	.	Westwood, Mass.
Lida Varney	.	.	.	.	.	Gonic
Annie M. Vose	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester
Shirley M. Wallace	.	.	.	.	.	Livermore Falls
Dessa M. Washburn	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth
Martha B. Watson	.	.	.	.	.	Ashland
Arthur R. Webster	.	.	.	.	.	Medford, Mass.
Sadie Wells	.	.	.	.	.	Danbury
Nellie M. Wentworth	.	.	.	.	.	Milton
Eva M. Whalen	.	.	.	.	.	Bethlehem
George H. Whitcher	.	.	.	.	.	Berlin
Jennie N. Whitcher	.	.	.	.	.	Easton
Bertha Whitney	.	.	.	.	.	Franconia
Louis L. Whitney	.	.	.	.	Kendall Green, Mass.	
Edith Whittemore	.	.	.	.	.	Pembroke
Edwin J. Whittemore	.	.	.	.	.	Rochester
Sarah Morse Whitton	.	.	.	.	.	Wolfeborough
Maude Wiggin	.	.	.	.	.	Dover
Mary Ann Wight	.	.	.	.	.	Gilmanton

J. E. Wignot	Wellfleet, Mass.
Harriette B. Wilder	Lancaster
Henrietta G. Wilder	Lancaster
Harriet Williamson	Manchester
Jennie Williamson	Manchester
George Winch	Manchester
Clara W. Winslow	Portsmouth
Mary E. Woodbury	Franeestown
William B. Woodbury	Farmington
Hervey L. Woodward	Bath
Lura C. Worthen	Melvin Mills
Bertha M. Wright	Rumney Depot
Annabel D. Wyman	Manchester
Nellie L. Wyman	Meriden
Addie Estelle Young	Franconia
Edith Belle Young	Franconia

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE NORMAL
SCHOOL FOR 1905.*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Normal School :*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my report as treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in treasurer's hands September 1,	
1904	\$1,320.12
of state treasurer	25,000.00
check returned (H. Goldberger)	4.50
of Plymouth school district on	
contract	500.00
of Plymouth school district, ser-	
vices of drawing teachers	100.00
of Plymouth school district, text-	
books	244.35
of G. R. Magoon, for old piano	15.00
	————— \$27,183.97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for salaries	\$17,566.14
repairs	1,244.23
books and supplies	1,348.75
lighting and water	100.12
furnishings and apparatus	1,682.18
fuel	1,783.35
miscellaneous expenses	823.47
Cash in treasurer's hands	2,635.73
	————— \$27,183.97

GEORGE H. ADAMS,
Treasurer.

August 22, 1905.

I have this day examined the foregoing account of George H. Adams, treasurer, and find the items properly vouched and the account correctly cast.

JAMES C. SIMPSON,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR 1906.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith submit my report as treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in treasurer's hands September 1,	
1905	\$2,635.73
of state treasurer	25,000.00
of Plymouth school district, bal-	
ance due on contract for year	
ending June, 1905	500.00
of Plymouth school district, on	
contract for year ending June,	
1906	1,000.00
of Plymouth school district, ser-	
vices of drawing teacher	100.00
of Plymouth school district for	
text-books and supplies (two	
years)	541.35
for tuition of non-resident pupils	25.00
for old desks sold	17.50
for fuel furnished normal hall	882.00
	—————
	\$30,701.58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for salaries	\$18,315.00
repairs	1,735.78
books and supplies . .	2,075.59
furnishings and apparatus .	3,207.83
lighting and water . .	264.55
fuel	815.22
insurance	187.80
miscellaneous expenses .	1,187.50
Cash in treasurer's hands . .	2,912.31
	————— \$30,701.58

GEORGE H. ADAMS,
Treasurer.

September 5, 1906.

I have this day examined the foregoing account and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

HENRY H. CLARK,
Auditor.

APPENDIX J.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION ADOPTED AT THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, 1905.

We, the teachers of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, do make the following Declaration of Principles:

I. The constant advancement in all educational lines throughout the nation demands ever increasing qualifications on the part of teachers. Success in teaching therefore demands higher professional training, and such training deserves and should receive compensation commensurate with the increased qualifications.

II. The highest purpose in education is character building, the making of men and women who shall be citizens worthy in every way to help direct the destinies of the nation. This truth places obligations upon teachers and school authorities alike and should receive constantly increasing attention.

III. We believe that one normal school is absolutely inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand for trained teachers in this state, and we urge upon the law-making body of the state the immediate necessity of increased facilities in this line as being greater than that of any other objects for which special legislative appropriations are being sought.

IV. Large school boards do not generally serve the best interests of the public, especially when composed of men in no way familiar with the educational needs of their communities.

We view with satisfaction, therefore, the tendency to diminish the size of school boards and to leave to experts the decision of educational questions.

V. The high school law of 1901 has proved itself most ef-

fective for its intended purpose. We believe that the principle of equalization of school privileges already accepted by the state should be extended until all property in the state is taxed for the equal benefit of every child in the state.

VI. Too many children still fail to gain the highest education within their reach through the unwillingness of parents to co-operate with the state in its efforts to secure to every child his fullest opportunities. We believe that such an attitude on the part of parents strikes at the very roots of material prosperity, as well as the civic foundations of democracy.

VII. We view with pleasure the present attitude of the employers of labor in this state in helping to maintain the laws regarding child labor, and we earnestly look forward to the extension of child labor legislation throughout the nation until every state shall be placed upon at least an equal footing with our own.

VIII. No school system can be a success which has not at its head men of broad culture, training and experience. We therefore rejoice in the increasing number of school superintendencies in the state and look forward hopefully to the day when every school within the state shall be under expert supervision.

IX. There can be no really constructive work in the improvement of schools, except as the teacher is assured *of* and held *to* a long term of employment. We therefore trust that the time is near at hand when the present custom of annual election of teachers shall be done away with and when teachers who have shown their ability during a probationary period shall be assured of that permanency of position during competency and good behavior which is granted the state judiciary, and which alone can secure the best results.

X. No calling in this enlightened age is deserving of the name of a profession unless its followers are serving under some recognized power-giving head. We therefore demand that the teachers' calling in the state of New Hampshire be made a *profession* through the placing of the power of certification in the hands of the Department of Public Instruction, where alone it can be properly administered.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIFTY-THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1906.

Resolved, That the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association extend a unanimous vote of thanks :

To the citizens and Board of Trade of Manchester for their welcome and the freedom of the city ;

To the teachers of the city and to their committees for their hospitality, courtesy in providing halls for meetings and for their program of music ;

To the Federation of Women's Clubs for their courtesy in their reception of the visiting teachers ;

To the society of the Universalist Church for their thoughtfulness in providing rest rooms between the sessions of the Association, and

To all those who have so generously extended all the kindness, courtesy and hospitality which have everywhere been extended during this session of the Association. Be it further

Resolved, As recommended by the committee on legislation, that the State Teachers' Association sees and feels the need of more facilities for normal training in our state, and recommends the establishing of a normal school in the southeastern part of the state and another in the southwestern. The constant increase in the demand for trained teachers in the towns is most gratifying and is constantly in excess of the supply. We understand how the remoteness of location hinders the attendance of worthy and deserving young ladies of limited means and many turn to other employments or go to a normal school in some neighboring state and are thus lost to us. New Hampshire needs all her best talent and should suitably provide for its development and enjoy its work in our own schools and upon our own children.

The State Teachers' Association asks a law for a proper

and uniform state certification of teachers. The state which nobly aids the educational interests and work of the commonwealth by taxation should properly conserve the use of these funds and prevent their being wasted upon poorly trained and incompetent teachers by a just and uniform requirement for the certification of all teachers. The interest of taxpayers, children, school boards, parents and teachers, each and all demand a law that will require preparation and fitness for service before employment. Justice to teachers and taught urgently appeals for a due standard of certification.

One of the most satisfactory and beneficial laws passed in recent years is the equalization law touching school funds and their distribution. It has worked great good in all of the rural communities receiving aid thereby. We therefore submit the following :

Resolved, That the equalization law regarding school funds should be extended to reach more towns. All recommendations advanced in its favor at first have proved true, and apply to-day as aptly as they formerly did, and would become equally advantageous in their wider application and distribution.

GEORGE WINCH,
F. W. WALLACE,
J. WILSON HOBBS,

Committee on Resolutions.

APPENDIX K.

APPENDIX K.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT

IN

State v. Hall.

Indictment for not causing a child eleven years of age in the custody and control of the respondent to attend a public school, Laws 1903, c. 13.

It was agreed before Chief Justice Wallace that the respondent was guilty unless the following facts constitute a defense: The respondent and the child reside in the school district of Orford, three miles from a schoolhouse in the district where a public school is annually taught; an unreasonable distance under the circumstances for the child to walk, and no transportation was provided by the school board. The board set aside twenty-five per cent. of the school money for the conveyance of scholars, and offered the defendant a proportionate part of that sum to convey this child and others in his custody and under his control to and from school. The respondent declined to accept the sum offered, and refused to transport the child. The board were unable to procure any one to do so for the sum offered the defendant. The rate offered the respondent for the services was the same paid for the conveyance of other scholars in the district where such conveyance was required.

Marshall D. Cobleigh, solicitor, for the state.

Batchellor & Mitchell for the respondent.

Parsons, C. J. "Every person having the custody and control of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen

years residing in a school district in which a public school is annually taught, shall cause such child to attend the public school all the time such school is in session, unless," Laws 1903, c. 13; Laws 1901, c. 61, s. 14; Public Statutes, c. 93, s. 14. The respondent is indicted under this section. It appears that he resides three miles from the place where the school is taught; that the distance is an unreasonable one for the child to walk, and that no conveyance has been provided by the school board. The sole question in the case is whether his failure to provide conveyance for the child to and from school, or to secure a residence for himself and child, or for the child, within reasonable walking distance of a schoolhouse in which a school is taught, is a violation of the statute. The section under which the respondent is indicted was first enacted in 1871 It was then expressly provided that to be amenable to the law the person in charge of the child must be one "residing in any school district in which a public school is annually taught within two miles by the nearest travelled road from his residence." Laws 1871, c. 2, s. 1. In the re-enactment of 1878 the same provision is found, General Laws, c. 91, s. 14. In the revision of 1891 the reference to the distance of the person's residence from the place where the school is taught is omitted, and the statute appears in its present form so far as it relates to this question. Public Statutes, c. 93, s. 14; Laws 1901, c. 61, s. 14; Laws 1903, c. 13. If their omission was intended to impose the duty of conveyance upon the person in charge of the child when the distance was as great as in this case, the omission constituted a material change in the law.

If no change in the law was intended, the respondent is not within the terms of the statute, residing as he does three miles from the school. The commissioners who prepared the revision known as the Public Statutes indicate by the marginal note in their report that the omission was made by them without intent to change existing law. Comrs. Rept. Public Statutes, p. 11, c. 92, s. 14. If by statutory enactment since the General Laws the clause in question had been impliedly

repealed or made nugatory, its omission upon re-enactment did not change existing law. If the law as it stood did not require the person named therein to furnish conveyance for a child in his care who could not be reasonably required to walk less than two miles, the law was not materially changed except by dropping the legislative definition of two miles as the limit of the reasonable distance which children could be required to walk. Both of these considerations appear to be well founded and to establish that no change in the law was intended in 1891.

In 1878 towns and districts were authorized to expend not exceeding ten per cent. of the school money for the conveyance of scholars residing not less than one mile and a half from school, Laws 1878, c. 55, and in 1885 by the statute abolishing school districts, the amount expendable by the school board for this purpose was increased to twenty-five per cent. of the school money, Laws 1885, c. 43, s. 5. The latter provision was re-enacted in the Public Statutes, c. 92, s. 1. If the omission made in the enactment of the section under which the respondent is indicted was understood to require the parent or guardian to provide for the conveyance of the child, there was no occasion to authorize the school board to do it. The purpose of both sections was to secure the attendance of children of the school age. If the law did not require the guardian residing two miles from the school to cause children in his care to attend even when conveyance was furnished by the school board, the purpose of the law was defeated. Although conveyance was provided, the child might not be permitted to attend. One general purpose of the law abolishing school districts was to gather children together into larger schools where they might receive better instruction for longer terms. The conveyance was intended as a substitute for school accommodations in a neighborhood where the scholars were too few to render the maintenance of a separate school reasonable or profitable. By implication at least, distance as an excuse for non-attendance was abrogated in all cases where conveyance was furnished. It seems more probable that the

omission of the provision was not intended to compel the parent to furnish conveyance when none was provided by the school board, but that it was made to make it clear that the law required him to send the child when conveyance was provided. The omission did not change existing law, because the provision had in effect already been repealed. Furthermore, the original statute was not intended to place the duty of conveyance upon the parent in any case where the child's attendance would otherwise be unreasonable. The law, as has already been held, is to have a reasonable construction. It was "intended to secure the attendance of children who were able, not to confer arbitrary authority upon the school board." *State v. Jackman*, 71 N. H. 552, 557. Its language originally was, "Every parent, guardian, master, or other person having the custody, control, or charge of any child . . . shall cause such child to attend."

While the word cause in its usual meaning, "to effect, to produce, to bring about," might imply the duty was thereby placed upon such person to do everything necessary to secure the attendance of the child, and that if he did not succeed in so doing he would be liable to the punishment provided, it is evident that the duty imposed related to the exercise of the parental power of control implied by the custody and charge of the child, and required merely the exercise of that power to secure the child's attendance, and forbade its exercise to keep the child from school. The legislature did not intend to imprison or fine a parent who had not the means to secure conveyance for his child. The purpose of the law is the education of the child. Accordingly the existing statute provides, "The school board of every district shall provide schools at such places within the district . . . as will best subserve the cause of education, and will give to all scholars of the district as nearly equal advantages as may be practicable. They may use a portion of the school money, not exceeding twenty-five per cent., for the purpose of conveying scholars to and from school." Public Statutes, c. 92, s. 1. If the school board are unable to so arrange the schools as to give all the

scholars reasonably equal advantages, they may by providing conveyance render such advantages as equal as practicable. But if as the schools have been arranged the amount of expenditure permitted for that purpose is insufficient to provide the necessary transportation, the remedy is to be found in an additional number of schools . . . which will require less expenditure for the conveyance of scholars. The case contains facts conflicting as evidence upon the question whether the school board offered the respondent reasonable payment for the conveyance of his children. Whether the sum offered was or was not reasonably sufficient does not appear and is immaterial. The respondent was under no more legal obligation to convey the children under his care for reasonable compensation than he was to convey any other children in the district, or than any other inhabitant who had no children. The statute does not require the respondent to furnish to the district conveyance of scholars at his own expense or for the sum thought reasonable by the school board. The facts agreed, that the child cannot reasonably be required to walk, and that no conveyance has been provided by the school board, constitute a defense to the indictment.

Respondent discharged.

All concurred.

APPENDIX L.

VOTE OF DISTRICT SCHOOL MEETING, 1906.

TOWNS.	Vote for president 1904.	Vote for governor 1904.	Total vote at school meeting 1906.	Men.	Women.
Acworth	145	148	78	60	18
Albany	53	52	28	26	2
Alexandria	173	174	51	32	19
Allenstown	206	198	20	13	7
Alstead	236	239	71	45	26
Alton	352	343	180	80	100
Andover	307	303	18	14	4
Antrim	353	352	90	60	30
Atkinson	120	123	96	96	.....
Barnstead	294	294	130	100	30
Barrington	332	325	30	27	3
Bath	253	252	45	45	.....
Bartlett	250	247	44	44	.....
Bedford	269	260	72	41	31
Belmont	293	289	147	97	50
Bennington	173	171	27	19	8
Boscawen	288	290	128	77	51
Bow	176	177	22	16	6
Bradford	248	245	57	54	23
Brentwood	148	146	55	37	18
Bridgewater	67	63	29	29	.....
Brookfield	74	71	17	17	.....
Brookline	148	143	24	14	10
Campton	236	236	85	65	20
Canaan	315	304	90	40	50
Canterbury	157	160	65	35	30
Carroll	163	161	74	74	.....
Center Harbor	106	104	44	44	.....
Charlestown	364	357	65	35	30
Chester	231	231	85	35	50
Chesterfield	187	180	38	21	17
Claremont	1,440	1,407	550	300	250
Clarksville	70	70	22	22	.....
Columbia	156	151	45	28	17
Conway	689	670	566	420	146
Concord	4,823	4,718	250	300	50
Cornish	229	225	38	30	8
Croydon	114	109	46	28	18
Danbury	190	189	140	74	66
Danville	117	117	8	8	.....
Deerfield	314	310	82	57	25
Deering	124	122	37	22	15
Derry	907	875	127	65	62
Dorchester	77	75	36	36	.....
Dublin	99	95	45	20	25
Dunbarton	165	165	32	25	7
Durham	195	193	32	28	4
Enfield	363	358	100	80	20
Epsom	194	192	52	27	25
Errol	40	40	23	23	.....
Exeter	1,015	1,068	43	31	12
Gilsuin	131	127	59	36	23
Goffstown	554	543	113	67	46
Greenfield	147	145	51	38	13
Greenland	143	138	100	50	50
Greenville	251	242	31	14	19
Groton	69	69	51	51	.....
Hampton	344	322	30	30	30
Hampton Falls	100	99	76	76	.....
Hancock	196	199	49	34	15
Harrisville	172	172	77	77	.....
Hebron	54	53	30	20	10

VOTE OF DISTRICT SCHOOL MEETING, 1906.—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Vote for president 1904.	Vote for governor 1904.	Total vote at school meeting 1906.	Men.	Women.
Henniker	360	354	38	32	6
Hill	162	161	37	30	7
Hillsborough	541	538	133	97	36
Holderness	135	134	24	24	.....
Hollis	223	220	213	101	112
Hopkinton	438	432	136	54	82
Jackson	143	141	35	35	.....
Jefferson	272	264	99	81	18
Keene	1,957	1,924	235	200	35
Kingston	313	303	30	20	10
Lancaster	767	752	72	52	20
Langdon	95	90	20	20	.....
Lee	168	170	35	26	9
Lincoln	88	86	5	4	1
Londonderry	296	290	35	25	10
Lyman	130	132	63	43	20
Lyndeborough	183	182	22	14	8
Madbury	84	81	45	45	.....
Madison	145	140	99	85	14
Marlborough	326	314	63	45	18
Mason	70	70	45	30	15
Merrimack	256	248	34	15	19
Middleton	95	93	63	63	.....
Milford	826	831	166	94	72
Milton	399	388	150	150	.....
Mont Vernon	113	110	74	52	22
Nelson	66	65	49	.....	.....
New Boston	246	245	79	40	39
Newbury	132	130	39	15	24
Newcastle	144	140	45	45	.....
New Durham	168	163	26	19	7
Newfields	163	149	30	29	1
Newington	91	91	46	24	22
New Ipswich	153	147	87	55	32
Newport	776	761	105	56	49
Newton	237	234	65	50	15
North Hampton	227	220	60	60	.....
Northwood	277	271	30	30	.....
Northumberland	422	425	459	281	178
Nottingham	195	192	88	60	28
Orford	162	161	57	41	16
Ossipee	407	401	146	146	.....
Pelham	202	197	10	9	1
Pembroke	498	496	35	20	15
Piermont	179	168	80	50	30
Pittsfield	586	584	295	150	145
Plainfield	231	226	68	28	40
Plaistow	214	203	24	20	4
Plymouth	511	500	50	35	15
Raymond	307	305	42	22	20
Richmond	109	100	46	37	9
Rindge	167	165	150	98	52
Rollinsford	321	318	50	50	.....
Roxbury	16	16	10	10	.....
Rumney	260	249	67	49	18
Salem	360	349	52	36	16
Salisbury	180	177	17	13	4
Sanbornton	243	244	10	10	.....
Sandown	102	99	110	70	40
Sandwich	331	308	100	100	.....
Shelburne	37	37	20	20	.....
South Hampton	61	60	48	40	8
Springfield	100	100	30	18	12
Stark	137	130	67	67	.....
Stoddard	77	75	9	8	1

VOTE FOR DISTRICT SCHOOL MEETING, 1906.—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	Vote for president 1904.	Vote for governor 1904.	Total vote at school meeting 1906.	Men.	Women.
Strafford	321	361	44	24	20
Stratford	227	225	125	125	.....
Sullivan	71	69	43	29	14
Surry	56	57	34	23	11
Sutton	224	220	72	45	27
Swanzy	395	344	85	65	20
Troy	243	238	65	40	25
Wakefield	408	404	191	191	.....
Warren	239	237	151	83	68
Washington	111	107	50	40	10
Weare	386	381	46	30	16
Webster	129	125	53	44	10
Wentworth	179	177	46	43	2
Westmoreland	153	147	54	30	24
Whitefield	464	436	53	43	10
Wilmot	175	175	34	27	7
Wilton	395	392	76	25	51
Winchester	484	465	200	75	125
Windham	107	104	46	28	18
Windsor	11	11	6	6	.....
Total for towns reporting	42,657	41,869	11,292	7,843	

APPENDIX M.

APPENDIX M.

DIGEST OF TYPICAL LAWS RELATING TO THE
CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

RHODE ISLAND.

“No person shall be employed to teach as principal or assistant in any school supported wholly or in part by public money unless such person shall have a certificate of qualification issued by or under the authority of the State Board of Education. No school committeeman or trustee may teach in the schools of his own town. The teacher must be of good moral character and aim to implant in the minds of children committed to his care the principles of morality and virtue. He shall keep a register of the scholars, their names, sex, names of parents or guardians, time of entry and withdrawal, daily attendance, and note by date the visits of a school officer. He shall also prepare the return of the district to the school committee of the town.”

NEW YORK.

“No teacher is a qualified one, within the meaning of this act, unless he possesses an unannulled diploma granted to him by the state normal school, or an unrevoked and unannulled certificate of qualification given to him by the commissioner of education, or an unexpired certificate of qualification given to him by the school commissioner within whose district he is employed.

“No person shall be qualified to teach who is under the age of eighteen years, nor shall a person related to a trustee by blood, or marriage be employed except by the approval of two thirds of the voters at a district meeting, nor shall the trustees contract with a teacher for more than one year in advance. No part of the school moneys apportioned to a dis-

strict can be applied or permitted to be applied to the payment of the wages of an unqualified teacher, nor can they or any part of them be collected by a district tax. Any trustee who applies, or directs, or consents to the application of any such money to the payment of an unqualified teacher's wages commits a misdemeanor. Teachers shall keep, prepare, and enter in the books provided for that purpose the school lists and accounts of attendance hereinafter mentioned, and shall be responsible for their safe-keeping and delivery to the clerk of the district at the close of their engagements or terms. Willful failure to attend an institute shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of the delinquent's license."

ALABAMA.

"Every one must obtain a certificate prior to employment as a teacher. State board of examiners, composed of state superintendent (as president) and two teachers of extensive experience and recognized ability appointed by him, have supervision of all examinations of candidates for teachers' certificates in the state, said board shall meet in November and May each year and prepare questions, lists of which shall be printed by state superintendent and sent (by the fifteenth of December and June) to the several county superintendents, who shall not unseal the same except in the presence of the applicants at the hour and day of examination—namely, ten A. M., on first Mondays in January and July, and for three consecutive days, if necessary. State board may hold special examinations at the department of education, Montgomery, for persons prevented by unavoidable cause from taking the regular examinations; and normal school students may be examined at times and places designated by the board. No candidate shall be examined who is not known to be of good moral character, and anyone who habitually uses profane language or intoxicants shall be deemed of immoral character. Applicants for third-grade certificates shall be examined in orthography, reading, penmanship, grammar, practical arithmetic through fractions, primary geography, and the elemen-

tary principles of physiology and hygiene; second grade, practical arithmetic complete, history of Alabama and United States, English grammar and composition, and intermediate geography, additional; first grade, algebra, natural philosophy, geometry, school laws of Alabama, and theory and practice of teaching, still additional. No certificate shall be issued to any candidate who falls below 50 per cent. in any branch, and whose general average is less than 75. The state board examine and grade the papers and issue certificates, which are valid for periods as follows: Third grade, two years; second grade, four; first grade, six. No teacher shall be granted a third or second grade certificate more than twice. Anyone having taught ten years under first grade certificates and showing a high degree of proficiency and professional attainment may be granted a life certificate, which, however, shall be forfeited if the business of teaching is left off for five consecutive years. Fees for regular and normal school examinations are: For third grade certificates, \$1; second grade, \$1.50; first grade, \$2; life, \$3; special examinations, any grade, \$5. The two state examiners appointed receive \$5 per day while employed; county examiners, \$10 per examination conducted by them. The state superintendent shall revoke the certificate of any teacher found guilty of immoral, indecent, or unbecoming conduct. A register of licensed teachers is kept in his office."

INDIANA.

"The trustees of townships, towns, and cities shall employ teachers, but no teacher shall be employed unless holding a license to teach issued by the proper state or county authority and in force at the date of employment; but if the license expire during a term, the teacher may complete the term. A trustee shall not employ a teacher whom the other two trustees have decided at any regular meeting they do not wish to employ. Teachers may be dismissed for cause.

"The teacher shall make a complete report to the proper

trustee at the end of the term, and until such report has been made the trustee shall not pay more than seventy-five per cent. of the teacher's salary.

“ *Certificates.*—The state board of education shall consist of the governor, state superintendent, the presidents of the state university, Purdue university, and the state normal school, the superintendents of the three largest cities in the state, and three citizens of prominence actively engaged in educational work in Indiana, appointed by the governor, at least one of whom shall be a county superintendent. The board may grant certificates of qualifications to such teachers as may, after a thorough and critical examination, be found to possess eminent scholarship and professional ability and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character. The certificates the board grants shall be valid during life, and good in any locality for any school. The applicant shall, on making application, pay a fee of \$5.

“ The county superintendent shall examine all applicants for license as teachers for the common schools of the state by a series of written or printed questions, requiring answers in writing, but questions may also be put and answered orally; and if from the ratio of correct answers and other evidences disclosed by the examination the applicant is found to possess a knowledge sufficient to enable him to successfully teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, the science of education, literature, and the history of the United States, the county superintendent shall license the applicant for the period of six, twelve, twenty-four, or thirty-six months, according to the ratio of correct answers and other evidences of qualification given upon said examination, the standard of which shall be fixed by the county superintendent. In examining persons to teach in graded schools in cities and towns, the county superintendent may take into consideration the special fitness of such applicants for the services required of them, noting on the license the kind of work they are specially qualified for. Before being licensed every applicant must produce satisfactory evi-

dence of good moral character. The license for six months, however, shall be regarded as a trial license, and not more than one of a kind shall be granted to an applicant in the same county. Any person who shall receive two thirty-six month licenses in succession, may receive at the expiration of the latter a license for eight years after such an examination as may be prescribed by the state board of education; but such license shall issue only on approval of the state board of education, and shall be styled a professional certificate, entitling the holder to teach in any school.

“Applicants may, if they so elect, have their manuscripts sent to the state superintendent for examination for a license which shall be valid anywhere within the state; in which case each applicant shall pay to the county superintendent a fee of \$1, which shall by him be transmitted to the state superintendent, who shall use such funds in employing qualified persons to grade the manuscripts. In forwarding such manuscripts the county superintendents shall indicate thereon the grade of the applicant's schoolroom success, which shall be given equal weight with his academic standing as shown by said manuscripts in determining his general average.”

COLORADO.

“No district board shall employ any person to teach in any of the public schools unless such person shall have a license to teach in full force at the time of employment.

“The state board of education is hereby authorized to grant state diplomas to such teachers as may be found to possess requisite scholarship and culture and who may exhibit satisfactory evidence of a moral character and whose eminent professional ability has been established by not less than two years' successful teaching in the public schools of the state. Such diplomas shall supersede the necessity for any and all other examinations by persons holding the same, whether county, city or local, and shall be valid anywhere in the state. They shall be granted upon public examination upon such branches and terms and by such examiners as the state super-

intendent, the president of the state university, the president of the state agricultural college, and the president of the state school of mines may prescribe: Provided, that the state board of education may, upon the recommendation of the state board of examiners, grant state diplomas without examination to persons who, in addition to good moral character and scholarly attainments, have rendered eminent service in educational work in the state for a period of not less than six years.

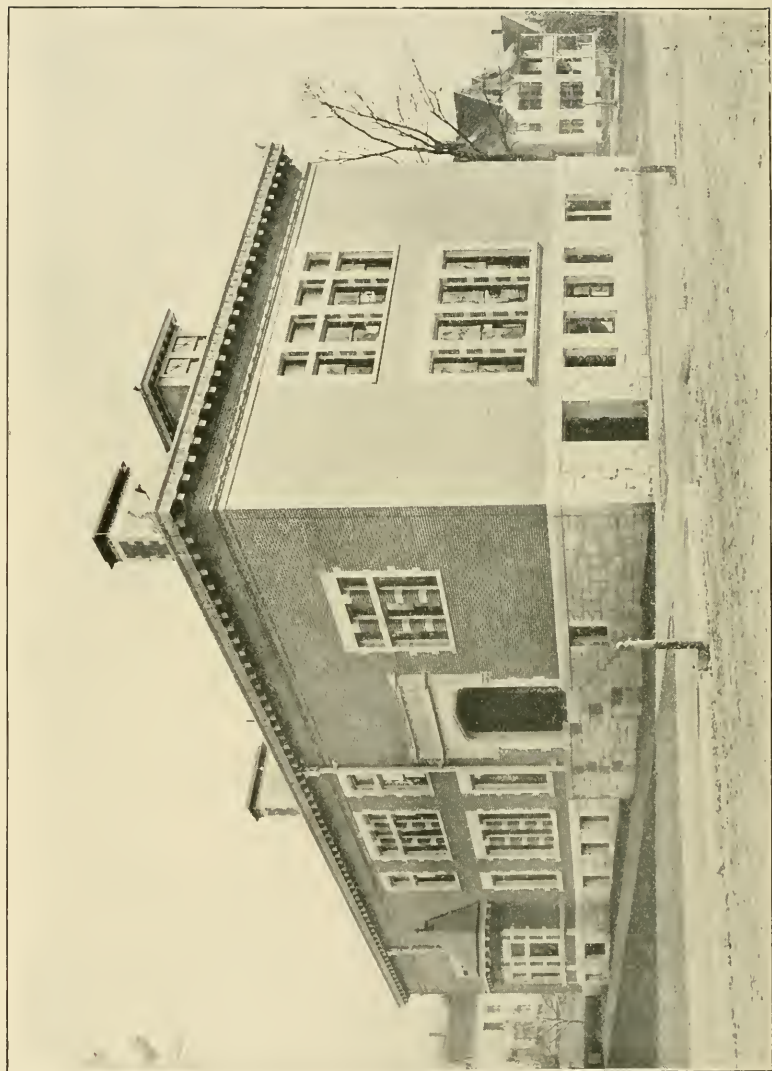
“The county superintendent shall meet all persons desirous of passing an examination as teacher in some suitable room at the county seat, where he shall examine all applicants in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, the history of the United States, civil government, physiology, laws of health, the elements of the natural sciences, theory and practice of teaching, and the school law of the state. He may appoint a deputy at \$5 a day to examine persons to whom it would be a hardship to attend at the county seat. If the applicant is to teach in a school of high grade, the examination shall extend to such additional branches of study as are to be pursued in such school. The certificates shall be of three grades. The first grade shall be valid for three years, the second for eighteen months, the third for nine months. A county superintendent may renew a certificate of the first grade by indorsing such renewal thereon. It shall be deemed a violation of law to grant a certificate of either of the above-named grades without requiring the applicant to pass a thorough and satisfactory examination in the branches required by law and upon questions prepared by the state superintendent, but failure in the elements of the natural sciences shall not prevent the issuance of a third grade certificate. A certificate of like grade may be issued by the county superintendent upon a first grade certificate issued in another county.

“In school districts of the first class the examination of teachers to fill vacancies may be conducted by the school boards of such districts, and a teacher thus examined and

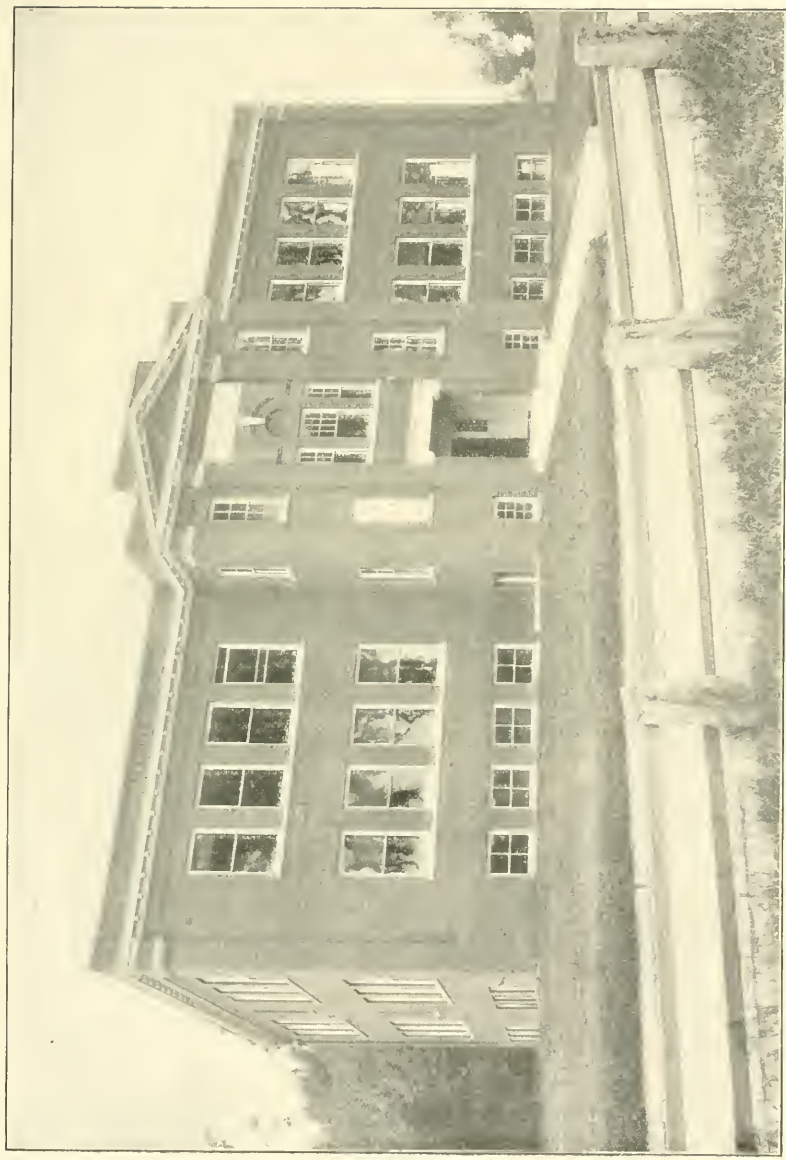
while thus employed shall not be required to hold a certificate from the county superintendent. In case a certificate is revoked or refused, an appeal may be made to the state board.

“The teacher shall at the close of every term (four months at longest), fill in the statistical summary in the register, and in ungraded schools file the register with the secretary of the district; but in graded schools the register aforesaid shall be filed with the principal or superintendent of the district, in which case the principal or superintendent shall make an abstract of the summaries of all such registers upon blanks prepared by the state superintendent and file the same with the secretary. The teacher, principal or superintendent who is in charge of the last term of school shall file with the secretary a summary of the statistics for the year; and until these registers, summaries and abstracts have been filed it shall be unlawful for the officers of any district to draw a warrant for the last month's salary of any teacher, principal or superintendent whose duty it is to make out such statements.”

APPENDIX N.



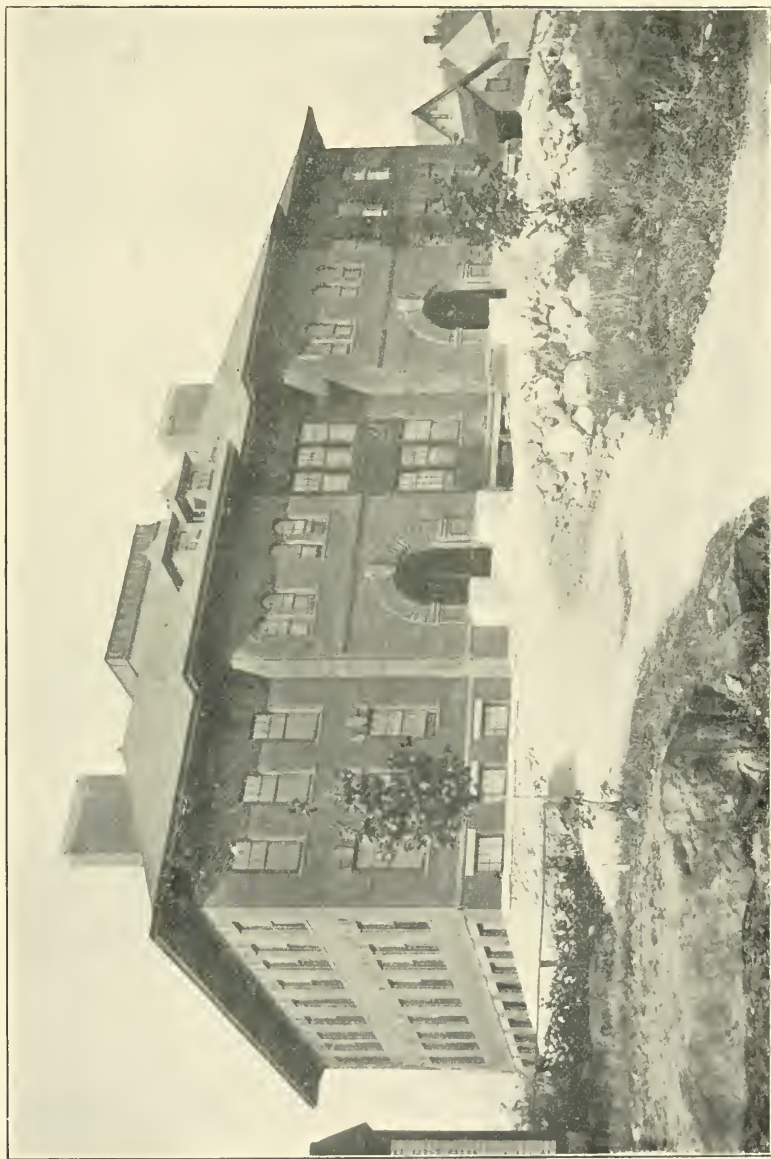
CHANDLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
New building at Manchester.



GARRISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
New building at West Concord.



PENACOOK HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOL.



THE BERLIN HIGH SCHOOL, 1906.



THE BURGESS SCHOOL, BERLIN.
Four-room building.

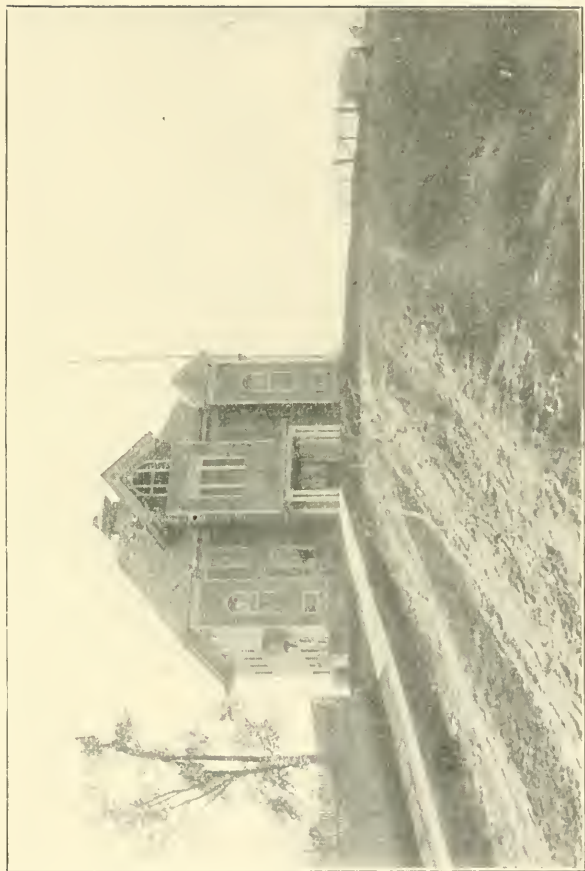


THE NEW MARSTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. BERLIN.
Eight-room building.

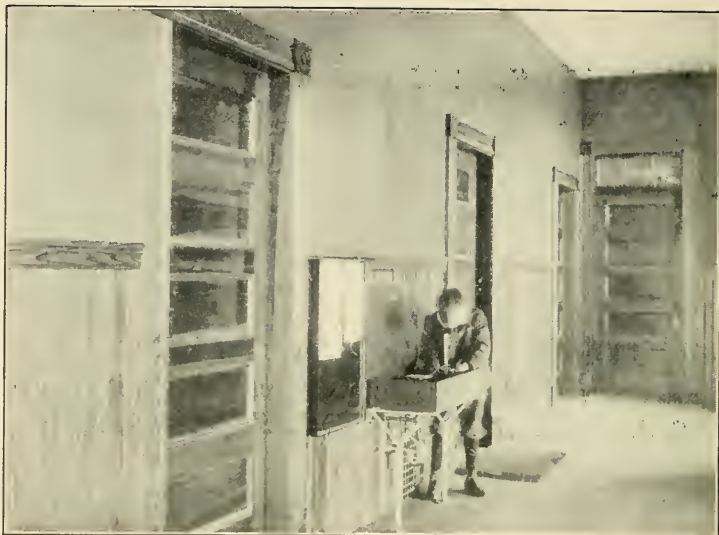


RURAL SCHOOL AT ORFORDVILLE.

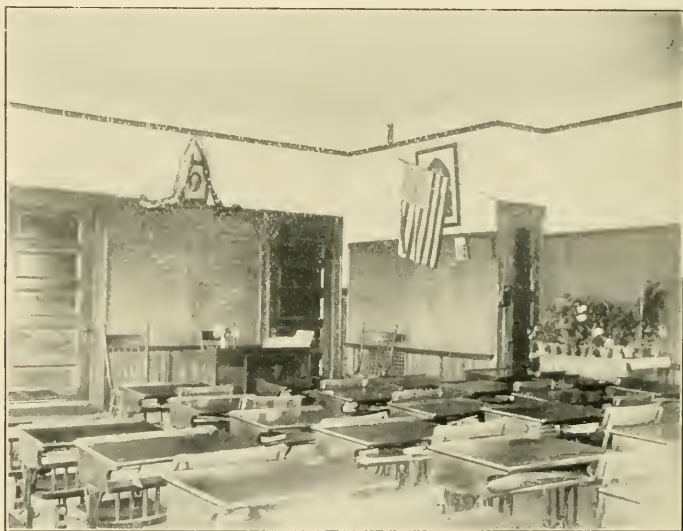
A good type, illustrating the possibilities of good rural schoolhouses for consolidated schools at moderate cost.



GREENVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL.
Elementary.



CORRIDOR IN GREENVILLE BUILDING,
Showing good type of drinking fountain.



SCHOOLROOM IN GREENVILLE BUILDING.



VILLAGE GRADED SCHOOL AT NORTH CONWAY.

ERRATA.

On pages 252 and 259, heading fifth column, word "term" should read "school."

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